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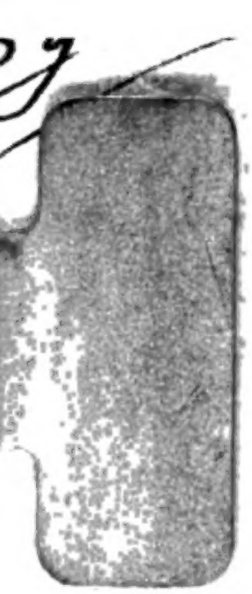

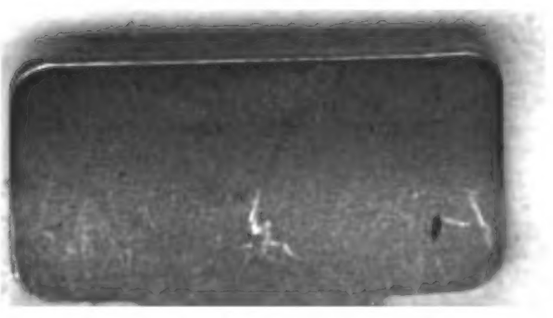

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CAMDEN's
BRITANNIA
ABRIDG'D;
WITH
IMPROVEMENTS, and CONTINUATIONS, to this preſent Time.

To which are added,

Exact LISTS of the Preſent Nobility of *England*, *Scotland*, and *Ireland*:

Alſo a Valuation of all

Eccleſiaſtical Preferments
At the End of each County.

With many other Uſeful Additions.

The whole Carefully Perform'd, and Illuſtrated with above Sixty Maps Exactly Engraven.

VOL. I.

London, Printed by *J. B.* for *Joſeph Wild*, at the *Elephant* at *Charing-Croſs*. 1701.

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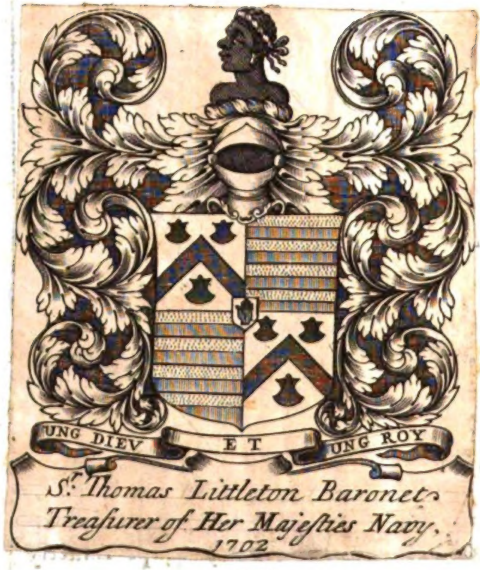

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TO THE

Right Honourable and Honourable

THE

Knights Repreſentatives

Of the ſeveral Counties of

ENGLAND and *WALES*,

In this preſent Parliament Aſſembl'd.

Right Honourable, and Honourable,

WHen the Eyes of all *Chriſtendom* are fix'd upon *You* to Receive Peace or War from *Your* Determination; when the *LIBERTY* of *Europe*, and the *Purity* of Religion, attend upon *Your* Councils for their *Safety* and *Eſtabliſhment*; how groſly would *BRITANNIA* be overſeen, ſhould She not ſeek for Protection from *You*, Her immediate

A GUAR-

GUARDIANS and *DEFENDERS*? She knows She has a *Right* to *Your* Concern; She knows it is chiefly upon Her account that *You* Intereſt Your Selves in Affairs of the remoteſt Nations; Affairs of the moſt general and moſt glorious Conſequence that ever yet were brought before an *Engliſh Parliament*; but neither too weighty nor too difficult for that Vigour and Prudence which Your *Votes* and *Reſolutions* have *Unanimouſly* expreſs'd. How would the Great *Camden* rejoice, were he yet Living! To ſee *ſuch* a Senate Aſſembled under *ſuch* a Monarch! To ſee the Memory of his *ELIZABETH* reviv'd in our *WILLIAM*, and the *PATRIOTS* of that Age exemplify'd in *You!* That *Your* Names may be tranſmitted to late Poſterity, as thoſe upon whoſe Care *Britannia* repoſes Herſelf, in the moſt *Critical* Juncture She ever yet experienc'd; what Method more effectual, than that of making *You* a *Part* of Her, and *Interweaving*

Your

Dedication.

Your Memory into Her very *Being* ? To do this *Juſtice* to the *Worth* of ſuch *deſerving* REPRESENTATIVES, is the Deſign and Ambition of,

Right Honourable and Honourable,

Your moſt Dutiful,

moſt Obedient,

and moſt Humble Servant.

THE

PREFACE.

CAmden's Britannia *has had ſuch an eſtabliſh'd Reputation throughout the Learned World, both at Home and Abroad, that 'tis wholly needleſs to ſay any thing in its Commendation: But it will be expected, and with reaſon, that ſomething be ſaid of the following Abridgment.*

The laſt Edition of our Author, Publiſh'd by the Ingenious Mr. Gibſon, *met with that Acceptance in the World as might be expected: But it being a very large Volume, and, upon account of its Maps and other Sculptures, unavoidably high in its Price, it was thought it might be of Publick Uſe, to Publiſh an Abridgment of*

this Author; and to give a Summary *View of these Kingdoms (in a succinct Method) Perfect and Exact.*

To this purpose, for our Groundwork, we have Translated the admirable Epitome *of* Regner Vitellius, *which has been so justly Applauded, and so often Printed abroad; and where he had left out any thing remarkable, or where, since his Time, Alterations or other Matters of Moment have happen'd, Care has been taken to make good his Omissions, to represent Places in their* present State, *and insert what has been since worth communicating to the Publick, and this with all the* Accuracy *possible, according to the* best *Helps and* perfectest *Notices could be obtain'd, after advising and consulting with many Learned and Ingenious Persons of the several Counties of* England *and* Wales.

'Tis well known, that since Mr. Camb-den's *Time the* Face *and* State *of Places have been much alter'd; the late Civil*

Wars

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Wars occaſion'd many Inſtances of this Nature; but had they never happen'd, Time it ſelf muſt neceſſarily create ſuch a Change in a Century. I muſt own this has been done in Mr. Gibſon's *Edition of the* Britannia, *in the* Additions *and* Improvements, *but they being put at the end of each County, and referr'd to, and the turning leaves backward and forward being found very troubleſome, it was thought more adviſeable to inſert our Additions in the* Body *of the Work, to give a* true preſent *Repreſentation, and interweave with the Text ſuch Improvements as were judg'd worth delivering, and which would ſuit with this Undertaking, where ſuch a* Brevity *was to be conſulted, as did not render the Narration Imperfect, or interrupt the Order and Method of the Author; for which end you will find very little omitted but* Digreſſions, *and long* Quotations, *and ſuch like; but on the contrary, We have here added ſuch Places as have been render'd Notable ſince, by giving Titles to ſome of the*

preſent Nobility, or for ſome other Hiſtorical Matter, which is faithfully obſerv'd throughout the whole Performance.

The Maps are taken from the Plates of the late Ingenious Mr. Seller, *Hydrographer to King* Charles II. *King* James II. *and His preſent Majeſty. What his Skill and Abilities were in theſe Matters, is very well known to the preſent Age: King* Charles *and King* James II. *choſe him to Survey the ſeveral Counties, being perfectly aſſured of his* Fitneſs *for ſuch a Province, and his* Integrity *to perform it; after which Survey, theſe Plates were done by him with the greateſt Care and Exactneſs.*

To render this Undertaking yet more Uſeful, and to make it, in all reſpects, as Perfect as poſſible, and oblige the Reverend Clergy, and ſuch others as are deſirous to be inform'd in that particular, at the end of each County is added,

The

The Valuation of the Benefices or Eccleſiaſtical Preferments *in it, perform'd with* Exactneſs *from all the Helps could be procured.*

In fine, I have endeavour'd, to the utmoſt of my Ability, to render this Abridgment, Perſpicuous *and* Perfect, *keeping, as much as might be, to the Expreſſions of the Author, omitting nothing of preſent Uſe or Entertainment, and not breaking the Thred of the Diſcourſe, or rendring, by frequent Chaſms, the Narration incoherent: And where (as I ſaid before) Places have been ſince ennobled, by giving Titles to ſome of the preſent Peers of this Realm, I have inſerted them, and continued, throughout the whole, the Succeſſions of the Nobility down to this preſent Time. The like is done in* Scotland *and* Ireland, *with Fidelity and Care, after frequent Enquiries, and many Conſultations with the reſpective Natives.*

Having

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Having not had Leiſure enough to Review every Sheet my ſelf, I find ſome few Errata *and* Eſcapes *of the Preſs have happen'd, which the Reader is deſir'd to Correct. I have nothing more to add, but that if this* Abridgment *prove Uſeful to the Publick, I ſhall not repent me of the Pains I have taken; if not, I have, at leaſt, done what I could to make it ſo.*

THE

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THE

LIFE

OF

Mr. *CAMDEN.*

William Camden was Born in the *Old-Baily*, *May* the 2*d* 1551. His Father (*Sampſon*) was a Painter; his Mother was of the ancient Family of the *Curwens* in *Cumberland*. It is ſaid, but how truly I know not, that he was a Scholar of the *Blewcoat-Hoſpital*.

At twelve years of Age he was ſent to *Paul*'s School, where he was firſt initiated in the Latin and Greek Tongues. He wanted a Patron to encourage him, and was therefore recommended to Dr. *Cooper*, afterwards Biſhop of *Lincoln*, and laſtly of *Wincheſter*, then Fellow of *Magdalen* College in *Oxon*, and Maſter of the School belonging to it; by whoſe means he was admitted Choireſter: But tho' this promis'd well, yet for all his Patron he miſs'd of a *Demie*'s Place; ſo that he left the College, with his hopes, and was oblig'd to project a new Scheme for his future Fortunes.

Dr.

Dr. *Thornton* was his next Encourager; and being by him invited to *Broadgate-Hall*, ſince *Pembroke* College, he proſecuted his Studies with great ardour. The Latin Graces yet us'd there, are ſaid to be of his Compoſing. Here he became known to *Richard* and *George Carew*, ingenious Antiquaries. He ſtaid near three years at this Place, and ſo Riveted himſelf into his Patron's good opinion, that when he was made Canon of *Chriſt-Church*, he carry'd our Author along with him thither. He was now ſcarce 20 years old when he ſtood for a Fellowſhip at *All-Souls*; but he was ſo oppos'd by the Popiſh Party, or at leaſt ſuch as were inclin'd that way, who knew he was not for their turn, that 'twas carry'd againſt him. Long after he urg'd this in anſwer to a groundleſs Accuſation of his being Popiſhly affected, as will be ſhown in its proper place.

Thus diſappointed he left the Univerſity, being then, as is ſuppos'd, Batchelour of Arts: For it is evident, from the Regiſter, that he ſupplicated for it, *A. D.* 1570. When many years after he attended Sir *Tho. Bodley*'s Funeral, the Univerſity proferr'd him the Degree of Maſter of Arts; but, as a thing then uſeleſs to him, he declin'd it.

Leaving *Oxford* in 1571, he immediately came to *London*, but we have no good account what Encouragment he met with there. We cannot ſuppoſe him to have had

had any particular Employment, becauſe then he Survey'd a conſiderable part of *England*, as he ſays himſelf. He was put upon a ſearch after Antiquities by powerful Motives, ſuch as his own natural Genius, which prompted him to the obſerving things of that nature whilſt a School-Boy, and afterwards when in the Univerſity: When a School-Maſter he would fain have diſmiſs'd his Curioſity, but could not; and all the Vacations he had, he ſpent in viewing the venerable Monuments of our Anceſtors. This was ſeconded by the importunity of Friends. To this he was encourag'd by Sir *Philip Sidney*, both the Dr. *Goodmans*, and others of the beſt Rank. The former of theſe Doctors procur'd him to be ſecond Maſter of *Weſtminſter-School*. We muſt ſuppoſe his Fame in the Realm increas'd with his Knowledge of it; and, doubtleſs, he was frequently apply'd to, to undertake this Province; yet the Difficulties that preſented themſelves were much greater than the Helps: For, his Collections ſeem'd only deſign'd for his private Satisfaction. *Ortelius* coming to *England*, apply'd himſelf to Mr. *Camden* as an Oracle; and the regard he had for his Country's Honour, join'd with the Deference he paid that Great Man, over-rul'd him at laſt into a reſolve to Digeſt his Papers for Publick Uſe.

He

He enter'd upon this Work with almoſt all imaginable diſadvantages. It was a ſort of Learning but then peeping into the World. It firſt broke out in *Italy*, where the Difficulty was inconſiderable: The remains of old Names and Hiſtories were ſufficient Guides. *France* and *Germany* had come under the hands of the Roman Hiſtorians as well as Conquerors; but *Britain* was *another World* to them, and the beſt Direction for that Search, was the Old *Itinerary* of *Antonine*, a very poor Guide.

Great pains he was at to procure Manuſcripts or Printed Copies of this; both Learned Friends at home, and Correſpondents abroad, were employ'd in the Service; and at laſt he obtain'd ſo much as belong'd to this Iſland.

Then tracing out the ancient Towns and Stations, he conſider'd that the *Romans* did not impoſe new Names on all the Places they conquer'd, but contented themſelves with the old, a little poliſhing them from their Roughneſs: This put him upon very nice Enquiries into the Criticiſms of the Britiſh Tongue.

He was alſo oblig'd, with no leſs pains, to make himſelf Maſter of the Saxon Language: For their buſineſs being not *Dominion* (as that of the *Romans*) but *Poſſeſſion*, they quite chang'd moſt of the old Britiſh Names, as well as method of Government. This Tongue was in a manner quite loſt; and

and having a long time been diſus'd in common Converſation, it cannot be thought it was much preſerv'd in Books; yet tho' it had lain dead above 400 years, his inſuperable Induſtry reviv'd it.

But this was not all, his trouble was as great to muſter together and ſelect ſuch Engliſh Authors as were of any Repute: But happily, at laſt, by ſetling the *Itinerary*, by conquering the Britiſh and Saxon Tongues, by peruſing our Ancient Hiſtorians, and ſurveying the ſeveral parts of *England*, the ſame Hand remov'd the Rubbiſh, laid the Foundation, and rais'd the Fabrick: However it was ten years in growing before the firſt Edition came out, which was in 1586, Dedicated to My Lord Treaſurer *Burghley*. The various Editions both here and in foreign Parts, in the compaſs of a few years, let us know how 'twas received in the World, eſpecially in an Age when Books were neither ſo much read, nor ſo well reliſh'd as now: And it may be affirm'd, that he himſelf was the only Perſon diſſatisfy'd with it. *6 Editions in 4 Years.*

The general Applauſe he met with, neither heightned him with Pride, nor ſlackned his Diligence. After this he Collects what elſe he thought uſeful, and rectifies his Errors as they came to his knowledge, Maturing his Deſign by a conſiderable ſpace of Time, and perfecting his Obſervations by future Travel, in Company with Sir

Robert

Robert Cotton: But in the midſt of his Preparations he was interrupted by a Preferment which he did not ſo much as dream of.

In 1597, upon the Death of *Richard Leigh*, the then *Clarenceux King at Arms*, Mr. *Camden* was, by Sir *Fulk Grevil*, recommended to the Place; and the Queen's Grant was procur'd. He was created *October* 23. Mr. *Brook*, then *York Herald*, had an Eye upon this Preferment; but miſſing of it, waited only for an opportunity to ſhow his reſentments. Mr. *Camden* at the end of each County has drawn down a Hiſtory of the reſpective Earls. Now *Brook's* Intention was, by picking a Quarrel in the buſineſs of Families, to expoſe Mr. *Camden's* forwardneſs, and the unreaſonableneſs of their Choice, who preferr'd an Ignorant Man in Heraldry, and rejected an abſolute Critick.

Now, that it was not a concern for Truth, or the Nobility's Honour, which induc'd him to expoſe Mr. *Camden's* Errors, what ſucceeded made appear: For the next year Mr. *Camden* Reprints his *Britannia*, and at the end of it publiſhes a Learned, tho' Modeſt, Defence of Himſelf and Work. And Mr. *Vincent*, a Herald, Keeper of the Records in the *Tower*, in this very buſineſs of Families, not long after, convinc'd the World, that Mr. *Brooks*

had

had not ſuch a ſhare of Infallibility as he flatter'd himſelf withal.

In the Year 1607, Mr. *Camden* put the laſt Hand to his *Britannia*, which gain'd him the Titles of the *Varro*, *Pauſanias*, and *Strabo* of *Britain*, and the univerſal Applauſe of Learned Men.

It is hard to conceive how one Man's Life ſhould perfect a Work of this Nature; yet it had but a ſmall ſhare of his; yet tho' his Time was divided, it was always employ'd for the Benefit of the Publick: For he was always either exciting the preſent Age to Vertue, by repreſenting the Monuments of their Anceſtors; or contriving the Happineſs of Poſterity, by forming Youth to Religion and Learning. Two Profeſſions very different, and yet 'tis hard to ſay, whether diſcharg'd his Province beſt, The Antiquary or School-maſter.

To remedy the defects of his Predeceſſor's, Dr. *Grant*'s Greek-Grammar, he preſented the World with one of his own, the reſult of 22 years Obſervation, which is deſervedly thought the beſt Introduction to that Language.

His conſulting the intereſt of the Living, hinder'd not his veneration to the Dead: For his Recreation was to ſurvey the Royal and Noble Tombs in *Weſtminſter-Abbey*: And, to communicate the ſame pleaſure to Poſterity, he publiſh'd them *Anno* 1600, with an Hiſtorical Account of that Church's

Foundation: And was no leſs Induſtrious in Collecting the Monuments of the Univerſity of *Oxford*.

He next publiſh'd a Volume of Engliſh Hiſtorians, Printed at *Frankford* in 1603, which he gratefully Dedicated to his Patron Sir *Fulk Grevil*. Theſe, tho' but a taſte, gave great light into the Britiſh Hiſtory. What pity is it, that the ſame hand which gave us *Britannia*, had not furniſh'd us with a Civil Hiſtory likewiſe? This, as he tells us, he once ſet about.

Next year, by an Edition of his Remains Dedicated to Sir *Robert Cotton*, he paid his publick Reſpects to him, whoſe Converſation and Library were the main ſupport of his Studies.

When the Gun-Powder-Plot broke out, at His Majeſty's Command, he did, for the benefit of foreign Princes, publiſh an ample Narrative of the Fact, in a Latin Stile, ſuitable to the Subject. This is rank'd amongſt the Books expreſly prohibited to be read, by the Church of *Rome*, in 1667.

Tho' all theſe be uſeful, and becoming the Author's Character, yet they fall ſhort of his *Britannia*; being only the Fruits of his ſpare hours, whilſt that was the Darling of his Mind.

He next ſet about the Annals of Queen *Elizabeth*. This he begun at the Lord *Burghley*'s requeſt; but that Lord dying the next year, Mr. *Camden* ſeem'd very indiffe-

rent

rent whether he perfected it or no: But at laſt ſeeing none elſe attempt it, he fell to Digeſting his Materials in 1608, and Publiſh'd it *Anno* 1615. It was very acceptable to the moſt Eminent Perſons of that Age, as appears by their Gratulatory Epiſtles: And no leſs a Man than the Great *Selden* pronounces this, and My Lord *Bacon*'s Hiſtory of *Henry* VII. to be unqueſtionably the beſt in their kind of any Extant. But the Cenſures he met with in the Buſineſs of *Mary* Queen of *Scots*, and the private Reſentments of ſome Perſons who thought him too ſevere in the Character of their Anceſtors, made him reſolve that the Second Part ſhould not ſee the Light till after his Death: Thus tho' the whole was Finiſh'd in 1617, it came not out till 1625.

His firſt Preferment was to be Second Maſter of *Weſtminſter* School: In which ſtation he continu'd till the Death of Dr. *Grant* head Maſter, whom he ſucceeded: But before that, he had the Prebend of *Ilfarcomb*, belonging to the Church of *Salisbury*, beſtow'd on him by Biſhop *Piers*.

What a ſatisfaction it was to him to ſee the Fruits of his own Induſtry in his School, appears from his own Expreſſion of it, in a Letter to Archbiſhop *Uſher*; in which he ſays, *That the then Biſhops of* London, Durham, *and St.* Aſaph *were his Scholars; beſides many that were employ'd in eminent Sta-*

tions abroad. He refus'd a Maſterſhip of Requeſt when offer'd; and kept to his School till made *King at Arms.* Theſe were all the Preferments he ever was poſſeſs'd of.

His Acquaintance with Learned Men was Univerſal. He was at one time (as by moſt Learned Foreigners) viſited by Six Getman Noblemen; and Wrote his *Lemma* in each of their Books, as a Teſtimony they had ſeen him.

Briſſonius, Embaſſador from *Henry* III. of *France* to Queen *Elizabeth*, contracted an Intimacy with him, tho' then but Second School-maſter at *Weſtminſter*, and ſcarce Thirty Years Old.

Gruter ſeverely check'd ſome Gentlemen of the *Elector Palatine*'s Retinue for not having ſeen him; telling them, he wonder'd with what Face Men could ſtay any time here, and not conſult ſuch an Oracle.

Pierefkius, that univerſal Patron of Learning, was very Friendly to him; and his Acquaintance with *Thuanus*, that Prince of Modern Hiſtorians, tho' late, ought not to be forgotten. The Affairs of that unhappy *Mary* Queen of *Scots* appears to have been a principal Subject of their Correſpondence.

He was very intimate with *Hottoman*, Secretary to the Earl of *Leiceſter*, and familiarly acquainted with *Pithæus*, and alſo *Puteanus*;

Puteanus; in whoſe hands, reſolving to ſuppreſs the 2d Part of his Annals till after his Death, he intruſted a Duplicate of the Copy.

Of his Domeſtick Acquaintance, Mr. *Tho. Savil* of *Oxon* was one of the firſt. His untimely Death was Mr. *Camden's* great loſs, tho' repair'd by a no leſs Intimacy with his Brother Sir *Henry*, who ſo admir'd Mr. *Camden's* Worth, that he would fain have had him ſpent his latter days at his Houſe at *Eaton* College. Sir *Henry* was ſerviceable to him in ſetling his Hiſtory Lecture at *Oxon*.

Archbiſhop *Uſher* conſulted him upon all occaſions; and in return gave him great helps in the Affairs of *Ireland*, as Dr. *John Johnſtown* did in thoſe of *Scotland*.

Sir *Robert Cotton* was his Companion in Studies and Travels, both at home and abroad.

Dr. *James*, the firſt Keeper of Sir *Tho. Bodley's* Library in *Oxon*, was very uſeful to him, as appears by ſeveral Letters not neceſſary to be here inſerted.

Sir *Henry Spelman* calls himſelf his ancient Friend; and in his account of the Society of Antiquaries ſetled in *London*, makes Mr. *Camden* one of the Chief; as may be ſeen in his Preface before his Original Manuſcript of the Hiſtory of Terms.

He there tells you how the ſaid Society was begun, diſcontinued, reviv'd, and at laſt totally aboliſh'd. Thus

Thus much for his Education, Works, and Friends: Let us now view him in his Retirement.

Towards Sixty Years of Age, he took a Houſe at *Cheſilhurſt*, ten miles from *London*, where he liv'd till his dying day, and Compil'd the greateſt part of Queen *Elizabeth*'s Annals.

About two Years before his Death, when by reaſon of Pains, Aches, *&c.* he was render'd incapable of Study, he founded his Hiſtory Lecture in *Oxford* for the advantage of Poſterity; ſetling the Manour of *Baxley* in *Kent*, valu'd at 400 *l. per An.* for the Maintenance thereof, after the expiration of the term of Ninety nine Years granted to one *William Heather*, which was to commence at Mr. *Camden*'s Death; and he during the ſaid term, was oblig'd yearly to pay the Hiſtory Profeſſor 140 *l.*

The Univerſity ſent Mr. *Camden* a publick Letter of Thanks, and underſtanding the great value he had for the ſaid Mr. *Heather*, they conferr'd the Degree of Dr. of Muſick upon him; which procur'd them a new Benefaction; for he, to acknowledge their Kindneſs, Founded a Muſick-Lecture.

Thus he eas'd himſelf of Worldly Cares, and left what remain'd, by Will drawn up by himſelf, in Charities to the Poor, Legacies to Relations, and ſmall Memorials to ſome particular Acquaintance. The Of-

fice

fice had his Books of Heraldry, the reſt, both Printed and Manuſcript, he gave to Sir *Robert Cotton*'s Library: But by the procurement of Biſhop *Williams* Dean of *Weſtminſter*, and Lord-Keeper, the *P*rinted part went to a new erected Library in that Church.

He was never out of *England*, tho' none could have expected a better Reception amongſt Foreigners. He choſe a Single Life: And tho' groundleſly accus'd of being Popiſhly affected, dy'd a ſincere Proteſtant as he had all along liv'd; and moſt of his Books are fallen under the Cenſure of the Church of *Rome*. His Writings were Modeſt, his Converſation Eaſie, his Life Exemplary, and his Death Bleſſed.

He died at *Cheſilhurſt* the 9th of *Novem.* 1623. *Ætat. ſuæ* 73. He was carry'd from the College of Heralds, in becoming Pomp, to *Weſtminſter-Abbey*, where he way Bury'd in the South Iſle near *Caſaubon* and *Chaucer*. Over the place is a handſom Monument of white Marble, with his Effigies to the middle, a Book in his Hand, inſcrib'd in the Leaves *Britannia*, and the following Inſcription underneath.

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Qui. Fide. Antiqua. & Opera. Aſſidua.
BRITANNICAM. ANTIQUITATEM.
Indagavit.
Simplicitatem. Innatam. Honeſtis.
Studiis. Excoluit.
Animi. Solertiam. Candore. Illuſtravit.
GULIELMUS. CAMDENUS.
Ab. Elizabetha. R. Ad. Regis. Armorum.
(Clarentii. Titulo.) Dignitatem.
Evocatus.
Hic. Spe. Certa. Reſurgendi. in Chriſto. S. E.
Q.
Obiit. An. Dni. 1623. *9 Novembris.*
Ætatis. Suæ. 73.

A LIST

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A LIST of the preſent Nobility of *ENGLAND.*

DUKES.

PRince George *of* Denmark, *Duke of* Cumberland.
Thomas Herbert, *Earl of* Pembroke *and* Montgomery, *Lord Preſident of the Council.*
Ford Grey, *Earl of* Tankerville, *Lord Priv-Seal.*
William Cavendiſh, *Duke of* Devonſhire, *Lord Steward of the King's Houſhold.*
——Howard *D of* Norfolk.
Charles Seymour, *Duke of* Somerſet.
Charles Lenos, *D. of* Richmond.
Charles Fitz-Roy, *D. of* Southampton.
Charles Fitz-Roy, *Duke of* Grafton.
James Butler, *D of* Ormond.
Henry Somerſet, *D. of* Beaufort
George Fitz-Roy, *Duke of* Northumberland.
Charles Beauclair, *Duke of* St. Albans.
Charles Pawlet, *D. of* Bolton
Meinhard Schonberg, *Duke of* Schonberg.
Charles Talbot, *D. of* Shrewſbury.
Thomas Osborne, *D. of* Leeds.
Wriotheſly Ruſſel, *Duke of* Bedford.
John Holles, *D. of* Newcaſtle.

MARQUIS.

John Sheffield, *Marquis of* Normanby.
Robert Bertie, *Earl of* Lindſey, *Lord Great Chamberlain of* England.

EARLS.

Charles Howard, *E. of* Carliſle, *Earl-Marſhal of* England *during the Minority of the Duke of* Norfolk.
Edward Villiers, *Earl of* Jerſey, *Lord Chamberlain of the Houſhold.*
Aubrey de Vere, *E. of* Oxford.
Anthony Grey, *Earl of* Kent.
William Stanley, *E. of* Derby,
John Manners, *Earl of* Rutland.
——— Haſtings, *Earl of* Huntingdon.
Henry Clinton, *E. of* Lincoln.
Henry Howard, *E. of* Suffolk.
Charles Sackville, *Earl of* Dorſet *and* Middleſex.
James Cecill, *E. of* Salisbury.
John Cecill, *Earl of* Exeter.
John Egerton, *Earl of* Bridgewater.
Robert Sidney, *E. of* Leiceſter.
George Compton, *E. of* Northampton.
Edward Rich, *Earl of* Warwick *and* Holland.
Baſil Fielding, *E. of* Denbigh
Pawlet St. John, *E. of* Bolingbroke.
Thomas Fane, *E. of* Weſtmorland.
Charles Montague, *E. of* Manchester.
Thomas Howard, *E. of* Berkſhire.
Richard Savage, *Earl* Rivers.
Charles Mordaunt, *E. of* Peterborough *and* Monmouth.
Thomas Grey, *E. of* Stamford.

Charles Finch, *E. of* Winchelſea.
Evelin Pierpont, *E. of* Kingſton.
Charles Dormer, *Earl of* Carnarvon.
Philip Stanhope, *Earl of* Cheſterfield.
Thomas Tufton, *E. of* Thanet.
Robert Spencer, *Earl of* Sunderland.
Robert Leake, *E. of* Scarſdale.
Edward Montague, *Earl of* Sandwich.
Henry Hyde, *E. of* Clarendon.
Algernon Capell, *E. of* Eſſex.
Robert Brudenell, *E. of* Cardigan.
James Anneſley, *E. of* Angleſey
John Granvile, *E. of* Bathe.
Thomas Bruce, *E. of* Ailesbury.
Charles Boyle, *E. of* Burlington.
Anthony-Aſhley Cooper, *Earl of* Shaftsbury.
Edward-Henry Lee, *Earl of* Litchfield.
Thomas Lennard, *E. of* Suſſex.
Lewis de Duras, *E. of* Feverſham.
Charles Gerrard, *Earl of* Macclesfield.
Charles-Bodvile Roberts, *Earl of* Radnor.
William Paſton, *Earl of* Yarmouth.
Charles Berkeley, *E. of* Berkeley.
Daniel Finch, *E. of* Nottingham
Laurence Hyde, *E. of* Rocheſter.
Mountague Bertie, *E. of* Abingdon.
Baptiſt Noel, *Earl of* Gainsborough.
Robert Darcie, *Earl of* Holdernes.
Henry Windſor, *E. of* Plimouth
Edward Ratcliff, *Earl of* Derwentwater.
William Bentinck, *E. of* Portland.
Ralph Montague, *E. of* Montague.
John Churchill, *Earl of* Marlborough.
Arthur Herbert, *Earl of* Torrington.
Richard Lomley, *Earl of* Scarborough.
George Booth, *Earl of* Warrington.
Francis Newport, *E. of* Bradford
Henry Sidney, *E. of* Rumney.
William Zuleſtein, *E. of* Rochford.
Arnold Jooſt van Kepple, *Earl of* Albemarle.
Thomas Coventry, *E. of* Coventry.
Edward Ruſſell, *E. of* Orford.
Henry d'Auverquerque, *E. of* Grantham.

VISCONTS.

Price Devereux, *Viſcount* Hereford.
Francis Brown, *Viſc.* Mountacute.
William Fienes, *Viſcount* Say, *and* Seal.
Rowland Bellaſis, *Viſcount* Falconberg
Charles Townſend, *Viſcount* Townſend.
Thomas Thynne, *Viſc.* Weymouth.
Chriſtopher Hatton, *Viſcount* Hatton.
Henry Yelverton, *Viſc.* Longvile.
Richard Louther, *Viſcount* Lonſdale.

BARONS.

George Nevill, *Lord* Abergaveny.

Touchet

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. . . . Touchet, *Lord* Audley.
Robert Bertie, *Lord* Willoughbe *of* Eresby.
John West, *Lord* De la War.
Robert Shirley, *Lord* Ferrers.
Charles Mildmay, *Lord* Fitzwalter.
Edward Ward, *L.* Dudly *and* Ward.
Edward Stourton, *L* Stourton.
Richard Verney, *L.* Willoughby *of* Broke.
Ralph Eure, *L.* Eure.
Thomas Wharton, *L.* Wharton.
Hugh Willoughby, *Lord* Willoughby *of* Parham.
William Paget, *Lord* Paget.
Francis Howard, *Lord* Howard *of* Effingham.
William North, *Lord* North *and* Gray of Rolleston.
James Bruges, *Lord* Chandois.
Robert Cary, *Lord* Hunsdon.
Thomas Petre, *Lord* Petre.
Charles Gerard, *Lord* Gerard *of* Gerard's Bromley.
Thomas Arundel, *Lord* Arundel *of* Wardour.
Christopher Roper, *L.* Tenham.
Foulk Grevill, *Lord* Brook.
John Lovelace, *Lord* Lovelace.
John Pawlet, *Lord* Pawlet *of* Hinton St. George.
Banester Maynard, *L.* Maynard.
Charles Howard, *Lord* Howard *of* Escrick.
Charles Mohun, *Lord* Mohun.
Thomas Wentworth, *L* Raby.
Thomas Leigh, *Lord* Leigh.
Thomas Jermyn, *Lord* Jermyn.
William Byron, *Lord* Byron.
John Vaughan, *Lord* Vaughan.
Francis Carrington, *Lord* Carrington.
William Widdrington, *Lord* Widdrington.
John Colepeper, *L.* Colepeper.
Robert Lucas, *Lord* Lucas.
Lewis Watson, *Lord* Rockingham.
Robert Sutton, *L.* Lexington.
Marmaduke Langdale, *Lord* Langdale.
William Berkley, *L.* Berkley *of* Stratton.
Charles Granvile, *L.* Granvile.
Charles Cornwallis, *L.* Cornwallis.
Nathaniel Crew, *Lord* Crew.
John Arundel, *Lord* Arundel *of* Trerice.
William Craven, *Lord* Craven.
Hugh Clifford, *Lord* Clifford *of* Chudleigh.
Peregrine Osborne, *Lord* Osborne.
John Carteret, *Lord* Carteret.
Charles Bennet, *L.* Ossulston.
William Legg, *L,* Dartmouth.
William Stawell, *L.* Stawell.
Francis North, *Lord* Guilford.
Sidney Godolphin, *Lord* Godolphin.
Henry Germyn, *Lord* Dover.
John Jefferyes, *Lord* Jefferyes.
James Waldegrave, *L.* Waldegrave.
Hugh Cholmley, *L* Cholmley.
John Ashburnham, *Lord* Ashburnham.
William Farmer, *L.* Leimpster.
Charles Butler, *Lord* Weston.
Henry Herbert, *Lord* Herbert *of* Chirbury.
John Thompson, *Lord* Haversham.
John Sommers, *L.* Sommers.
Christopher Vane, *Lord* Barnard.
Charles Montague, *Lord* Halifax.

ARCHBISHOPS *and* BISHOPS.

Dr Thomas Tenniſon, *Lord, Archbiſhop of* Canterbury.
Dr John Sharp, *Lord, Archbiſhop of* York.
Dr Henry Compton *Lord Biſhop of* London.
Dr Nathaniel Crew, *Lord Biſhop of* Durham.
Dr. Peter Mew, *Lord Biſhop of* Wincheſter.
Dr. William Beau, *Lord Biſhop of* Llandff.
Dr. William Lloyd, *Lord Biſhop of* Worceſter.
Dr. Thomas Smith, *Lord Biſhop of* Carliſle.
Dr. Thomas Spratt, *Lord Biſhop of* Rocheſter.
Dr. Jonathan Trelawny, *Lord Biſhop of* Exeter.
Dr. Gilbert Burnet, *Lord Biſhop of* Sarum.
Dr. Humphrey Humphreys, *Lord Biſhop of* Bangor.
Dr. Nicholas Stratford, *Lord Biſhop of* Cheſter.
Dr. Simon Patrick, *Lord Biſhop of* Ely.
Dr. Gilbert Ironſide, *Lord Biſhop of* Hereford.
Dr. John Hough, *Lord Biſhop of* Litchfield *and* Coventry.
Dr. John More, *Lord Biſhop of* Norwich.
Dr. Richard Cumberland, *Lord Biſhop of* Peterborough.
Dr. Edward Fowler, *Lord Biſhop of* Glouceſter.
Dr. Richard Kidder, *Lord Biſhop of* Bath *and* Wells.
Dr. John Hall, *Lord Biſhop of* Briſtol.
Dr. Edward Jones, *Lord Biſhip of* St. Aſaph.
Dr. James Gardner, *Lord Biſhop of* Lincoln.
Dr. John Williams, *Lord Biſhop of* Chicheſter.
Dr. William Talbot, *Lord Biſhop of* Oxford.

A LIST of the preſent Nobility of *IRELAND.*

JOhn Methuen, *Eſq*; *Lord Chancellor.*
Dr. Mich. Boyl, *Archbiſhop of* Armagh Primate of *all* Ireland.
Dr. Narciſſus Marſh, *Archbiſhop of* Dublin, *Primate of* Ireland.
Dr. William Palliſer, *Archbiſhop of* Caſhell.
Dr. John Veſey *Archbiſhop of* Tuam.
Cha. Boyl *Viſcount* Dungarvan, *Lord High Treaſurer.*

DUKES: 2.

James Butler, *Duke of* Ormond.
Meinhardt Schonberg *Duke of* Leinſter.

EARLS

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EARLS.

John Fitzgeral, d. *Earl of* Kildare.
--- O Brien, *E. of* Thomond.
--- Bourk, *E. of* Clanriccard,
--- Touchet, *E. of* Caſtlehaven.
Richard Boyl, *E. of* Cork.
--- Macdonnel, *E. of* Antrim.
--- Nugent, *E. of* Weſtmeath.
Rob. Dillon, *E. of* Roſcommon.
Rob. Rigdway *E. of* Londonderry
Baſil Feilding, *E. of* Deſmond.
Edward Brabazon, *E. of* Meath.
Laurence Barry, *E. of* Barrymore.
John Vaughan, *E. of* Carbery.
Peter Plunket, *E. of* Fingall.
Arthur Chicheſter, *E. of* Donegall.
Cha. Lambert, *E. of* Cavan.
Will. O Brien, *E. of* Inchiquin.
Donagh Maccarty, *E. of* Clancarty.
Lionel Boyl, *E. of* Orrery.
Charles Coot, *E. of* Montrath.
Hen. Moor, *E. of* Drogheda.
Cha. Talbot, *E. of* Waterford and Wexford.
Hugh Montgomery, *E. of* Mountalexander.
Roger Palmer, *E. of* Caſtelmain.
Nich. Taaf, *E. of* Carlingford.
James Power, *E. of* Tyrone.
Rich. Jones, *E. of* Ranelagh.
Fra. Aungier, *E. of* Longford.
Arthur Forbes, *E. of* Granard.
Rich. Coot, *E. of* Ballymount.
Godart Ginkle, *E. of* Athlone.
Cha. Butler, *E. of* Arran.
Hen. de Maſſue, *E. of* Galway.

VISCOUNTS 47.

Jenico Preſton *Viſcount* Gormanſton.
David Roch *V.* Fermoy.
Rich. Butler, *V.* Mountgarret.
Geo. Villiers, *V.* Grandiſon.
Ia. Annſley, *V.* Valentia.
--- Dillon, *V.* Caſtellogalleu.
--- Nettervile, *V.* Dowth.
Arthur Loftus, *V.* Ely.
Tho. Beaumont, *V.* Swords.
--- Magennis, *V.* Evauh. Ext.
Tho. Needham, *V.* Kilmorey.
Dominick Sarſfeild, *V.* Killmallock.
—Bourk, *V.* Mayo.
Geo. Sanderſon, *V.* Caſtleton.
Patrick Chaworth, *V.* Ardmagh. Ext.
John Scudamore, *V.* Sligoe.
Rich. Lumley, *V.* Waterford.
Philip Smith, *V.* Strangford.
—Wenman, *V.* Tuam.
—Molineux, *V.* Maryborough.
Fairfax, *V.* Emmely.
Peirce Butler, *V.* Ikerine.
Tho. Fitz Williams, *V.* Merryon.
Maximilian O Dempſy, *V.* Glanmaleira Ext.
Bryan Cockain, *V.* Cullen.
—Tracy, *V.* Rathcoole.
—Smith, *V.* Carrington *of* Bareefore.
Rich. Bulkley, *V.* Caſhell.
—Brounker, *V.* Lyons. Ext.
—Ogle, *V.* Catherlogh.
Butler, *V.* Galmoy.
Nich. Barnwell, *V.* Kingſland
—Boyl, *V.* Shannon.
Clotworthy Skevington, *V.* Maſareen.
Hugh Cholmondely, *V.* Kells.
—Fanſhaw, *V.* Dromore.
—O *Brien*, *V.* Clare.
Mark Trevor, *V.* Dungannon.
Cha. Boyle, *V.* Dungarvon.
Maurice Berkeley, *V.* Fitzhardinge, *of* Beerhaven.
Will. Caulfeild, *V.* Charlemount.
Elliot Wingfeild, *V.* Powerſcourt.
Murrogh Boyl, *V.* Bleſſington.
Ia. Lane, *V.* Lanesborough.
Dawney, *V.* Down. Ri.

Rich. Parſons, *V.* Roſs:
Will. Steward, *V.* Mountjoy.

BISHOPS.

Dr Rich: Tenniſon, *B of* Meath.
Dr Will. Moreton, *B of* Kildare.
Dr Edw. *Wettenhall, B. of* Cork *and* Roſs.
Dr Simon Digby. *B* of Elphin.
Dr Will. Smith, *B of* Kilmore *and* Ardagh.
Dr Will. King, *B of* Derry.
Dr Barth. Vigors, *B of* Ferns *and* Laghlin.
Dr Will. Fitzgerald, *B of* Clonfert.
Dr Nath. Foy, *B of Waterford and* Liſmore.
Dr Will. LLoyd, *B of* Killalla *and* Achonry.
Dr John Harpſtongue, *B of* Oſſory.
Dr Alex. Cairncroſs, *B of* Raphoe.
Dr Toby Pullen, *B of* Dromore.
Dr St George Aſh *B. of* Clogher.
Dr Edw. *Walkinton, B of* Down *and* Connor.
Dr Tho. Smith, *B of* Lymerick.
Dr Tho. Lindſey, *B of* Killallow.

BARONS 32.

Edw. Bermingham, *Lord Baron of* Athenry.
Almeric Courcy *LB of* Kinſale.
Tho. Fitzmaurice, *L B* of Kerry *and* Lixnaw.
—Fleming, *L B of* Slane.
Tho. St Laurence, *L B of* Howth.
- Barnwell, *LB of* Trembleſton.
—Plunket, *L B of* Dunſany.
—Butler, *L B of* Dunboyne.
—Fitz Patrick, *L B of upper* Oſſory.
Oliver Plunket, *L B of* Lowth
—Bourk, *L B of* Caſtle connell.
—Butler, *L B of* Cahire.
—Bourk, *L B of* Brittas.
—Foliot, *L B of* Baliſhannon.
Banaſter Maynard, *L B of Wicklow.*
—George, *L B of* Dundalk.
Will. Digby, *L B of* Geſhill.
—Fitz *Williams, L B of* Lifford.
Will. Blaney. *L B of* Monaghan.
Henry Herbert, *L B of* Caſtle-Iſland.
—Brereton, *L B of* Laughlin Ext.
Hen. Hare, *L B of* Coleraine.
—Sherrard, *L B of* Letrim.
—Mac Gwire, *L B of* Iniskeilling.
—Hawley, *L B of* Dunamore.
Geo. Allington, *L B of* Killard.
—King, *L B of* Kingſton.
Hen. Barry, *L B of* Santry.
—Anneſley, *L B of* Altham.
John Cutts, *L B of* Gowram.
Tho. Coningesby, *L B of* Clanbrazil.
Charles Hamilton, *L B of* Strabane.

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A LIST of the preſent Nobility of SCOTLAND.

DUKES 3.

Hamilton D Hamilton
Dowglas D Queensbury
Gordon D Gordon

MARQUISSES 3.

Dowglas M Dowglas
Montroſs M Graham
Murray M Athol.

EARLS 63.

Campbel E Argile
Lindſey E Crawford
Hay E Arrol
Keith E Marſhall
Southerl E Southerla
Eriskeine E Mar.
Graham E Monteith
Leſly E Rothes
Dowglaſs E Morton
Erskine E Buchan
Cunningham E Glencairn
Montgomery E Eglington
Kennedy E Caſſils
Sinclar E Cathneſs
Stewart E Murray
Maxwell E Niddiſdale
Seaton E Winton
Levingſton E Linlithgow
Hume E Hume
Drummond E Perth
Seaton E Dunferling
Fleming E Wigton
Lyon E Strathmore
Ker E Roxborough
Hamilton E Abercorn
Erskeine E Kelley
Hamilton E Hadington
Stewart E Galloway
Mac-Kenzy E Seaforth
Carr E Lothian
Hay E Kinnoul
Campbell E Lowden
Crichton E Dumfreis
Alexander E Sterling
Bruce E Elgin
Carney E Southesk
Stewart E Traguair
Car E Ancram
Weims E Weims
Ramſey E Dalhouſie
Ogilbie E Arlie
Ogilbie E Finlator
Dalziel E Carnwath
Levingſton E Callandar.
Leſley E Leven
Johnſtown E Anadale
Mauld E Panmeure
Hay E Tredall
Carnegy E North-Esk
Bruce E Kincarden
Lindſey E Balcarres
Dowglas E Forfar
Middleton E Middleton
Gordon E Aboyn
Scot E Tarus
Levingſton E Newbruigh
Boyd E Kilmarnock
Cochran E Dundonald
Dowglas E Dunbarton
Keith E Kintor
Campbel E Braid-Albin
Gordon E Aberdeen
— E Melvil

VIS-

VISCOVNTS, 15.

Carey *V* Falkland
Conſtable *V* Dumbar
Murray *V* Starmont.
Gordon *V* Kenmear
*A*rbuthnett *V* *A*rbuthnet
Crichton *V* Frendraught
Seaton *V* Kingſton
Macgil *V* Oxenford
Jngram *V* Jrwin
Levingſton *V* Kilſyth
Osborn *V* Dumblane
Graham *V* Dundee
Cheyney *V* Newhaven
Graham *V* Preſton
Dalrympfe *V* Stairs

LORDS, 48.

— *L* Forbes
Frazer L Salton
Gray *L* Gray
*A*lexander *L* Cathcart
Henry L Saintclare
Dowglaſs *L* *M*ordington
Francis L Semple
John *L* Elphingſton
Charles *L* Oliphant
Frazer *L* Lovat
John *L* Borthwick
George L Roſs
Sandilands L Torphichen.
Leſlie *L* Lindoris
Elphingſton *L* Balmerinoch and Cowper.
Erkſine *L* Catdraſs
Stewart *L* Blantire
James *L* Cranſton
Balfour *L* Burgleih
Ker *L* Jedburgh
Drummond *L* *M*adertie
—L Reth
*A*rchibald *L* Napier
Henry *L* Fairfax
Richardſon *L* Cramond
Walter *L* *A*ſton
Donald L Rae
James *L* Foreſter
Forbes L Pitſligo
*M*acklel *L* Kirkudbright
Charles *L* Frazer
Hamilton *L* Bargeny
Ogillby *L* Bamff
*M*urray *L* Elibank
Galloway *L* Founkel
Falconer *L* Hacerton
Hamilton *L* Belhaven
John *L* Carmichell
Sutherland *L* Duffes
*A*ndrew L Rollo
Robert *L* Colvill
David L Ruthen
Jon L Rutherford
John *L* Bellendon
Leſly *L* Newark
Weims *L* Burnt Iſland
David *L* Nairn
Hume L Polward

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GLAND
WALES
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GERMAN
OCEAN.
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Yarmouth
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Felton
N. Foreland
Sandwich
Calis
FLANDERS
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FRANCE
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BRITAIN.

BRITAIN, call'd alſo *Albion*, and by the Greeks Βρεττανία, Βρεττανική, Πρεττανίς, Ἀλβίων, and Ἀλουίων, the moſt famous Iſland in the whole World, is ſeparated from the Continent by the Ocean, and lies over againſt *Germany* and *France*, in a Triangular Form, having three Promontories ſhooting out three ſeveral ways, *viz. Belerium* [the Land's-End] to the Weſt, *Cantium* [the Kentiſh Foreland] to the Eaſt, *Tarviſium* or *Orcas* [Cathneſs] to the North. On the Weſt, which is over againſt *Ireland*, the *Vergivian* Sea breaks in; on the North it is waſhed by the vaſt and wide Northern Ocean; on the Eaſt, where it lies over againſt *Germany*, by the German Ocean; on the South, oppoſite to *France*, by the Britiſh Channel.

The Names of Britain.

Its Situation.

Thus ſeparated at a convenient diſtance from its Neighbouring Nations, and fitted, by its commodious Harbours, for the Traffick of the whole World, it ſeems to have advanc'd it ſelf, on all ſides, into the Sea, for the common good of Mankind; for, between *Kent* and *Calais* in *France*, it ſtretches out ſo far into the Sea, and the Channel is ſo very narrow, that ſome have been of Opinion, that they have been join'd there; to confirm which Opinion, they Cite *Virgil*'s Verſe,

Et penitus toto diviſos Orbe Britannos,
And Britain *quite from all the World diſjoin'd.*

Because, says *Servius*, *Britain was anciently join'd to the Continent*; and that of *Claudian* they urge in imitation of *Virgil*,

——*Nostro diducta Britannia Mundo*,
Britain *sever'd from our World*.

The Form. *Livy* and *Fabius Rusticus*, have made the Form of this Island to resemble an Oblong Platter, or two-edged Axe; and such certainly is its shape towards the South, which yet is ill apply'd to the whole Island. For Northward, the vast tract of Land, stretching forward to the utmost shore, grows sharp, like a Wedge. The Ancients suppos'd it so large in circumference, That *Cæsar*, who was the first *Roman* that discover'd it, wrote, *That he had found out another World*; imagining it to be so large, that it seem'd not to be surrounded with the Sea, but even to encompass the Ocean. But our Age, by the many surveys made by several Persons, hath now pretty well found out the true Dimensions of the whole Island; for, from *Its Compass.* *Tarvisium* [Cathness] to *Belerium* [the Lands-End] are computed 912 Miles; from thence along the Southern Coasts to *Cantium* [the Kentish Foreland] 320 Miles; hence coasting the German Ocean for 704 Miles, it reaches *Tarvisium*; so that, by this Computation, the whole Island is 1836 Miles in Compass, which Measure falls short of *Pliny*'s. Now they that have more accurately compar'd the Spaces of the Heavens with the Tracts of the Earth, have plac'd *Britain* under the 8th Climate, and include it within the 18th and 26th Parallels computing the longest Day at 18 Equinoctial Hours and a half. The Lands-End, according to the Spherical Figure of the Earth, they place 13 Degrees 50 Scruples, and the *Kentish Foreland* in 21 Degrees of Longitude. As for the Latitude, they measure in the Southern parts 50 Degrees 10 Scruples; at *Cathness* 59 Degrees 40 Scruples. So that

that *Britain*, by this Situation, muſt be bleſſed with a fertile Soil and a moſt temperate Air. And, indeed, the Air is here ſo Temperate aud Even, that the Summers are not ſo ſcorching, by reaſon of the gentle Gales which moderate the Heats; which, as they invigorate every thing that grows, ſo they give health and refreſhment to both Man and Beaſt. The Winters alſo are here mild and gentle, both by reaſon of thoſe ſtill Showers which break and ſoften the ſharpneſs of the Cold, and becauſe that the Seas, which encompaſs it, do ſo cheriſh the Land with a gentle warmth, that the Cold is not near ſo violent here, as it is in *France* or *Italy*; the Soil (as *Corn. Tacit.* obſerves) produceth all things in great plenty, except the Olive, Vine, and ſome other Fruits peculiar to hotter Climates; the Fruits of the Earth are forward in coming up, but ſlow in ripening, both which are effects of one and the ſame Cauſe, the great moiſture of the Earth aud Air. But ſo happy is *Britain* in the plentiful Product of all manner of Grain, that *Orpheus* hath Nam'd it, *The very Seat of Ceres*; and formerly it was the Granary of the Weſtern Empire: from hence the Romans every Year, in 900 Veſſels, Tranſported vaſt Quantities of Corn, for the Supply of their Garriſons in *Germany*. This happy Fertility and Pleaſantneſs of *Britain*, gave occaſion to ſome People to imagine, that theſe were the *Fortunate Iſlands*; for when (as *Robert* of *Avesbury* tells us) Pope *Clement* VI. had declar'd *Lewis* of *Spain* King of the *Fortunate Iſlands*, and, to effect this, had begun to Levy Forces in *France* and *Italy*, our Countrymen were of opinion, that that theſe Preparations we deſign'd againſt *Britain*, as one of the *Fortunate Iſlands*; nay, our very Grave Embaſſadors, then Reſident at *Rome*, were ſo ſtrongly poſſeſs'd with this Opinion, that they withdrew in a diſguſt, aud haſten'd Home to acquaint their Country with its approaching Danger: Nor, indeed, wou'd any Man in our Age

The Air.

think otherwiſe, who conſiders the *Fortunate* State of the *Britiſh Iſland*; it is certainly the Maſterpiece of Nature, perform'd when ſhe was in her beſt and gayeſt Humour; which ſhe plac'd as a Little World by it ſelf, on the ſide of the Greater, for the Pleaſure and Recreation of Mankind; for which way ſoever the Eye is turn'd, it is entertain'd with a Charming Variety, and Proſpects extremely Delightful. I need not enlarge on the Inhabitants, nor commend the Vigour and Firmneſs of their Conſtitution, their good Humours and Civility, and their Courage and Bravery, ſo often try'd both at Home and Abroad, and well known to the remoteſt Corner of the Earth.

The Firſt Inhabitants.

The firſt Inhabitants, and the reaſon of the Name.

But concerning the ancient and firſt Inhabitants of this Iſland, and the Original of the Name of *Britain*, many different Opinions have been ſtarted; nor, indeed, ought We, *Britans*, to expect more certain Evidences in this matter, than other Nations, who, as well as our ſelves, remain ignorant, or uncertain, of their firſt Riſe. For the firſt Inhabitants of Countries had other Cares and Thoughts to trouble themſelves with, than to be at leiſure to Tranſmit their Originals to Poſterity: For, indeed, their Life was rude and unciviliz'd, and wholly employ'd in War, and conſequently without Learning. Moreover the *Druids*, who were the Prieſts among the *Britans* and *Gauls*, and to whoſe Care the Preſervation of their Records was committed, and the *Bards*, whoſe buſineſs it was to celebrate all gallant and brave Adventures, thought it unlawful to commit any thing to Books or Writing; which if they had, might have been loſt in ſo great a tract of Time, and ſo great alterations as have happen'd in this Iſland. But in the following Ages,

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Ages, there aroſe, in many Nations, a ſort of Men, who endeavour'd to ſupply theſe defects out of their own conceits, which many Perſons quickly embrac'd, and being taken with the pleaſure of the Fables, eaſily believed. To omit others, one *Geoffry* of *Monmouth*, in the Reign of *Henry* II. publiſh'd an Hiſtory of *Britain*, tranſlated, as he pretends, out of the Britiſh Tongue; wherein he tells us of one *Brutus*, a Trojan by deſcent, the Son of *Silvius*, Grandchild to *Aſcanius*, and Great-grandchild to the famous *Æneas*; that the Birth of this *Brutus* coſt his Mother her Life, and having Kill'd his Father by Chance, that he flew into *Egypt*, and there deliver'd from Slavery the Progeny of *Helenus*, Son of *Priam*; and having Conquer'd King *Pandraſus*, Marry'd his Daughter, put to Sea with the remainder of his Trojans, and, being adviſ'd by the Oracle of *Diana*, ſteer'd his Courſe to this our Weſtern Iſland; accordingly that he Sail'd through *the Straits of Gibralter*, and arriv'd in *Aquitain*, where he overcame *Golfarius Pictus*, King of *Aquitain*, and Built the City of *Tours*; and having overrun *Gaul*, he croſs'd over into this Iſland, then Inhabited by Giants; and having overcome them, together with *Gogmagog* the greateſt of them, he gave this Iſland the Name of *Britain* from his own Name, in the Year of the World 2855, and before Chriſt 1108. Thus far *Geoffry*: But others there are who bring other Reaſons for the Name of *Britain*; Sir *Tho. Elliot*, a very Learned Perſon, derives it from a Greek Word, Πρυτανῖα; *Humphry Loyd* refers its Original to the Britiſh Word *Pridcain*, that is, a *white Form*; *Pomponius Lætus* tells us that the Britans of *Armorica* in *France* gave it that Name *Goropius Becanus* will have it that the Danes ſettled here and ſo call'd it *Bridania*, that is, *Free Dania*; others derive it from *Prutania*, a part of *Germany*; *Bodin* imagines it took its Name from *Bretta* a Spaniſh Word ſignifying *Earth*; *Forcatulus* from *Brithin*, Brutus.

which was the Name of a ſort of Drink among the Greeks; others derive it from the *Brutii* in *Italy*, whom the Greeks call'd Βρέττιοι.

Theſe are all the Opinions (that I cou'd gather) were ever thought worthy any regard, concerning the Name of *Britain*; but as we cannot but think the Fictions of Foreigners very ridiculous, ſo we cannot approve the Accounts of our own Countrymen. And, indeed, in theſe and ſuch like Caſes, it is eaſier to detect a Falſity than to eſtabliſh a Truth. But if we cou'd be once ſatisfy'd that this Story of *Brutus* was true, it wou'd put an end to any further ſearch after the Britiſh Original. Since therefore there are ſo many different Opinions, both concerning the Notion of the Name, and the firſt Inhabitants of *Britain*, I hope the Reader will excuſe me too if I modeſtly interpoſe my own Thoughts, not for the ſake of Contention, but purely for the diſcovery of Truth. To begin our Enquiries therefore as high as we can (omitting *Caſar*, *Diodorus*, and other Writers, who will have the *Britains* Αὐτόχθονας, and *Aborigines*, that is, Home-bred, and never Tranſplanted from any other place, imagining that Mankind ſprung out of the Earth like Muſhromes.) We are inform'd, by *Moſes*, in the ſacred Hiſtory, that after the Flood, the three Sons of *Noah*; *Shem*, *Ham*, and *Japhet*, after their Iſſue were Multiplied, left the Mountains of *Armenia*, where the Ark had reſted, ſeparating themſelves into the ſeveral Quarters of the Earth, and that by them the whole World was Peopled; and Reaſon, as well as the Authority of *Theophilus Antiochenus*, may prove, that ſome of their Poſterity came into this Iſland: Whereas (ſays he) *in old time there were but few Men in* Arabia *and* Chaldea; *after the Diviſion of Tongues, they were more and more encreas'd; hereupon ſome went toward the Eaſt, others to other parts of the great and wide Continent, others travelling towards the North,*

ſeeking

ſeeking a place where to ſettle, march'd on till at laſt they came to Britain, *ſeated in the Northern Climates. Moſes* himſelf expreſly aſſerts the ſame, when he tells us, That the Iſlands of the Gentiles were divided in their Lands, by the Poſterity of *Japhet. The Iſlands of the Gentiles* Divines Interpret to be thoſe which lay fartheſt off; and *Wolphangus Muſculus*, a Divine of good Repute, is of Opinion, That the Nations and Families which deſcended from *Japhet*, were the firſt Poſſeſſors of the European Iſlands; ſuch as are (ſaith he) *England*, *Sicily*, &c. For from his ſeveral Sons came the ſeveral Nations; from *Magog*, the *Maſſagetæ*; from *Javan*, the *Jonians*; from *Thubal*, the *Spaniards*; from *Meſech*, the *Moſcovites*; and and his Eldeſt Son *Gomer*, in theſe our remote parts of *Europe*, gave both Original and Name to the *Gomerians*, who were afterwards call'd *Cimbri* and *Cimmerii*; for that Name of the *Cimbri*, or *Cimmerii*, did, in proceſs of Time, almoſt fill all theſe parts of the World, and extended it ſelf very far in *Germany* and *Gaul*. And from theſe *Gomerii* of *Gaul*, I have always thought that our *Britans* had their Original and Name; in which I am confirm'd by the genuine and proper Name of the *Britans*; for the Welch, to this day, call themſelves, *Kumero*, *Cymro*, and *Kumeri*; a Welchwoman, *Kumeraes*; and their Language *Kumeraeg*; and from whence can theſe Names be deriv'd but from that *Gomer*, and thoſe *Gomeri* in *Gaul*, the Seat, doubtleſs, of the *Gomerians*? Why then ſhou'd we not allow our *Britans*, or *Cumeri*, to be the genuine Off-ſpring of *Gomer*, and that from him they derive this Name. This is my Opinion concerning the Original of the *Britans*; and this Account of our Deſcent ſeems much more Subſtantial, Ancient, and better Grounded, than that from *Brutus* and *Troy*. Nay, I can prove that our *Britans* are really Deſcended from the *Gauls*, by the Name, Situation, Religion,

Cuſtoms, and Language of both Nations; in all which particulars the Ancient *Gauls* and the *Britans* ſeem to have agreed, as if they had been but one People: As touching the Name, ſince I have ſpoken of it before, I ſhall only repeat thus much, that as the ancient *Gauls* were call'd *Gomeræi*, *Gomeritæ*, and, by contraction, *Cimbri*; ſo likewiſe were our *Britans* call'd *Cumeri* and *Kimbri*: Now that the *Gauls* were call'd *Gomeri*, *Joſephus* and *Zonoras* do both teſtifie; and that they were alſo call'd *Cimbri*, may be gathered from *Cicero* and *Appian*; thoſe Barbarians whom *Marius* overthrew, *Cicero* plainly Names *Gauls*. *Caius Marius* (ſaith he) *put a check upon the Gauliſh Forces, who were pouring into* Italy. And all Hiſtorians do agree that theſe were the *Cimbri*; and the Armour of *Beleus*, their King, dug up at *Aix* in *Provence*, where *Marius* defeated them, proves the ſame; for theſe Words, *BELEOS CIMBROS*, were Engraven on it in a ſtrange Character: All Writers do agree that thoſe were *Gauls*, who, under the Conduct of *Brennus*, Robb'd the Temple of *Delphi* in *Greece*; and that thoſe were call'd *Cimbri*, we are aſſur'd from *Appian*, in his *Illyricks*; *The* Celtæ *or* Gauls (ſaith he) *who are call'd* Cimbri.

Since therefore theſe Nations agree in their moſt Ancient Name, whence can we imagine that Name ſhou'd paſs over into this Iſland, but along with the firſt Planters that came hither out of *Gaul*, a Country parted from it but by a very narrow Channel? For the World was not Peopled at once, but it muſt be granted, that thoſe Countries which lay neareſt to the Mountains of *Armenia*, were firſt of all Inhabited; as for inſtance, the *Leſſer Aſia*, and *Greece*, before *Italy*; *Italy*, before *Gaul*; and *Gaul*, before *Britain*; Reaſon alſo may convince us, that every Country muſt receive its firſt Inhabitants, rather from Neighbouring, than remote Places. Who wou'd not

not judge, that *Cyprus* was first Peopl'd from *Asia*, next to it; *Crete* and *Sicily* from their Neighbour *Greece*; *Corsica*, from *Italy*; and to come nearer Home, *Zealand* from *Germany*, bordering on it, rather than from the distant parts of *Tartary* or *Mauritania*? So also, why shou'd we not think that our *Britan* was first Peopl'd by the *Gauls* our Neighbours, rather than by the *Trojans*, *Albans*, or *Brutians*, who lie at such a distance from it? Nor, indeed, do Writers fetch the first Inhabitants of *Britain* from any other place than *Gaul*, its next Neighbour: *The Sea Coasts of* Britain (saith *Cæsar*) *are Inhabited by those who came out of* Belgium *in* Gaul *to make new Conquests, and there remain'd. Tacitus* also Writes, *That 'tis highly probable that* Britain *was first Peopl'd by the* Gauls *which lie so near them.*

The Religion also of both Nations was the same; among the *Britans* (saith *Tacitus*) *you'll find in use the Religion of the* Gauls; and *Cæsar* and *Tacitus* plainly tell us, That both Nations had their *Druids*; but by what Name soever these Priests were known to the *Celtæ* and the *Britans* In their own Tongue, this Word *Druidæ* seems deriv'd from a Greek Original, *viz.* Δρῦς, *an Oak*, because they esteem'd nothing more sacred than the *Misseltoe* of an Oak; their Residence was also in Groves. uor did they perform any of their Ceremonies without some Branches or Leaves of that Tree; it is also probable, that from these *Druids* our Saxon Ancestors call'd a Magician, in their Language, *Dry*. *Druids.*

Among their Religious the *Gauls* had also their Bards, whose Office it was to Sing to the Harp, those Songs they had made on the Exploits of famous Men: The same sort of Men have also this Name among the Modern *Britans*; the *Gauls* also reckon'd by Nights, setting the Night before the Day in their Accompt of Time, and even in this 'tis certain our *Britans* agreed with them; for *Bards.*

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that ſpace of time which the Latins call *Septimana*, and two *Septimana's*, they term'd *With-nos*, that is, *Eight Nights*, and *Pymthec-nos*, that is, *Fifteen Nights*; nay, we ſtill retain that old way of reckoning in our *Sennight* and *Fortnight*, which are plainly contracted from *Sevennight* and *Fourteennight*.

Their Government. Likewiſe both Nations were under the ſame form of Government, neither being under the Rule of one ſingle Perſon, but as *Gaul*, ſo alſo *Britain*, had many Kings. And as the *Gauls*, on extraorninary Occaſions, us'd to Call a Publick Council of the whole Nation, and chooſe One to be their General Commander; ſo likewiſe did the *Britans*, on the like Occaſion, as may be gather'd from theſe Words of *Cæſar*, *The chief Command and Management of the War was, by an univerſal Conſent, committed to* Caſſibellanus.

Their Manners. Nor were the Manners of the Nations different; for, not to mention that they were both, Valiant and Hardy, both delighting in Blood, *&c.* *In their Manners* (ſaith *Strabo*) *the* Britans *are like the* Gauls; and he immediateiy adds, that *As to their Fighting, they are, for the moſt part, Fierce and Cruel, like the* Gauls. *Tacitus* alſo agrees with him, *Thoſe of the* Britans *which the* Romans *have not yet Conquer'd, remain juſt ſuch as the* Gauls *were formerly.* And, in another place, *The* Britans *are next to the* Gauls, *and juſt like them. The* Gauls (ſaith *Strabo*) *are of a quick and ready Wit, and readily take any ſort of Learning*; nor were the *Britans* inferiour; nay, *Agricola* in *Tacitus*, prefers them, in that particular, before the *Gauls*. From the Levity of the *Gauls*, which *Cæſar* calls by the gentle Name of an Infirmity, they became ſo Credulous, that *the Credulity of the* Gauls grew into a Proverb; nor, in that reſpect, have our *Britans* Degenerated, who eaſily lend an Ear to every idle Story; and, out of a ſuperſtitious Hope or Fear, Credit any ſilly Predictions. *Strabo* tells

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us, that the *Gauls* wou'd be highly concern'd, to ſee any Abuſe offer'd to Relations; that the ſame concern dwells in our *Britans* is ſo notorious as to need no Proof. *The* Gauls (as *Cæſar* writes) *according to their Greatneſs, either of Birth, or Riches, had ſo many more Servants and Dependants in their Retinue, theſe they call'd* Ambacti; and this was the greateſt piece of State amongſt them; nor do our Britiſh Nobility and Gentry, at this day, account any thing ſo Honourable as a large Retinue; from them, 'tis thought, the Engliſh learn'd to carry ſuch Troops of Attendants with them; *Cæſar* and *Strabo* tell us, *That the Houſes of the* Britans *and* Gauls *were alike, being Seated in the midſt of Woods.*

I cou'd give many more Inſtances of their agreement, but I forbear to mention more, but proceed to the Language, on which particular will lie a great ſtreſs of the Controverſie; for every one will allow, that thoſe People which ſpeak the ſame Language, muſt be deriv'd from one common Original. As for inſtance, If all our Hiſtories had chanc'd to have been loſt, or that none of them had told us that we Engliſh are deſcended from the Germans, the *Scots* from the *Iriſh*, the *Britans* of *Bretagne* in *France* from our *Britain*, yet the great affinity of Language wou'd alone ſufficiently prove it; nay, much better than any Hiſtorian: If therefore I can ſhew that the ancient *Gauls* and our *Britans* ſpake the ſame Language, all muſt grant them to proceed from one and the ſame Original; nor is it of any weight in this caſe what *Cæſar* writes, That the *Gauls* themſelves ſpoke different Languages, ſince *Strabo* tells us, that they differ'd only from one another in Dialect. *They did not all uſe a Language exactly the ſame, but it vary'd only ſome ſmall matter.* But that the Language of the ancient *Gauls* was the ſame with that of the *Britans* (allowing a ſmall difference in the Dialect) we may infer from *Cæſar*,

ſar, where he writes, that it was uſual for the *Gauls*, who wou'd be throughly inſtructed in the Diſcipline of the Druids, to go over into *Britain* to our *Druids* to learn it; now ſeeing they us'd no Books, we muſt conclude their Language to be alike, which *Corn. Tacitus* expreſly tells us, *The* Britans *and* Gauls (ſaith he) *differ not much in their Speech.* From hence it comes, that the ancient Names of Places, in both Kingdoms, had the ſame termination, *viz. Dunum*, *Briva*, *Ritum*, *Durum*, *Magus*, &c. For this is a certain proof that we Engliſh are deſcended from the Germans, becauſe the modern Names of our Towns end in *Borough*,*Berry*,*Ham*,*Sted*,*Fort*,*Thorp*, and *Wick*, which plainly correſpond with the German terminations of *Burg*, *Berg*, *Heim*, *Stadt*, *Furdt*, *Dorpe*, *Wijck*; and, to put this matter paſt diſpute, though the modern French Language is made up, for the moſt part, of the Latin and the German, yet there ſtill remain in it a great many old Gauliſh Words; and which come as near as poſſible to the Britiſh Language; for example, the French at this day uſe the Word *Guerir*, the Britans *Guerif*, to heal; the French *Guaine*, the Britans *Guain*, a Sheath; the French *Derechef*, the Britans *Derchefu*, moreover; the French *Camur*, the Britans *Cam*, crooked; the French *Bateau*, the Britans *Bad*, a Boat; the French *Baſton*, the Britans *Paſtoon*, a Staff; the French *Hævre*, the Britans *Aber*, an Haven; and *Comb* is yet in uſe with both Nations for a Valley.

From theſe Inſtances it may be concluded, that the Language of both Nations were the ſame, and conſequently their Original; for it is to be granted that *Gaul*, as being nearer to *Armenia*, was firſt Inhabited; *Beſides* (as *Strabo* writes) *as* Gaul *abounded in Corn, ſo did it much more in Men*; and it is reaſonable to ſuppoſe, that ſince the *Gauls* ſent Colonies into *Italy*, *Spain*, *Germany*, *Thrace*, and *Aſia*, they did much rather into *Britain*, a Country

Country much nearer them, and as Plentiful as any; and it muſt redound to the Glory of the *Britans*, that they are deſcended from the *Gauls*, who were ſo famous for their Military Exploits; and with whom the Romans, for a long time, maintain'd a War, not for Honour or Empire, but purely for Self-preſervation. Nor ought we to omit what *George Buc*, a Man Eminent both for his Extraction and Learning, obſerves out of *Mekercus*, That the Germans call a Frenchman *Wallon*; and that when the German Saxons firſt came over hither, and heard the *Britans* ſpeak the Gauliſh Language, they call'd them *Walli*, that is, *Gauli*; *Walch*, among the Germans, not barely ſignifying a Stranger, but moſt properly a *Gaul*; and withal he obſerves, that the French, at this day, call that Country *Galles* which we call *Wales*; and that the ancient Scots divided all the Britiſh Nations into *Gaol*, and *Galle*, that is, as he interprets it, into the *Gallæci*, and the *Galli*: But if our *Britans* are ſtill reſolv'd to lay claim to a Trojan Original, I will not oppoſe them, but that pretence will be beſt grounded on their Deſcent from the *Gauls*. *For it is ſaid by ſome* (as *Ammianus* writes) *that after the Deſtruction of* Troy, *a few that fled thence, poſſeſs'd themſelves of* Gaul, *at that time unpeopled.*

The Name of Britain.

But you will ſay, if *Cumero* be the primitive Name, whence then comes *Albion?* Whence *Britain?* Give me leave, in this point, to deliver my real Thoughts, which I am ſatisfy'd are the real Truth. The ſame Things may be conſider'd under various circumſtances; and therefore be juſtly expreſs'd under various Names; and if you ſearch into particular Inſtances, both of modern and ancient Times, you muſt obſerve, that all Nations have been, by Strangers, call'd by Names quite different

rent from what they call'd themſelves; thus they who call'd themſelves *Iſraelites*, were call'd by the Greeks, *Hebrews* and *Jews*, and by the Egyptians, *Hueſi*; thus the Greeks call'd thoſe *Syrians*, who Nam'd themſelves *Aramæans*; and thoſe who call'd themſelves *Chuſii*, were by the Greeks, for their black Faces, term'd *Æthiopians*; and, at this day, not to bring too many Inſtance, they who in their own Tongues are call'd, *Muſſelmen*, *Magier*, *Czechi*, *Beſermanni*, are, by all *Europeans*, call'd, *Turks*, *Hungarians*, *Bohemians*, and *Tartars*; and even we in *England*, who call our ſelves *Engliſhmen*, are, by the Welch, Iriſh, and Highland-Scots, call'd, *Saſſons*, that is, *Saxons*; ſo likewiſe we may judge, that our Anceſtors, who call'd themſelves *Cumero*, were, on ſome other account, either by themſelves, or others, call'd *Britons*; from whence the Greeks fram'd their Βρεττανία, and handed the ſame Word to the Romans. Thus much being premis'd, we will now make Enquiry into the ſeveral Names of this Iſland.

Albion. As to the Name of *Albion*, I ſhall not give my ſelf much trouble, for it was impos'd on this Iſland by the Greeks, for diſtinction ſake; all the Iſlands that lay round it being call'd by one general Name, *Britannicæ*, and *Britanniæ*, that is, the *Britains*, or the *Britiſh Iſles*; whereupon *Catullus*, concerning *Cæſar*, has this,

Hinc Galliæ Timent, Timent Britanniæ.
Both *Gaul* and *Britain* our great *Cæſar* dread.

The Name *Albion* ſeems to have had its riſe from the vain humour of the Greeks, and their inclination to Fables and Fictitious Names; for, ſeeing they have, on meer Fiction, Nam'd *Italy*, *Heſperia*, from *Heſperus*, the Son of *Atlas*; *France Gallatia*, from a certain Son of *Polyphemus*, I cannot but believe, that, on the ſame account, they invented

invented for this Isle, the Name of *Albion*, from *Albion*, *Neptune*'s Son, unless one wou'd choose rather to derive it from Ἄλφον, a Word which *Festus* says signifies *White* in Greek, whence also the *Alps* may have taken their Name, for our Island is on all sides surrounded by *white Rocks*; on which account, in the Coins of *Antoninus Pius*, and *Severus*, *Britain* is Figur'd sitting on Rocks in a Woman's Habit. But now, as to the Name and Original of *Britain*, the various Opinions concerning it, have made it a dubious point; for which reason I beg leave to interpose my judgment among the rest. First therefore I shall take it for granted, with the Reader's leave, that the People were known and distinguish'd by their Names before the Countries which they Inhabited, and that the Countries were afterwards Nam'd from the People; and who can deny but the Names of the *Jews*, *Persians*, *Gauls*, *Saxons*, *English*, *Scots*, &c. were extant before *Judea*, *Persia*, *Gaul*, *Saxony*, *England*, *Scotland*, &c. And it is evident that these last were Coin'd out of the former; we find that from the *Samnites*, the *Insubres*, and *Belgæ*; *Livy* and *Cæsar* call'd the Countries themselves *Samnitium*, *Insubrium*, and *Belgium*; from the *Franks* their Country first took its Name of *Francia* or *France*; as also *Burgundy*, from the *Burgundians*; and for the very same reason we may judge the Inhabitants, or the Neighbouring *Gauls*, gave the Name of *Britain* to this Island; for it is probable that the Natives were call'd *Brit* or *Brith* in the old Barbarous Language; as we may judge from that Verse which passes under the Name of *Sybil*,

Britain.

Ἔσσεται ἐν Βρύτεσσι καὶ ἐν Γάλλοις πολυχρύσοις
Ὠκέανος κελαδῶν πληρούμενος αἵματι πολλῷ.

The British Tribes and Wealthy Gauls *shall hear*
The Purple Waves come rolling from afar,
While Tides of Blood, the wondring Pilots fear.

Next

Next to the Authority of *Martial*, *Juvenal*, and *Auſonius*: this Iſland is alſo, by *Procopius*, call'd, *Britia*, and the ancient Inſcriptions, ſet up by the *Britans* themſelves, in which we read *Brito*, *Britones*, *Brittus*; the *Saxons* alſo themſelves, in their own Language, call'd the *Britans*, *Brits*, and particularly *Witichindus* the Saxon, through his whole Hiſtory, uſeth the Word *Brita*; ſo that, doubtleſs, *Brit* is the Primitive whence *Brito* is deriv'd, and from whence we may expect ſome farther light into the Name of *Britain*.

It was the Cuſtom of all Nations, to apply ſuch Names to themſelves, as had a reſpect to ſomething wherein they excell'd, or were diſtinguiſh'd from others; ſome from the Dignity of their Founders, as *Jonians* from *Javan*, the *Iſraelites* from *Iſrael*; others with reſpect to their Natures, Inclinations, or Employments, as the *Iberi*, according to the Hebrew derivation, becauſe they were *Miners*; the *Germans*, becauſe they were counted *Stout* and *Warlike Men*; the *Franks*, becauſe *Free*; the *Æthiopians*, becauſe of their *Blackneſs*; now our Countrymen, paſſing under the general Name of *Cimbri*, or *Cumeri*, in common with the *Gauls*, had no better mark to diſtinguiſh them from the reſt, than their Cuſtom of *Painting* their Bodies; for the beſt Writers, *Cæſar*, *Mela*, *Pliny*, &c. do all agree, that the *Britans* us'd to Paint themſelves with *Glaſtum*, or *Woad*: What then if I ſhou'd ſuppoſe that our *Briton* took that Denomination from their Painted Bodies? for the Word *Brith*, in the ancient Language of this Iſland, ſignifies any thing that is *Painted*; nor can any one cenſure this as a ridiculous or overſtrain'd Etymology of the *Britons*, ſince it has the grand requiſites in all ſuch caſes, *viz.* the Words ſound alike, and the Name expreſſeth the thing it ſelf. Nor will it be improper here to ſet down an Obſervation of my own, That in the Names of almoſt all the ancient *Britans*, there appears ſome imitation

limitation of a *Colour*, which, without doubt, aroſe from this Cuſtom of Painting; and it is moſt certain, that in the Britiſh Hiſtories, an Inhabitant of *Britain* is call'd *Brithon*; the Note of Aſpiration being not to be minded, ſince the Britans (whoſe Tongue, St. *Chryſoſtom* ſays, was *Lingua Sibila*, that is, a *Hiſſing Tongue*) always delighted in Aſpirations: Now as *Brito* came from *Brith*, ſo alſo did *Britannia*, in my Opinion; *Britannia*, as *Iſidore* ſaith, *was ſo call'd from a Word of the Inhabitants*; and whereas the ancient Greeks, who were the firſt that gave this Name of *Britain* to the Iſland, were wont to make long Voyages, keeping cloſe to the Shore, they might be inform'd, by the Natives, or the Gauls, who ſpake the ſame Language, that the People of this Iſland were call'd *Brith*, and *Brithon*, and thereupon to the Word *Brith* they might add *Tania*, which, as the Gloſſaries inform us, ſignifies a *Country*, or Region; from whence came Βριτανία, that is, the Country of the *Britons*; and that the matter, as to *Britain*, ſtands thus, I do the more firmly believe, becauſe we find in the whole World beſides, but three Countries, of any conſiderable Largneſs, whoſe Names do terminate in *Tania*; and theſe three lie in this Weſtern part of the World, *viz. Mauritania*, *Luſitania*, and *Aquitania*, of which I doubt not but the Greeks, who were the firſt Diſcoverers, were the Inventers, and the Latins receiv'd them from them; for, from the Name of *Mauri*, they fram'd *Mauritania*, that is, *the Country of the Mauri*, which, as *Strabo* ſays, the Inhabitants themſelves call'd *Numidia*; from *Luſus*, the Son of *Bacchus*, they made *Luſitania*, that is, *The Country of Luſus*; nor is it an unuſual thing to compound a Name of a Foreign and a Greek Word; *Words are compounded* (ſaith *Quintilian*) either of our own and a foreign Word, as *Biclinium*; or juſt contrary, of a foreign Word and a Latin juſt tack'd to it, as *Epitogium* and *Anticato*; or of two foreign Words, as *Epirrhedium*; this is the moſt uſual ſort of Compoſition, as to the Names of Countries. Is not *Ireland* compounded of the Iriſh Word *Erin*, and the Engliſh Word *Land*? Is not *Franckland* a compoſition of the French and Saxon Language? And *Denmark* of the Daniſh and

the German Word *Marck*, which ſignifies *A Bound or Limit?* It is not therefore to be wonder'd at, that the Greeks ſhou'd give our Iſland this addition of *Tania*, when St. *Jerom* teaches us, out of the moſt ancient Authors, that the Grecians had Colonies and Plantations along all the Sea Coaſts in *Europe*, and in all the Iſlands as far as *Britain*; and by this means it is that ſuch Number of Greek Words have crept into the Britiſh, French, and Belgic Languages, tho' the Learned Sir *Tho. Smith* attributes it rather to this, That when all the reſt of *Europe* was harraſs'd with War, a great Number of Greeks fled hither for Security.

The Manners of the Britans.

Annulis *in the Text, ſome read it*, laminis.

As for the ancient Cuſtoms of the Britans, I ſhall give you a ſhort Account of 'em, in the very words of ancient Authors.

Cæſar. 'The Britiſh Money is Braſs, or, inſtead of 'that, *Iron Rings* (or, as ſome read it, *Iron Plates*) of 'a certain ſet Weight. They think it unlawful to 'taſte Hens, Hare, or Geeſe; tho' they keep 'em for 'their Pleaſure. The moſt civiliz'd of all the Britans, 'are the Inhabitants of *Kent*, a Maritime Country, 'not much different in its Cuſtoms from thoſe of *Gaul*. 'Moſt of the in-land Inhabitants ſow no Corn; but 'live upon Milk and Fleſh; and are cloath'd with *Their Woad.* 'Skins. All the Britans dye themſelves with Woad, 'which renders them of a Sky Colour, and upon that 'account more terrible in Battle. They wear their 'Hair long upon their Heads and upper Lips, but 'ſhave all the other parts of their Body. Ten or 'twelve of 'em have Wives in common, eſpecially 'Brothers with one another, and Parents with their 'Children; and the Children of thoſe Women are 'accounted his that firſt embrac'd 'em. Their way 'of Fighting is generally in* Chariots. They firſt ſcour * *Eſſedis. Way of Fighting.* 'up and down, and fling Darts, and ſo, many times, 'diſorder the Enemy's Ranks by the terrible Aſpect 'of their Horſes, and the noiſe of the Chariot-wheels; 'and when they are got in among the Enemy's Horſe,

'they

'they alight from their Chariots, and Fight on 'Foot.

Strabo. 'The Britans are Taller than the Gauls, 'and their Hair is not ſo yellow, nor their Bodies ſo 'well ſet. Their Nature partly reſembles that of the 'Gauls; but in ſome things they are more Barbarous 'and Simple; inſomuch that ſome of 'em have not 'the Art of making Cheeſe, tho' they're well ſtor'd 'with Milk; and others are equally ignorant of the 'Art of Gardening, or any ſort of Husbandry. They 'have many Potentates amongſt them. Woods a- *The Cities* 'mongſt them are inſtead of Cities; for they cut down *of the Bri-* 'the Trees, and with theſe encloſe a large round plat *tans.* 'of Ground, in which they build Huts to live in, and 'make folds for their Cattle, which laſt for a ſhort 'time.

Diodorus Siculus. 'The Britans are plain and up- 'right in their Dealings, and far from the Craft and 'Subtlety of our Countrymen. Their Food is ſimple *Their Diet.* 'and natural, without any thing of Rich Men's nice- 'ties. The Iſland is very Populous.

Pomponius Mela. '*Britain* has its Nations govern'd 'by their Kings, but all are Barbarous; and as they 'are at greater diſtance from the Continent, they are 'the leſs acquainted with the Wealth and Riches of 'other Places, theirs conſiſting only in Cattle and the 'extent of their Grounds. They paint their Bodies; 'but whether for Beauty, or ſome other reaſon, is un- 'certain.

C. Tacitus. 'The Britans are neareſt to the Gauls, 'and like them. Their Language is not much diffe- 'rent, and they are equally Bold upon dangerous En- 'terprizes, and equally Cowardly when they come 'to an Engagement. However, the Britans appear 'the Fierceſt of the Two, as being not yet ſoften'd by 'long Peace. The ſtrength of their Arms conſiſts in 'their Infantry; and ſome of their Nations Fight in 'Chariots, driven by the greateſt Perſon, and defen- 'ded by his Servants. Heretofore they were Govern'd 'by Kings, but now they are drawn into Parties and 'Factions under petty Princes. Nor was there any 'thing of more conſiderable advantage to the Romans, 'againſt the moſt powerful Nations of them, than

'their not concerting one common Intereſt. *In another place.* 'Tis common among the Britans to conſult the Gods, by ſurveying the Entrails of Beaſts, and to go to War under the Conduct of Women: For they make no diſtinction of Sex in point of Government.

Dio Nicæus, out of Xiphilin's Epitome, concerning the Britans in the North part of the Iſland. 'They Till no 'Ground, but live upon Prey and Hunting, and the 'Fruit of Trees; for they will not taſte Fiſh, tho' they 'have great plenty of 'em. They dwell in Tents, 'Naked and without Shoes. They are wonderfully 'Hardy, in enduring Hunger, Cold, and all kinds of 'Labour; for they'll ſtand for many days in the Bogs, 'up to the Head, without Food. In the Woods they 'live upon Barks of Trees and Roots. They have a 'certain kind of Meat ready upon all occaſions, of 'which, if they take but the quantity of a Bean, they 'are neither hungry nor dry.

Their Habit. *Herodianus.* 'They know no uſe of Cloaths, but 'about their Necks and Bellies they wear Iron, as an 'Ornament. They paint their Bodies with ſundry 'Colours, with all kinds of Animals repreſented in 'em; and for fear of hiding the Paint they put on no 'Cloaths.

The remaining Quotations I ſhall pick up here and there.

Their Magick. *Pliny of Magick.* '*Britain*, at this day, honours 'Magick with ſo much Pomp and Ceremony, that 'one would think the Perſians had been Taught it by 'them. *And elſewhere.* The choiceſt Food among 'them is your *Chenerotes*, a kind of Fowl leſs than a 'wild Gooſe.

'*Solinus* tells us, That they painted themſelves by 'certain Marks, call'd, by *Tertullian*, *Britonum Stigmata*. He ſays further, The Country was partly poſſeſs'd by Barbarians, with the ſhapes of ſeveral 'Beaſts artfully cut upon their Bodies in their Youth; 'ſo that theſe Prints in their Fleſh grew and increas'd 'as their Bodies did.

Their Goddeſſes. *Dio.* 'They Worſhipp'd the Goddeſſes *Andate*, i. e. 'Victory, and *Andrate*.

Cæſar.

Cæſar. 'Their Ships have their Keel and Maſt made 'of light Wood; and the other parts of Leather. *Their Ships*

Solinus. 'Their Sailors never Eat, till their Voyage be 'finiſh'd. Their Drink was made of Barley (and 'tis 'ſtill us'd at this day) as *Dioſcorides* ſays, who miſ- 'names it *Curmi* for Κωρμ; for ſo the Britans term 'what we call *Ale*. *Plutarch* writes, that ſome of 'them Lived 120 Years; the Natural Heat of 'their Bodies being preſerv'd by the Coldneſs of the 'Climate. *Their Drink* *Their Long-living.*

I ſhall ſay nothing of their ancient Religion, for it was not really a Religion, but a diſmal and confuſed heap of Superſtition. For after the Devil had involv'd the Truth of Religion in Miſts and Darkneſs, *Gildas* tells us, *That the Spectres of* Britain *were purely Helliſh, and more numerous than thoſe of* Egypt. *Their Superſtition.*

As the Romans, notwithſtanding their Greatneſs, were neither known to *Herodotus*, nor the ancient Greeks; and the Gauls and Iberians were a long time utterly unknown to the old Hiſtorians; ſo I have always thought that it was late before the Name of the Britans was heard of by the Greeks and Romans. 'Tis certain, this part of the World was not known to *Polybius*, who, in company with the famous *Scipio*, travell'd a great part of *Europe* about 370 Years before Chriſt. He tells us, that what lies Northward, between the *Tanais* and *Narbo*, is unknown to this day; and that whatever is ſaid or writ of it is all idle and fictitious. The occaſion of *Britain*'s being ſo lately diſcover'd, ſeems to be its ſeparation from the Continent, and the ancient Barbarity of *Britain*, as well as the other Nations in this part of the World, which diſpos'd 'em to live at Home, and entertain no great Commerce with other Countries. The firſt Latin Author, that I know of, who mentions *Britain*, is *Lucretius*, who is acknowledg'd to have liv'd not long before *Cæſar*. So that our Hiſtorian ſhould begin his Hiſtory here, and not higher; if he ſeriouſly conſiders what the moſt Learned *Varro* hath already advanc'd; namely, That there are three diſtinct Periods of Time: The firſt from Man's Creation to the Deluge, which, by reaſon we know no- Britain *but lately known to the Greeks and Romans.* *Three Periods of Time.*

thing of it, is call'd ἀδηλόν; the ſecond from the Deluge to the firſt Olympiad, in the Year of the World 3189, which, by reaſon we have nothing of it but what is falſe and fabulous, is call'd μυθικὸν; the third from the firſt Olympiad to our own Times, call'd Ἱστορικὸν, becauſe the Tranſactions of that Period are related by true Hiſtorians. Leſt therefore I lay a bad Foundation, and the reſt prove accordingly; ſince it is both requiſite in this place, and may give great light to that which is to follow, I will here begin the Hiſtory of the *Romans* in *Britain*, collected not from Fables, which would argue the Author's Vanity in Writing, as well as his Folly in Believing; but from the uncorrupted Monuments of Antiquity.

The Romans in Britain.

The firſt Expedition of Julius Cæſar *into* Britain.

C. *Julius Cæſar* having maſter'd all *Gaul*, had the Ocean in his view; and accordingly, in the 54th Year before Chriſt, makes an Expedition into *Britain*; either excited by the hopes of finding Britiſh Pearls, or rather by an itch after Glory, as is probable, from his rejecting the offers of the Britiſh Ambaſſador, who, having notice of his deſign, came to him, and proffer'd to give Hoſtages, and be ſubject to the *Roman* Empire. Upon his firſt entrance into the Iſland, which is deſcrib'd by himſelf at large, being weaken'd by a ſharp Battle, and ſhatter'd at Sea with Tempeſts, he return'd without doing much, as *Eutropius* has it in the end of his 4th Book. But the next Year, having augmented his Fleet and Forces, and worſted our *Caſſivellaun* in ſeveral Engagements, he ſubdued ſome part of the Iſland, and obtain'd Hoſtages; and having determin'd their yearly Tribute to the Romans, return'd with his Army to *Gaul*. However others are of the Opinion, that he only frighted the Britans by a ſucceſsful Battle; and *Tacitus*, a grave ſolid Author, writes, That he did not Conquer *Britain*, but only ſhew'd it to the Romans. So far is that of *Velleius Paterculus*

Paterculus from being true, *viz. Cæſar paſs'd twice thro'* Britain. For, many Years after this Expedition of *Cæſar*, *This Iſland was ſubject to its own Kings, and govern'd by its own Laws.* Dio.

Auguſtus ſeems purpoſely to have neglected *Britain*, perhaps, becauſe he thought it ſafeſt for the *Roman* Empire to be bounded, by the natural limits of the *Ocean*, the *Iſter*, and *Euphrates*. But *Strabo* ſays he contemn'd *Britain*; as if its enmity were neither worth fearing, nor its benefit worth having; and yet they thought no ſmall Damage might be done 'em by thoſe other Countries about it. 'Tis certain, that after the Death of *Julius*, and the commencement of the Civil Wars of the Empire, *Britain* was for a long time not heeded by the Romans, even in Peaceable Times. Yet, at laſt, *Auguſtus* ſet out from *Rome* to Invade *Britain*; but when he arriv'd in *Gaul*, the Britans addreſs'd him for Peace; and ſome of their petty Princes, having gain'd his Favour, by their Embaſſies and good Services, made Oblations in the *Capitol*. *The ſtate of Britain under* Auguſtus.

Tiberius ſeems to have ſate ſtill purſuant to *Auguſtus*'s Advice; for he produc'd a Book, Writ by *Auguſtus*'s own Hand, containing the ſtate of the Empire, and its Wealth; and concluding with an Advice to keep the Empire within bounds. Which, ſays *Tacitus*, pleas'd him ſo well, that he made no attempt upon *Britain*, nor kept any Garriſon there. *Under* Tiberius.

'Tis evident that *Caius Cæſar* deſign'd to Invade this Iſland. For, in order to terrifie *Britain* and *Germany* with the noiſe of ſome prodigious Work, he made a Bridge between the *Baiæ* and the Piles of *Puteoli*, three Miles and ſix hundred Paces in Length. However he did nothing more towards the Expedition, but receive *Adminius*, the Son of *Cunobellin*, a King of the Britans, who, being vanquiſh'd by his Father, fled, with a ſmall number of Men, and yielded to him. Whereupon he writ boaſting Letters to *Rome*, as if the whole Iſland had been ſurrendred. *Under* Caligula.

Under Claudius; *and from thence to the time of* Domitian.

After that, the Inland parts of *Britain*, being waſted by Civil Wars and Factions, rather than the Power of the Romans, after much Slaughter on both ſides, fell, by degrees, under the ſubjection of that Empire. For when they fought ſeparately, they were all in the end conquer'd; being ſo reſolutely bent upon one another's Deſtruction, that, till they were ſubdued, they were not ſenſible of an univerſal Danger, by the overthrow of particular States. Nay, ſuch was the influence of Ambition among ſome of 'em, that it debauch'd 'em into the Enemy's Intereſt, and engag'd 'em in promoting the Conqueſt and Ruin of their Country. The chief of theſe was *Berions*, who perſuaded *Claudius* to Invade *Britain* (which no one had attempted ſince *Julius Cæſar*) it being then embroil'd by Faction and Civil Wars, upon pretence of their protecting ſome Fugitives. And *Suetonius* ſays he had part of the Iſland ſurrender'd to him, without the hazard of a Battle, or the expence of Blood.

The Conqueſt of a ſmall part of *Britain*, was eſteem'd ſuch a mighty Action, that Anniverſary Games, Triumphant Arches, both at *Rome* and *Bullogne* in *France*, and a moſt ſplendid Triumph, were, upon that ſcore, decreed, by the Senate, in Honour of *Claudius*; and the Governors of Provinces, and ſome Perſons in Exile, were allow'd to come to *Rome* to ſee the Triumph. In the mean time *A. Plautius* the *Prætor* carry'd on the War with ſo much ſucceſs, that *Claudius* decreed him an Ovation, and went to receive him as he enter'd into the City, giving him the Right Hand, both as he went to the Capitol and as he return'd from it. And now *Veſpaſian* began to appear in the World, who being made an Officer in the Britiſh War, by *Claudius*, fought the Enemy Thirty Times, and ſubdued two of the moſt potent Nations, and above Twenty Towns, and conquer'd the *Iſle of Wight*. 'Twas in this War likewiſe, that *Titus* ſerv'd as Tribune under his Father, being equally famous for a hardy ſtout Soldier (for he bravely Reſcued his Father when Beſieg'd) and a very modeſt Man. What was tranſacted afterwards in *Britain*, till the latter end of *Domitian*'s Reign, *Tacitus*, who

A. Plautius

Veſpaſian.

Titus.

is

is beſt able, will inform you; ſee the 12 and 14 Books of his Annals; and his Life of *Julius Agricola*, an Illuſtrious Heroe, eterniz'd by the Writings of *Tacitus*, his Son-in-law, who was ſucceeded in his Province, according to ſome, by *C. Trebellius*, but, in my opinion, by *Salluſtius Lucullus*.

In *Domitian*'s Time *Arviragus* flouriſh'd in this Iſland, and *Claudia Rufina* a Britiſh Lady at *Rome*. The farther part of the Iſland was left to the Barbarians, as being Mountainous and Barren; but the hither part was fairly reduc'd to a compleat Province. And thus the Yoke was laid upon the Britans firſt by Garriſons, then by Tributes and Taxes. They were not permitted to enjoy the Laws of their own Country, but had their Rights determin'd, by Magiſtrates ſent 'em by the Romans with their Rods and Axes. But this was not all; they fomented Diſcord and Faction among the People, giving great Countenance to ſuch as they could make Fools of to enſlave others.

Britain *made a Province.*

Tho' this Yoke was grievous, yet it prov'd of very good conſequence to us; for it not only introduc'd the Bleſſed Doctrine of our Chriſtian Faith, but likewiſe diſpell'd Barbariſm among the Britans, as well as in all other places, where it had a footing. For the Romans, by planting their Colonies here, and reducing the Natives under the form of a Civil Society, did ſo reform and civilize the Britans, by their Laws and Cuſtoms, that their Modes of Dreſs and Living were not inferior to thoſe of other Provinces. They adorn'd *Britain* with ſuch ſtately Buildings, and other Works, that the very remains of 'em do at this day ſtrike us with admiration; and the common People take theſe Roman Fabricks to be the Works of the Giants, whom, in the North parts, they call *Eaxons*, for *Heathens*, if I miſtake not.

The Roman Yoke prov'd ſerviceable to the Britans.

During *Nerva*'s time we have no Account left us of this Iſland by Authors. Under *Trajan* the Britans ſeem to have revolted, and that they were ſubdued again, appears by *Spartian*. In *Adrian*'s time, the Britans had certainly freed themſelves of the Roman Yoke, if *Adrian* himſelf had not come hither in Perſon, who, in the Year of Chriſt 124, ſeems to have defeated

The ſtate of Britain under Nerva, down to the time of Commodus.

defeated them by the Valor of his Army. This Prince reform'd many things in the Iſland, and drew a Wall 80 Miles long to ſeparate the Barbarians from the Romans. The War broke out again in the Time of *Antoninus Pius*, and was brought to ſuch a happy concluſion by *Lollius Urbicus* his Legate, by removing the Barbarians, and making another Wall of Earth, that upon it he was Surnam'd *Britannicus*. The Britans falling from one War into another, began to revolt again, in the time of *Antoninus* the Philoſopher: To quiet which Commotions, *Calphurnius Agricola* was ſent over, who ſeems to have ſucceeded very happily. In the Reign of *Commodus* there was nothing but Wars and Seditions throughout *Britain*; for the Barbarians having got over the Wall, waſted the Country, and cut off the Roman General, and his Army. To appeaſe this Commotion, *Ulpius Marcellus* was ſent, who ſucceeded ſo well in this Expedition, that, upon his great Bravery, he began to be envy'd, and was recall'd. Whereupon, the Army in *Britain* being under a ſlacker Diſcipline, deny'd ſubmiſſion to *Commodus*. But theſe broils were, at laſt, quieted by *Helvius Pertinax*: And thus *Britain* was deliver'd in Peace by *Commodus*, to *Clodius Albinus*, who was ſoon after ſucceeded by *Junius Severus*.

The Chriſtian Religion in Britain.

At this time, the Clouds of Superſtition and Ignorance began to diſperſe, and, by the means of *K. Lucius*, the Light of the Chriſtian Religion began to ſhine in this Iſland. That King admiring the Integrity and Holineſs of the Chriſtians, ſent *Elvanus* and *Meduanus*, Britans, to Pope *Eleutherus*, intreating him, that He and his Subjects might be inſtructed in the Chriſtian Religion. Upon this, the Pope immediately diſpatch'd *Fugatius* and *Donatianus*, two holy Men, with Letters, which are yet extant, and credited by many Perſons, Dated in the 2d Conſulſhip of *L. Aurelius Commodus* and *Veſpronius*; and by theſe the King and others were inſtructed in the Myſteries of the Chriſtian Faith. As for thoſe who call in queſtion this Story of *Lucius*, as if there had been no ſuch King at that time in *Britain*, I wou'd have 'em remember, That by an old Cuſtom the Romans

See the Hiſtory of Lucius *in* Stilling. Orig. Brit. *p.* 67. *and Biſhop* Uſher's Antiq. of the Britiſh Churches, *p.* 19. *&c.*

Romans were wont to have Kings as Tools of Servitude in their Provinces; that at that time the Britans deny'd ſubmiſſion to *Commodus*; that all that part of the Iſland without the Wall was freely enjoy'd by the Britans, and govern'd by its own Kings; and that ſome years before, *Antoninus Pius* having ended the War, left the Kingdoms to be Rul'd by their own Kings, and the Provinces to be Govern'd by their own Counts. So that nothing hinders, but that *Lucius* might be a King in that part of the Iſland, which was never ſubject to the Romans. But after all our Eccleſiaſtical Writers, who have ſpent both time and pains in this ſearch, endeavour to aſſure us, that, before this time, even in the very Infancy of the Church, *Britain* receiv'd the Chriſtian Religion.

The ſtate of Britain under Septimius Severus.

Upon the Murder of *Commodus*, *Pertinax* was made Emperor, but *Pertinax* being likewiſe put to Death, after a Reign of 802 Days, *Didius Julianus* (who alſo quickly had the ſame Fate) at *Rome*, *Peſcennius Niger* in *Syria*, *Clodius Albinus* in *Britain*, and *Septimius Severus* in *Pannonia*, all at the ſame juncture, ſet up their Pretenſions to the Empire. *Severus* being neareſt to *Italy*, got firſt to *Rome*; and being made Emperor, that he might not leave an Enemy behind him, craftily made *Albinus* Emperor, and politickly ſooth'd him up, by ſtamping his Image upon the Coin, erecting Statues to him, and conferring a Conſulſhip upon him. Afterward, being impatient of a Colleague, he ſet Aſſaſſinates upon *Albinus*, but the Aſſaſſination not taking effect, he openly declares him an Enemy, and marches againſt him into *Gaul* with all poſſible expedition, where, in a Battle, *Albinus* was Slain. Upon this *Severus* having made himſelf ſole Emperor of the World, ſent firſt *Heraclianus*, and then *Virius Lupus*, Pro-prætor, to take poſſeſſion of *Britain*. *Virius*, after ſuffering many Diſaſters, finding himſelf unable to curb the Inroads of the Enemies, ſent for *Severus* in Perſon to aſſiſt him. *Severus*, tho' then 60 Years Old, and Gouty, joyfully embrac'd the opportunity, and ſet out upon the Expedition along with *Baſſianus* and *Geta*, his two Sons, and the Legions. Having come off with the Victory

Victory in ſome ſlight Skirmiſhes, he oblig'd the Barbarians to make Peace, upon the terms of quitting a great part of the Country. And, which is the moſt glorious Action of his Reign, he built a Wall from Sea to Sea, quite croſs the Iſland. The Britans unmindful of the League, began afterwards to revolt. But *Severus* quieted them in a great meaſure, and then dyed at *York*, not ſo much out of any Infirmity of Body, as out of Grief and Concern at the Wickedneſs of his Son *Antoninus*: His laſt Words were, *I receiv'd the Commonwealth diſorder'd in all its Parts, and I leave it in Peace, even among the Britans.*

Severus's Son, *Baſſianus*, call'd alſo *Antoninus Caracalla*, continued for ſome time to proſecute the remains of this War by his Captains: But ſoon made Peace, and ſurrender'd to the Britans their Forts and Territories. And yet he aſſum'd the Title of *Britannicus*; nay, he was ſo vainly Ambitious, as to call himſelf *Britannicus Maximus*. The Name of *Britannicus* was likewiſe us'd by his Brother *Geta*.

Under Gordianus Junior. From hence forward, for a long time together, the Britiſh Hiſtory is diſcontinued in Authors. Thus much only appears from an old Stone, That *Nonnius Philippus*, under *Gordianus Junior*, was *Pro-prætor* here.

Under the 30 Tyrants. By *Gallienus*'s Luxury, the Roman Empire fell to pieces. For 30 Tyrants had different Pretenſions to the Empire in different Places; of whom *Lollianus*, *Victorinus*, *Poſthumus*, the *Tetrici*, and *Marius*, all in this Iſland, then Govern'd it, as I ſuppoſe; for their Coins are daily found here in great plenty.

Under Aurelian. Under *Aurelian*, *Bonoſus* a great Drunkard, and by Birth a Britan, together with *Proculus*, endeadeavour'd to make himſelf Emperor; claiming all *Britain*, *Spain*, and that part of *Gaul* call'd *Braccata*; but being at laſt Defeated by *Probus*, after a very long and ſharp Engagement, he hang'd himſelf; and ſo 'twas ſaid of him, *There hung a Tankard, and not a Man.*

Under Probus. *Probus* met with freſh Troubles in *Britain*. Upon which account he tranſplanted, and ſettled there the *Burgundians* and *Vandals*, whom he had before

before reduc'd; who afterwards prov'd very ſerviceable to the Romans upon every Commotion.

After this *Carus Auguſtus* gave this Country to his Son *Carinus*, with *Gaul*, *Spain*, and *Illyricum*. *Under Carus.*

Under *Diocleſian* and *Maximian*, *Carauſius* a Menapian by Birth, of mean Extraction, but a Man of Conduct and Reſolution, and Eminent for his brave Actions at Sea, took poſſeſſion of *Britain*, under the Character of Emperor, and tranſported thither the Navy that defeated *Gaul*; and having built more Ships after the Roman way, was join'd by the Roman Legion, and converted the Revenues of *Britain* and *Batavia* to his own uſe, and infeſted all the Sea Coaſts about him. *Maximian* march'd againſt him with a brave Army; but being frighted by the danger of the Britiſh Ocean, and the want of Seamen, Halted, made a feign'd Peace with *Carauſius*, yielding to him the Government of *Britain*, who Rul'd it with great Authority, and in perfect Peace. When *Diocleſian* and *Maximian* had made *Conſtantius Chlorus* and *Maximianus Galerius* Fellow-partners of the Empire, *Conſtantius* rais'd an Army; and while his Fleet was getting ready here and elſewhere for his Britiſh Expedition, clear'd *Batavia* of the *Franks* who then poſſeſs'd it. In the mean time *Carauſius* was treacherouſly Slain by *Allectus*, his boſom Friend, who thereupon uſurp'd the Government. Upon the News whereof, *Conſtantius* Mann'd out ſeveral diſtinct Fleets; ſo that *Allectus* knowing neither what courſe to take, nor where to expect him, was ſenſible that the Ocean was not ſo much his Fence and Refuge, as his Priſon. Upon which accout, as ſoon as he ſaw *Conſtantius*'s Fleet upon the Coaſt, he deſerted the Shore where he had Poſted himſelf; and, being under a Confuſion, run on like a Mad-man, to his own Ruin, inſomuch that he neither drew up his Men, nor put his Cavalry in any order, but in a tumultuary Skirmiſh was kill'd; and with much ado was diſtinguiſh'd from the other dead Men, having put off his Robes, that he might not be diſcover'd. By this Victory the Province was recover'd, after it *Under* Dioclesian, *and* Maximian.

Carauſius *Emperor.*

Allectus *Emperor.*

had

had been about ſeven years govern'd by *Carauſius*, and three more by *Allectus*.

Conſtantius Chlorus *Emperor.*

Diocleſian and *Maximian* having Abdicated the Empire, made *Conſtantius Chlorus* Emperor. This *Chlorus*, being a Soldier in *Britain* under *Aurelian*, Marry'd *Helena* the Daughter of *Coilus* or *Cœlius*, a Britiſh petty Prince; and by her had *Conſtantine the Great* in *Britain*; but *Maximian* compell'd him to Divorce this Wife, and Marry his Daughter *Theodora*.

Helena *Mother to* Conſtantine the Great.

This is that *Helena*, who, for the Invention of the Croſs, is ſo much celebrated by Eccleſiaſtical Writers. And *Conſtantius* her Husband is no leſs celebrated for his Piety and Moderation; for, in order to diſcover the Creed of Courtiers, he gave them free liberty, either to Sacrifice to their Gods and ſtay with him, or to refuſe and be gone. But thoſe that choſe to go, rather than to leave the Worſhip of the true God, he retain'd with him; Caſhiering thoſe, who he thought would prove treacherous to him, they having declin'd the Worſhip of the true God. This excellent Emperor died at *York*, having declar'd his Son *Conſtantine* his Succeſſor.

A few Days before the Death of *Conſtantius*, his Son *Conſtantine* went Poſt from *Rome* to *York*; and there receiv'd the dying gaſp of his Father. Being ſettled on the Throne, he proſecuted the War that his Father had carry'd on againſt the *Picts* and *Caledonians*; and falling upon the remoter Britans, and the Inhabitants of the Iſles thereabouts, Conquer'd ſome by Force, and gain'd others to his Alliance by Mony; ſo that ſome of his moſt inveterate Enemies became his perfect Intimates. This mighty Emperor, who is otherwiſe very happy in a juſt applauſe, is chargeable with imprudence, in opening to the Barbarians a paſſage into *Britain*, *Germany*, and *Gaul*. For having built the City of *Conſtantinople*, in order to ſuppreſs the growth of the *Perſians*; he drew the Legions from the Frontier Garriſons, partly into the Eaſt, and partly to remote Cities; ſo that preſently after his Death, the Barbarians broke into the Roman Provinces. For which reaſon *Zoſimus* gives him the Character of the firſt and greateſt Subverter of that flouriſhing Empire.

Since

Since *Conſtantine* alter'd the form of the Roman Empire, it will not be improper to obſerve, how *Britain* was Govern'd under him, and in ſucceeding Times. He appointed four *Præfecti prætorio* over the Eaſt, *Illyricum*, *Italy* and *Gaul*; and two Maſters of the Soldiers, one for the Horſe, the other for the Foot; who were call'd *Præſentales*. As for Civil Matters, they were Adminiſtred in *Britain* by the *Præfectus prætorio* of *Gaul*; under whom was a Deputy, honoured with the Title of *Spectabilis*. Under him were two Conſular Deputies, anſwerable to the number of the Provinces; and three *Præſides*, who were to determine all Cauſes, whether Criminal or Civil. As for Military Affairs, they were manag'd by the Maſter of the Foot in the Weſt, under whom were the Count of the *Britans*, the Count of the *Saxon* ſhore throughout *Britain*, and the *Dux Britanniarum*, who had, each of 'em, the Title of *Spectabilis*.

Government in Britain, under the later Emperors.

The Count of *Britain* ſeems to have preſided over the inner parts of the Iſland, and had the Command of Seven Companies of Foot, and Nine Troops of Horſe about him. The Count of the *Saxon Shore*, who was to defend the Coaſt againſt the *Saxons*, had Seven Companies of Foot, two Troops of Horſe, the Second Legion, and a Cohort under him. The Duke of *Britain*, who was to defend the Frontiers againſt the Barbarians, had the Command of 38 Garriſons, conſiſting in all of 14000 Foot, and 900 Horſe: So that, at that time, according to *Pancirollus*'s Computation, *Britain* kept 19200 Foot, 1700 Horſe, or thereabouts. There were, beſides theſe Officers, the *Comes Sacrarum Largitionum*, who had the Care of all the Emperor's Gifts and Largeſſes; and under him, in *Britain*, a *Rationalis Summarum Britanniæ*, Receiver-General; *Præpoſitus Theſaurorum Auguſtenſium in Britanniâ*; or a Treaſurer, and an Overſeer of the *Gynegium*, in which the Emperor's and Army's Cloathes were Woven. Alſo *The Keeper of the Privy Purſe* had in *Britain* a private Auditor; not to ſpeak of the Overſeer of the Fencing-School, mention'd by an old Inſcription, with others of an inferior Rank.

The Count of Britain.

Count of the Saxon ſhore

Duke of Britain.

Comes Sacrarum Largitionum.

Comes rerum privatarum Procurator ludi Gladiatorii.

Upon

Upon the Death of *Conſtantine*, *Britain* fell to his Son *Conſtantine*; who being ſpurr'd on by an Ambition of Soveraignty to Invade the Rights of others, was Slain by his Brother *Conſtans*. *Conſtans*, exalted with this Victory, poſſeſs'd himſelf of *Britain*, and the other Provinces, and came hither with his Brother *Conſtantius*. But this Young Prince being ſet upon by *Magnentius*, Count of the *Jovii* and *Herculei*, in a Village call'd *Helena*, and there Slain; fulfill'd the Prophecy, That he ſhould end his Life in his Grandmother's Lap, from whom that Town took its Name. This *Magnentius* was Born in *Gaul*, having a Britan for his Father; and upon the Murder of *Conſtans*, aſſum'd the Imperial Robes, and engag'd *Britain* in his Intereſts; but for three Years together, was ſo warmly oppos'd by *Conſtantius*, that at laſt he laid violent Hands on himſelf. At this time *Gratian*, Sirnam'd *Funarius*, was General in *Britain*, who was Father of *Valentinian* the Emperor. After the Death of *Magnentius*, *Britain* ſubmitted to *Conſtantius*; and forthwith *Paul*, a Notary, Born in *Spain*, was ſent here, *Of whom See the* 14th *Book of Ammianus Marcellinus*. Under this Prince, who was a great Favourer of the *Arians*, that Hereſie of theirs crept into *Britain*.

Conſtans *Emperor.*

Magnentius *Emperor.*

Gratianus Funarius.

Conſtantius *the Emperor*

Paulus Catena.

Upon the Death of *Conſtantius*, *Julian* the Apoſtate (who ſet up for Emperor in competition with *Conſtantius*) ſent *Alipius*, Præfect in *Britain*, to *Jeruſalem*, to Rebuild it.

Julian *Emperor.*

In the Reign of *Valentinian* the Emperor, when all Nations were at War with one another, *Britain* was continually infeſted by the *Picts*, *Saxons*, *Scots*, and the *Attacotti*. *See the* 27*th and* 28*th Books of Ammianus Marcellinus*.

Valentinian *Emperor*

Then *Gratian* ſucceeded in the Empire, who alſo declar'd *Theodoſius*, Son of that *Theodoſius* before mention'd Emperor; which was took ſo ill by *Maximus*, the Rival, born in *Spain*, deſcended of *Conſtantine the Great*, and then a Commander of the Army in *Britain*, that he ſet up for Emperor himſelf. A Man Juſt and Valiant, and worthy of that Honour, if he had not come to it by Uſurpation, and againſt his Allegiance. The Plea of his Tyranny was to defend the

Gratian *Emperor.*

Maximus *Emperor.*

the Catholick Religion. And he Condemn'd to Death *Priſcillian* and ſome of his Sect, being Convict of Hereſie at the Council of *Bourdeaux*, and who appeal'd to himſelf: Notwithſtanding that, *Martin*, Biſhop of *Tours*, humbly beſought the Emperor to abſtain from the Blood of thoſe unfortunate Wretches. And theſe were the firſt, that, to the ill Example of after Ages, were put to Death by the Civil Power, for Hereſie.

Hereticks first put to Death by the Civil Sword.

Theodoſius was ſucceeded in the Weſt by his Son *Honorius*, a Boy of ten Years old; who was committed to the Care and Tuition of *Flavius Stilico*, a very famous Man; who, for ſome Years, minded the Affairs of the Empire, with a great deal of Application; and ſecur'd *Britain* againſt the *Picts*, *Scots*, and *Saxons*.

Honorius *Emperor.* F. Stilico.

As the Roman Intereſt began now to decline in the Weſt, and the barbarous Nations to break into the Provinces in the Continent, the Britiſh Army, to prevent their being involv'd in Broils, and conſidering the neceſſity there was of chooſing a brave Emperor for repelling the *Barbarians*; apply'd themſelve to think of that Matter. They firſt obey'd *Marcus*; and after having put him to Death, *Gratian*; and after a diſlike of him, own'd ſubjection to *Conſtantine*, one of the common Soldiers, upon the Omen of his good Name. This Prince, having carry'd on his Deſigns with good ſucceſs, ſent Letters to *Honorius*, excuſing himſelf, for being forc'd to this Dignity by the Soldiers; and receiv'd the Imperial Robe of him. But after four Years Reign, he threw off the Imperial Robes, and the burthen that attends em; and having took upon him the Order of a *Presbyter*, was carry'd into *Italy*, and beheaded with his Son *Julian*, and his Brother *Sebaſtian*. From that time *Britain* return'd to the ſubjection of *Honorius*; and was happy, for a while, under the gallant and wiſe Conduct of *Victorinus*, who then govern'd the Province, and put a ſtop to the Inroads of the Picts and Scots. But ſoon after *Victorinus* and his Army being recall'd, the Britiſh Cities apply'd themſelves to *Honorius* for Aid; in anſwer to which Addreſs, he ſent 'em no Supplies, but Letters to exhort 'em to

Marcus. Gratian, *and* Conſtantine, *Emperors.*

Victorinus *Governor in* Britain.

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take care to defend themſelves. The Britans animated by theſe Letters, took up Arms in Defence of their Cities; but being overpower'd by the *Barbarians*, who fell in upon 'em from all Quarters, petition'd *Honorius* again, and obtain'd a Legion; which, upon their arrival, Routed a great body of the Enemy, and drove the reſt out of the Province; and caſt up an Earthen Wall between the *Frith* of *Edinburgh* and *Clyde*. That Legion being recall'd to defend *Gaul*, the *Barbarians* broke thro' the Frontiers, and, with great Outrages, Rov'd, Plunder'd, and Deſtroy'd every thing. Then the Britans ſent Ambaſſadors to repreſent their Grievances, with Garments Rent, and Sand upon their bare Heads (obſerve the manner) to beg Aſſiſtance of the Romans. Upon which *Valentinian* order'd 'em three Companies, under the Conduct of *Gallio* of *Ravenna*, which Routed the *Barbarians*; and, in a great meaſure, reſcu'd the Province from its Diſtreſs and Miſery.

The Romans deſert Britain.

The Roman Empire in *Britain* now expir'd, 476 Years after *Cæſar*'s firſt Invaſion; when, under the Government of *Valentinian* III. the Roman Forces were tranſported, by that *Gallio*, to *France*; and having bury'd their Treaſures, and exhauſted the Youth of *Britain*, by their frequent Levies, left her defenceleſs and expos'd to the Outrage of the Picts and Scots. Upon which occaſion *Proſper Aquitanus* has juſtly ſaid, *The Force of* Britain *was quite ſunk at this time, thro' the Roman Inſufficiency*. For, beſides thoſe whom *Maximilian* the Uſurper, and the laſt *Conſtantine* drew off, 'tis manifeſt that the following Forces were ſcatter'd throughout the Roman Provinces, and ſtill Recruited from *Britain*.

Ala Britannica Miliaria.
Aldia III. Britonum in Ægypto.
Cohors prima Ælia Britonum.
Cohors III. Britonum.
Cohors VII. Britonum.
Cohors XXVI. Britonum in Armenia.
Britanniciani ſub Magiſtro Peditum.
Invicti Juniores Britanniciani } *Inter auxilia Palatina.*
Exculcatores jun. Britannici. }

Britones

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Britones cum Magiſtro Equitum Galliarum.
Invicti Juniores Britones inter Hiſpanos.
Britones Seniores in Illyrico.

In treating of the Roman Empire in *Britain*, I cannot but conſider with my ſelf, how many Colonies of the Romans muſt have been tranſplanted hither in ſo long a time; how many Soldiers were continually ſent from *Rome*, for Garriſons; how many were diſpatch'd hither to Negotiate either Publick or Private Affairs, who intermarrying with the Britans, ſettled here, and multiplied Families. So that I have oftentimes concluded it much more probable, That the Britans ſhou'd derive their Pedigree from the Trojans by theſe Romans, who, doubtleſs, deſcended from them, than either the *Arverni*, or the *Mamertini*, *Hedui*, and others, who fabuloufly claim Kindred with the Trojans. For *Rome*, that common Mother, as one calls her, challenges all ſuch for her Citizens,

Arverni
Mamertini

Quos domuit, nexuq; Pio longinqua revinxit.

Whom conquer'd She in ſacred Bonds hath tied.

And 'tis reaſonable to believe, that the Britans and Romans, by a mutual engrafting for ſo many years together, have grown up into one Nation.

The Deſtruction of Britain.

Britain being thus abandon'd by the Roman Garriſons, the whole frame of Affairs fell into Diſorder and Miſery; while the Barbarians Invaded it on one hand, and the Inhabitants ſplit into Faction on the other, each of 'em Uſurping the Government to themſelves.

Britans of Armorica.

IN theſe Miſerable Times, ſays *Gildas*, ſome remains of the poor Britans being found in the Mountains, were there butchered in great numbers; others, pinch'd with Fame, ſurrender'd themſelves to the Enemy, as their Slaves for ever, upon the condition of not being preſently put to Death, which was look'd upon as a mighty Favour. Some retir'd beyond Sea, ſinging under their ſpread Sails after a howling manner, inſtead of a parting Song, to this purpoſe; *Thou haſt given us, O Lord, as Sheep to be devour'd, and ſcatter'd us among the Heathens.* Yet others remain'd in their Native Country, tho' with great fear, truſting their Lives to vaſt Mountains, dreadful Precipices, intrench'd Places, woody Foreſts, and Rocks in the Sea.

Some of the Britans ſettle in Armorica.

Among thoſe who paſs'd beyond Sea, doubtleſs thoſe were a part, who fled for Security in great numbers to *Armorica* in *France*; and were receiv'd very kindly by the Armoricans. Which (not to mention a community of Language, that of *Armorica* being almoſt the ſame with our Britiſh or Welch, nor other Authors who are of the ſame opinion) is prov'd by an Author that liv'd in the next Age to that time, and was born in *Armorica*; who Writ the Life of *S. Winguald* of the *Confeſſor*. *A Race of Britans* (ſays he) *tranſported themſelves over the Britiſh Sea, in little Veſſels, to this Land; their Native Country being poſſeſs'd by a barbarous Nation of the Saxons, Terrible and Warlike, and all alike in their Manners.* Then that dear Race ſhut themſelves up within this Corner. Yet our Hiſtorians tell us, the Britans were ſeated on that Coaſt long before this: Whoſe Authority, indeed, I cannot gainſay. However, it does not appear, by the Writers of that Age, that the Name of Britans was known in theſe parts (of *Armorica*) before the Saxons came into *Britain*.

Before the arrival of our Britans, this Country was call'd *Armorica*, i. e, *Situated by the Sea-ſide*; and

and after that, to the ſame ſenſe, in our Britiſh Tongue *Llydaw*, i. e, *Upon the Shore*; and by our Latin Writers of the middle Age, *Letavia*. And therefore I ſuppoſe them to be the *Læti*, which *Zoſimus* talks of in *Gaul*, when he takes notice that *Magnentius* the Tyrant, was born there among the *Læti*, having a Britan for his Father. Theſe *Armorici* (during the Reign of *Conſtantine*, who was choſen for the ſake of his Name, when the Barbarians over-run *France*, and turn'd out the Roman Garriſons) made themſelves a diſtinct Commonwealth; but were afterwards reduc'd by *Valentinian the Younger*. The firſt mention of the Britans in *Armorica*, that I know of, was in the Year 461, about 33 Years after the Saxons were call'd into *Britain*. Nine Years after that, theſe very Inhabitants of *France* were the Men that hinder'd the Viſigoths from poſſeſſing themſelves of all *France*. Theſe Britans were a Cunning ſort of People. Warlike, Seditious, and Stubborn, upon the account of their Valor, Numbers, and Allies, as *Sidonius Apollinaris* ſays of 'em, by way of complaint. From that time, the *Armorici* being gradually ſubdued, the Name of the Britans became ſo great in this new Seat, that the whole body of Inhabitants began to fall under it; and the Tract it ſelf was call'd *Britannia Armorica*, and, by the French, *Britannia Ciſmarina*. For they fell upon their Friends that had entertain'd 'em; as is manifeſt, among other proofs, from the words of *Regalis*, Biſhop of *Vennes*, concerning himſelf and his Friends; *We are enſlav'd to the Britans, and undergo a hard Yoke*. In aftertimes they bravely defended their Lives and Properties againſt the French; firſt under the Conduct of petty Kings, and afterwards under Counts and Dukes. *Viſigoths.*

The Britans of Wales *and* Cornwall.

THE reſt of the Britans who were forc'd to ſeek a Country in their own Native one, underwent ſuch a weight of Calamity, as cannot, to the full height of it, be expreſs'd; being not only harraſs'd by a cruel War, carry'd on far and near againſt 'em, by the Saxons, Picts, and Scots; but every where oppreſs'd by the intolerable Inſolence of wicked Tyrants. Upon which account, they retir'd to the Weſtern parts of the Iſland, namely, *Wales* and *Cornwall*, which are naturally fortified with Hills and Æſtuaries. The Inhabitants of the former were call'd by the Saxons *Britweales*, and thoſe of the latter *Cornweales*; as thoſe in *France*, *Galweales*. For whatever is Foreign and Exotick, is by them call'd *Walſh*; and, for the ſame reaſon, the *Walloons* in *Holland*, and the *Vallachi* upon the *Danube*, were originally ſo call'd. The *Britweales* were a Warlike People, and, for many Years, maintain'd their Liberty under the petty Kings; and tho' they were ſhut out from the Engliſh, by a Trench of wonderful make, yet they were every now and then breaking in and waſting their Cities with Fire and Sword, but were repay'd by the Saxons with moſt grievous Outrages. At laſt, in the Reign of *Edward* I. (as he writes it of himſelf) "The Divine Providence, hath "now ſubjected the Kingdom of *Wales*, with the In- "habitants thereof (who held formerly of us) wholly "and fully, without any let or hindrance, to our "Property and Dominion; having annexed and u- "nited the ſame to the Crown of our Realm, as one "Member of the ſelf-ſame Body. But in the next Age, nothing could induce them to indure this Servitude; and no accommodation could be made between them, till *Henry* VII. deſcended from the Welch, was favourable and eaſie to them; and *Henry* VIII. admitted them to the ſame Laws and Liberties with the Engliſh. But the *Cornweales* were ſoon reduc'd under the Dominion of the Saxons, in

ſpight

ſpight of all oppoſition they reſolutely made to defend their Country; being over-match'd in Number, and their Territories not ſo well guarded by Nature as to protect them.

The Picts.

WE come now to the other Inhabitants of *Britain*, and in the firſt place the Picts; whom Hiſtorians place next the Britans for Antiquity. *Hector Boetius* derives their Pedigree from the *Agathyrſi*; *Pomponius Lætus*, *Aventinus* and others, from the Germans. Some derive them from the *Pictones* in *France*, and *Bede* from the *Scythians*. I am at a loſs, which of theſe Opinions to follow; however, I'll venture to give my Thoughts. If the Authority of *Venerable Bede* did not outweigh all conjectures, I ſhould be apt to think that the Picts were no Foreigners, but the true Off-ſpring of the ancient Britans; I mean thoſe Britans who inhabited the North part of the Iſland before the Roman Invaſion; and thoſe who being averſe to Flattery, and uneaſie under the Roman Yoke, afterwards join'd in with them. For juſt as thoſe Britans, who could not brook the Saxon Yoke, retreated to the Weſt parts of *England*, *Wales*, and *Cornwall*, full of craggy Hills, ſo, doubtleſs, the Britans, in the Roman War, rather than be brought under Slavery, the worſt of Evils, ſhifted to theſe Northern parts, Frozen by exceſs of Cold, horrible in their rough and craggy Places, and embogu'd by the waſhing in of the Sea and the Fens in it; where they were defended not ſo much by their Weapons, as by the ſharpneſs of the Air and Weather, and grew up with the Natives of the Country, into a Populous Nation. But, at the ſame time, I am very apt to believe, That ſome from *Scandia* (which, together with all that Northern Tract, was heretofore call'd *Scythia*) might arrive among theſe Northern Britans: However, leſt any one imagine that I here impoſe upon my ſelf by a ſpecious Lie, I think I can ſhew, from the Nature, Name,

The Original of the Picts.

See Biſhop Uſher's Antiq. Brit Eccleſ. c. 15. And Stilling. Orig. Brit. p. 246.

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and Language of the Picts, that they were, indeed, the very Britans themſelves.

The Manners of the Picts. Without taking notice, that neither the Picts, according to *Bede*; nor the Britans, according to *Tacitus*, made any Diſtinction of Sex, in Point of Government: The Cuſtom of painting and daubing themſelves with Colours was common to both Nations. We have already obſerv'd it of the Britans, and *Claudian* ſays the ſame of the Picts:

——————*nec falſo nomine Pictos*
Edomuit ——————

——————" O'ercame
" The Picts that differ nothing from their Name.

Again,

——————*Ferroque notatas*
Perlegit exanimes Picto moriente Figuras.

——————" and oft ſurvey'd
" Pale Ir'n-burnt Figures on the dying Picts.

Iſidore is no leſs clear in that Matter: " The Picts " Name exactly anſwers their Bodies; for they " ſqueeze out the Juice of Herbs, and impreſs it in " their Bodies by pricking their Skins with a Needle: " So that the ſpotted Nobility bear theſe Scars on " their painted Limbs, as a Badge of their Honour.

Nor are thoſe Barbarians, who long infeſted the Romans by their Sallies from the Caledonian Wood, expreſs'd by any other Name in old Authors. And *Tacitus*, who gives a full Account of the War carried on in this outward part of *Britain*, by his Father in Law *Agricola*, calls the Inhabitants by no other Name than this of *Britanni*, and *è Caledonia Britanni*; whereas thoſe New-comers, the Picts, had been here Ten Years before, according to the Report of Modern Writers; which I mention, becauſe *Tacitus* knew nothing of 'em in his Time. Doubtleſs, if the Romans, who had a magnificent Notion of every thing unknown, had conquered any Nation different

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from the Britans, and of which they knew nothing before, whether they had been call'd Picts or Scots, they would have had thoſe Titles of Picts and Scots in their Coins and Inſcriptions. Beſides, that the Caledonians, who, without diſpute, were the Britans, were the very ſame with the Picts, we have another hint, in that of the Panegyriſt, *Caledonum aliorumq; Pictorum Sylvas*, &c. as if the Caledonians were no other than the Picts. But as theſe went, for a long time, by the Name of Britans, from their painted Bodies; ſo afterwards, about the time of *Maximian* and *Dioclefian* (before which the Word Picts is not to be met with in any Writer) when *Britain* had been ſo long a Province, that the Inhabitants began to underſtand the Provincial Latin; it ſeems they were then call'd Picts, to diſtinguiſh them from the Roman Confederates, who were call'd Britans. And what could give occaſion to their being call'd Picts, but that they Painted themſelves? For if the Britans us'd the Word *Pictæ* for Ships, the Sails whereof were died blue, as *Vegetius* ſays they did, Why ſhould not they give the Name *Picti* to a People that Painted their Bodies with ſeveral Colours, and eſpecially with blue, that being the dye that Woad gives? Beſides the *Northern Picts* are call'd, in the old Saxon Annals, *Brittas Peohtas*, as if one ſhould ſay, *Britiſh Picts*.

I have not drawn many Arguments from the Pictiſh Language, becauſe hardly one word of it is to be found in any Author. However, it ſeems to have been the ſame with the Britiſh. For in all that part of the Land which was longeſt poſſeſs'd by the Picts (namely the Eaſt part of *Scotland*) many Names of Places ſeem to imply a Britiſh Original; for inſtance, *Aberden*, *Aberlothnet*, *Aberdore*, *Aberneith*, i. e. *The mouth of the Den*, *of the Lothnet*, *of the Dore*, *and of the Neith*; from the Britiſh Word *Aber*, which ſignifies *the mouth of the River*; nay, the *Metropolis* of the Picts is of a Britiſh derivation, namely, *Edinburg*, call'd, by *Ptolomy*, *Caſtrum Alatum*; for *Aden* ſignifies a Wing in Britiſh. *Language of the Picts.*

Nor is it ſtrange that the Picts ſhould have Routed ſo many of their Countrymen, the Britans; ſince, at this Day, in *Ireland*, thoſe that are there ſubject

to

to the Engliſh, have no ſuch malicious and ſpiteful Enemies, as their own fellow Natives, the *Wild-Iriſh.*

Deucaledonii. *Ammianus* divides the Picts into *Deucaledonii* and *Vecturiones.* Tho' I have formerly imagin'd that the former might have been ſo call'd, as if, *black Caledonians*; *Del* ſignifying black in the Britiſh; yet it is to be conjectur'd, that they took that Name from their Situation; for *deheu Caledonii* implies, *The Caledonians living on the Right Hand*; as the others dwelling on the Left Hand, were call'd *Vecturiones*, perhaps from the Word *Chwitch*, which in Britiſh ſignifies *The Left Hand.*

Upon the decline of the Empire, when the Romans unwarily rais'd thoſe Troops of Barbarians; ſome of the Picts, drawn over by *Honorius* to ſerve in the *Roman Army*, were call'd *Honoriaci.* Theſe, in the Reign of that Tyrant *Conſtantine*, who was Elected upon the account of his Name, laid open the Paſſes of the *Pyrenees*, and let the Barbarians into *Spain.* When, at length, they began to Civilize, thoſe of the South were Converted to Chriſtianity about the Year 430; and thoſe of the North, in the Year 565. At laſt the Scots, ruſhing in upon them from *Ireland*, gave 'em ſuch a Defeat, in the Year 740, that they were either quite extinguiſh'd, or fell, by degrees, into the Name and Nation of the other.

The Picts Converted to Chriſtianity.

The Scots.

AMong the Britiſh Nations, the Scots are juſtly entitled to the next Place after the Picts. I muſt here caution the Reader, that whatever I here ſay, refers only to the old true Scots; whoſe Poſterity are the *Highlanders*, who ſpeak Iriſh, and poſſeſs a long tract of the Weſt part of *Scotland*, and the adiacent Iſlands. For thoſe more Civiliz'd, who inhabit the Eaſt part of the Country, are not really Scots, but of the ſame German Original with us Engliſh. This they cannot but confeſs, nor we but acknowledge, being

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being call'd, as well as we, by the foreſaid *Highlandmen*, *Saſſones*. Beſides, they ſpeak the ſame Language that we do, namely, the Saxon, with ſome variation in Dialect only.

The beginning and etymology of the Scotch Nation, is ſo cover'd with obſcurity, that even the moſt ſagacious *Buchanan* either did not diſcover it, or kept it to himſelf; for he has not anſwer'd the expectation of the World in this point. Since *Scotland* has nurs'd up thoſe that can trace her Original from the higheſt Steps of Antiquity; I ſhall only give ſome ſhort touches upon theſe things, which may, in ſome meaſure, illuſtrate the Truth; and offer ſome others to their Conſideration, for I will not determine any thing in this Controverſie. Firſt therefore of their Original, and then of the Place, from which they were tranſplanted into *Ireland*. For 'tis plain, that out of *Ireland*, an Iſle Peopled formerly by the Britans, they were tranſported into *Britain*; and that they were Seated in *Ireland*, when firſt known to any Writers by that Name.

The Original and Etymology of the Scots.

Ireland the Country of the Scots.

Since the true genuine Scots, diſown the Name of Scots, and call themſelves *Gaoithel*, *Gael*, and *Albini*; and ſince many People are call'd by their Neighbours otherwiſe than by themſelves, by which the firſt Riſe of a Nation is often forc'd; as, for inſtance, the Iriſh, who call themſelves *Erenach*, are, by the Britans, call'd *Gwidhill*: Since things are thus, I would have the Scots to examine, whether they were ſo call'd by their Neighbours, *Quaſi Scythæ*. For as the *Low Dutch* call both the Scythians and Scots by this one Name, *Scutten*; ſo it is obſerv'd, from the Britiſh Writers, that our Britans likewiſe call'd both of 'em *Y-Scot*. *Ninnius* alſo expreſly calls the Britiſh Inhabitants of *Ireland*, *Scythæ*; and *Gildas* calls the Sea, over which they paſs'd out of *Ireland* into *Britain*, *Vallis Scythica*. And King *Alfred*, who 700 Years ago turn'd *Oroſius*'s Hiſtory into Saxon, tranſlates Scots by the Word *Scyttan*; and our own Borderers to *Scotland*, do not call them Scots, but *Scyttes* and *Scetts*. For as the ſame People are call'd *Getæ*, *Getici*, *Gothi*, *Gothici*; ſo, from one and the ſame Original, come *Scythæ*, *Scythici*, *Scoti*, *Scotici*.

Vallis Scythica.

But

But then I would have them to conſider, whether this Name was given them by their Neighbours, upon the account of their Scythian Manners, or because they came from *Scythia*. *Diodorus Siculus* and *Strabo* expreſly compare the old People of *Ireland* (which is the true and native Country of the Scots) with the Scythians, for Barbarity. But the Iriſh Hiſtorians themſelves relate that they came from *Scythia*; and *Ninnius* ſays expreſly, That, in the Fourth Age of the World, the Scythians poſſeſs'd themſelves of *Ireland*.

Diod. Sic. l. 6. Strabo lib. 4.

From whence the Scots were tranſplanted into Ireland.

The Scots cannot ſave their Honour in this point, unleſs they be tranſplanted from *Spain* into *Ireland*; which they and their Hiſtorians zealouſly ſtickle for, and, indeed, not without reaſon. All this is loſt labour if there are no Scythians to be found in *Spain*. But, not to mention the Promontory among the *Cantabri*, lying next to *Ireland*, which was call'd *Scythicum*; *Silius Italicus*, born in *Spain*, clearly ſhews that there were Scythians there. For that the *Caucani*, a Nation of *Cantabria*, were the Off-ſpring of the *Maſſagetæ*, i. e. the *Scythians*, appears by this Verſe of his,

Et quæ Maſſagetem monſtrans feritate Parentem
Cornipedis fusâ ſatiaris, Concane, Venâ.
Concans that ſhew themſelves of Scythian Strain,
And Horſes blood drink from the reeking Vein.

I cannot tell who theſe Scythians were that came into *Spain*, unleſs they were Germans, who formerly enter'd into *Spain*, as not only *Pliny*, but *Seneca*, who was himſelf a Spaniard, do teſtifie. *The Pyrenees* (ſays he) *did not ſtop the Paſſage of the Germans*. And that the Germans were formerly call'd Scythians, may be gathered not only from *Ephorus* and *Strabo*, who call all the Northern Nations, Scythians, but alſo from *Pliny*, who ſays, *The Name of the Scythians is every where us'd among the* Sarmatæ *or* Germans. Now it cannot be reckon'd diſhonourable for the Scots to derive their Original from the Scythians, ſince they are not only a moſt ancient People, but have Conquer'd many Nations; and have ever been Invincible, and free from a Foreign Yoke. If

Plin. l. 4. c. 12.

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If this be not the Original of the Scots, I would have 'em conſider, whether they are not deſcended of thoſe Barbarians, who were expell'd *Gallæcia* in *Spain*, by *Conſtantine* the Great, according to King *Alphonſus*'s Chronicle. For it is from thoſe parts they would have themſelves to be tranſplanted into *Ireland*. I doubt not but they'll agree with me, that thoſe Barbarians were Germans. For ſince the Franks and remoter Germans infeſted the Spaniſh Coaſts all along our Seas; who would believe that they left *Ireland* (an Iſland very Fertile and commodiouſly Situated for Cruiſing upon *Spain*) for the dry barren Soil of *Biſcay*.

Goths and Highlanders had the ſame Habit.

If Arguments may be drawn from the Habits; the *Highlanders* of *Scotland* had the ſame Dreſs and Apparel with the *Goths*, as appears from *Sidonius*, who, in deſcribing a Goth, gives an exact Copy of a Scotch Highlander. "They ſhine (*ſays he*) with "yellow; and cover their Feet as high as their Ancle, "with hairy Leather. Their Knees, Legs, and Calves "are all bare. Their Garment is high, cloſe, and "particolour'd, hardly reaching down to their Hams. "Their Sleeves cover only the upper parts of their Arm. "Their inner Coat is green, and edg'd with red "Fringes. Their Belts hang down from the Shoul-"der. The lappets of their Ears are cover'd with "locks of Hair hanging over them. Their Arms are "hooked Spears, and Hatchets to fling. If this be not the very Habit of the Iriſh Scots, I appeal to their own judgments. It cannot be diſgraceful to the Scots, to own themſelves the Progeny of the Goths; ſince the moſt Potent Kings of *Spain* value themſelves upon that Extraction; and the Nobleſt Italian Families either derive their Pedigree from the Goths, or, at leaſt, pretend to do it. And the Emperor *Charles* V. was wont to ſay, in good earneſt, That all the Nobility of *Europe* were deriv'd from *Scandia* and the Goths.

When the Scots were firſt heard of in the [illegible]

Authors are not agreed, upon the time when the Scots were firſt broach'd in the World. According to my Obſervations, the firſt mention of the Scotch Nation we meet with in Authors, is in the Reign [illegible]

When the Scots came first to Britain.

of *Aurelian*. For *Porphyry*, who then Writ againſt the Chriſtians, takes notice of them. *Giraldus* will ſhew you the time. *When* Nellus *the Great*, ſays he, *Reign'd in* Ireland, *the ſix Sons of* Muredus, *King of* Ulſter, *poſſeſs'd the North parts of* Britain; *ſo from theſe a Nation was Propagated, and, by a peculiar Name, call'd* Scotland, *which inhabits that Corner even to this Day.* Now, that this happen'd about the Declenſion of the Roman Empire, is thus made out. While *Lagerius*, Son to this *Nellus*, Reign'd in *Ireland*; *Patrick* the Iriſh Apoſtle came thither, much about the Year 430, which ſeems to fall in with the time of *Honorius*. For whereas before they liv'd after a Rambling manner, and had long infeſted *Britain* and its Borders; they ſeem then to have ſettled in *Britain*. But they would have it, that they then firſt return'd from *Ireland*, whether they had withdrawn themſelves, when they were Routed by the Romans and Britans; and apply to that time this paſſage of *Gildas*, *The Iriſh Robbers return Home, deſigning to come back again ſhortly.*

It is no ſlight Enquiry, why the Scots, who live in *Britain*, call the Country they inhabit *Alban* and *Albin*; and the Iriſh themſelves *Allabany*; and whether this *Allabany* may not have ſome remains of the old Name *Albion*; or whether it may not come from *Albedo*, *Whiteneſs*, call'd by them *Ban*; ſo that *Ellaban* in Scotch ſignifies a *White Iſland*; or whether it might not come from *Ireland*, which their Poets call *Banno*, and ſo *Allabany* ſhould ſignifie, *another*, or a *ſecond Ireland*: For Hiſtorians call *Ireland*, *Scotia Major*, and the Kingdom of the Scots in *Britain*, *Scotia Minor*.

But when the Scots came into *Britain* among the Picts, tho' they continually provok'd the Britans with their Ravages, yet the Scotch State came not immediately to a full growth, but continu'd a long time confin'd to that Corner in which they were firſt ariv'd; till, at laſt, they at once Routed the Picts, and ſaw the Kingdom of *Northumberland* utterly deſtroy'd by Civil Wars, and the Invaſion of the Danes. For then all the North part of *Britain* came

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to be call'd *Scotland*, together with that inner Country on this ſide the *Clyde* and *Edinburg Frith*.

The *Attacotti*, a Warlike Nation, infeſted *Britain* along with the Scots, according to *Ammianus Marcellinus*; and *H. Loyd*, with what truth I know not, thinks they were part of the Scotch Nation. St. *Jerom* expreſly calls them a Britiſh People. Theſe, as we learn from the *Notitia*, were Stipendaries in the decline of the Roman Empire. For they are reckon'd amongſt the Palatine aids in *Gaul*, *Attecotti Juniores Gallicani*, and *Attecotti Honoriani Seniores*; and in *Italy*, *Attecotti Honoriani Juniores*.

The Engliſh Saxons.

WHen the Roman Empire declin'd, in the Reign of *Valentinian* the Younger, and *Britain* was not in a Condition to withſtand the Incurſions of the Picts and Scots; *Vortigern*, whom the Britans had made their General, calls the Saxons out of *Germany* to his Aſſiſtance, in order to confirm his own Government, and recover the ſinking State. Immediately, the Saxons, under the Conduct of *Hengiſt* and *Horſa*, arriv'd in *Britain* with their *Ciules*, for ſo they call'd their Flat-bottom'd Boats or Pinnaces; and purchas'd a great deal of Glory, by two ſucceſsful Engagements with the Scots and Picts. The Britans truſting all to their Management, they ſent for freſh Supplies out of *Germany*, to Man the Frontier Garriſons, and attack the Enemy by Sea. At length theſe Saxons being taken with the Land's Cuſtoms, and Plenty of *Britain*; and building upon the Cowardice of the Natives, under the pretence of ill Pay and ſhort Proviſions, they enter into a League with the Picts, and raiſe a moſt Bloody War againſt the Britans who entertain'd them, putting the poor frighted Inhabitants every where to the Sword, waſting their Lands, razing their Cities; and after the doubtful turns of War, diſlodge the Britans of their Hereditary Eſtates, and the beſt part of the Iſland. For Auxiliary Troops are daily pour'd

The Saxons call'd into Britain.

The Britans diſlodg'd of their ancient Seat.

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pour'd in from *Germany*, which ſtill gave a freſh diverſion to the harraſs'd Britans. Such were the Saxons, the *Jutes*, and the *Angles*, who were diſtinguiſh'd by theſe right Names; tho' in common call'd *Angles* and *Saxons*. I ſhall treat ſeparately and briefly of each of theſe, in order to trace the Original of our Nation, as far as is poſſible.

Original of the Saxons. The Original and Etymology of the *Saxons*, has the ſame misfortune with other Nations, of being obſcur'd with fabulous Conjectures, even by Men of Accurate Judgments. One derives them from *Saxo* the Son of *Negnon*; another from their *Stony* Temper; a third from the remains of the *Macedonian* Army; a fourth from certain Knives or ſhort Swords, call'd *Seaxes*; *Crantzius* from the German *Catti*; and the Learned *Caprio* from the *Phrygians*. I leave every Man to take his choice. Only I prefer the conjecture of thoſe Learned Germans, who think the Saxons are deſcended from the *Saci*, a moſt powerful People in *Aſia*; and were ſo call'd, *quaſi Sacaſones*, i. e. *the Sons of the Saci*; and that they were gradually pour'd into *Europe* out of *Scythia* or *Sarmatia Aſiatica*, along with the *Getæ*, the *Succi*, and the *Saci*. This Opinion is not without Reaſon; for beſides that *Strabo* affirms that the *Saci* Invaded remote Countries, and call'd a part of *Armenia*, *Sacacena*, after their own Name; *Ptolomy* places the *Saſſones*, *Succi*, *Maſſagetes* and *Dalii*, in that part of *Scythia*. Nor is it leſs probable that our Saxons came either from the *Saci* or *Saſſones* of *Aſia*, than that the Germans are deſcended from the *Germani* of *Perſia*, which they in a manner conclude from the Affinity of theſe two Languages. For *Scaliger* tells us, That *Fader*, *Muder*, *Brader*, *Tuchter*, *Band*, and the like, are ſtill us'd in the Perſian Language. But when the Saxons firſt began to have any Name in the World, they liv'd in the *Cherſoneſus Cimbrica*, now call'd *Denmark*. Afterwards, paſſing the River *Allis*, part of them broke in by degrees upon the *Suevian* Territories, which are now the Dukedom of *Saxony*; and part took poſſeſſion of *Friſia* and *Batavia*, then quitted by the *Franks*. From which time, all the Inhabitants of that Sea Coaſt of *Germany*, who-

The Saxons ſo call'd from the Saci in Aſia.

Stilling. in his Orig. Brit. p. 306. rejects this Opinion, and chooſes to derive their Name from the Seaxes or ſhort Swords.

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who liv'd by Piracy, have gone under the Name of Saxons; I mean thoſe who liv'd in *Jutland*, *Sleſwick*, *Holſatia*, *Ditmarſe*, *the Biſhoprick of Bremen*, *the County of Oldenburg*, *Eaſt* and *Weſt Friſeland*, and *Holland*.

From this Coaſt, the Saxons, encourag'd by the many Slaughters of the Romans, made frequent Invaſions upon the Roman Provinces; and, for a long time, annoy'd this Iſland, till the arrival of *Hengiſt*, who, according to the Annals of *Holland*, ſet Sail for *Britain* out of *Holland*.

Tis certain the *Jutes*, ſo call'd, as many think, from the *Gutes*, *Getes*, or *Goths*, inhabited the upper part of *Cimbrica Cherſoneſus*, which the Danes to this day call *Jutland*. Poſſibly they are deſcended of the *Gutti*, whom *Ptolemy* places in *Scandia*, and whoſe preſent Seat is *Gothland*. But here we muſt not think with *Jornandes*, that this was the Country of thoſe Goths, who conquer'd and overrun *Europe*; ſince the moſt ancient and beſt approv'd Writers have told us, that they liv'd beyond the *Iſter*, near the *Euxin Sea*, and were formerly call'd *Getes*. *The Jutes.*

Tis diſputed where the Angles liv'd. *Bede* directs us to ſeek them between the *Saxons* and the *Jutes*. *The Angles* (ſays he) *came out of the Country call'd* Angulus, *which is ſaid to lie between the Countries of the Jutes and Saxons*. Therefore, ſince between *Jutland* and *Holſatia*, the ancient Seat of the Saxons, there is a ſmall Province in the Kingdom of *Denmark*, and under the City of *Flemsberg*, call'd at this day *Angel*, which *Lindebergius* in his Epiſtles terms *Little England*; I am pretty well aſſur'd that I have found the ancient Seat of our Forefathers, and that from this very place the Angles came into our Iſland. And what makes me the more confident in this aſſertion, is the authority of the ancient Author *Ethelwerd*, who writes thus: *Old* Anglia *is Situated between the Saxons and the Giots, the Capital Town whereof is call'd in Saxon*, Sleſwick; *but by the Danes*, Haithby. In the very ſame place *Ptolemy* ſeems to ſeat the Saxons, ſo that the Middle Age Poet ſaid not amiſs *The Angles.* l. 1. c. 15. Ethelwerd *flouriſhed about the Year* 950.

E —— *Saxonia*

——— *Saxonia protulit Anglos,*
Hoc patet in Lingua, niveoque Colore ———

" Their Riſe to *Saxony* the Angles owe;
" Their Language, this, and native Whiteneſs ſhow.

I dare not poſitively ſay, what the Etymology of their Name is. But whoever finds out the Etymology of *Engelbert*, *Engelhard*, and ſuch like German Names, probably comes near to the Original of the *Angli*. 'Tis plain from *Procopius*, that the *Friſons* came along with them into *Britain*.

De Bello Gothico, l. 4.

Theſe are the ſeveral People of *Germany*, who ſeated themſelves in *Britain*. 'Tis plain from *Gildas*, *Bede*, and others, that they were but one Nation, and call'd by one general Name; ſometimes Saxons, ſometimes Angles; or, to diſtinguiſh them from thoſe left behind in *Germany*, *Anglo-Saxons*. But in Latin they are moſt frequently term'd *Gens Anglorum*; and in their own Language, to the ſame ſenſe, *Engla-Theod*.

When the Saxons came into Britain.

Authors are not agreed upon the time of their being call'd over to *Britain* by *Vortigern*. But, what removes all ſcruples upon that point, is this *Chronological* Computation, which ſatisfies me beyond the reſt.

From the Conſulſhip of the two Gemini, *Fuſius* and *Rubellius*, to that of *Stilico*, 373 Years.

From *Stilico* to *Valentinian*, and the Reign of *Vortigern*, 28 Years.

From the Reign of *Vortigern* to the difference between *Guitolinus* and *Ambroſius*, 12 Years.

Vortigern Reign'd in *Britain* when *Theodoſius* and *Valentinian* were Conſuls; and in the 4th Year of his Reign, the Saxons came over, and were receiv'd by *Vortigern*; when *Felix* and *Taurus* were Conſuls.

From the Year in which *Vortigern* receiv'd the Saxons, to *Decius Valerianus*, are 69 Years.

By this Computation, the Engliſh-Saxons muſt have come into *Britain*, in the 21th Year of *Theodoſius* the younger, and the 428 Year of Chriſt; for then

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then *Felix* and *Taurus* were Conſuls; and all other Circumſtances of Perſon and Time agree to it. Soon after, they became ſo conſiderable in Numbers, good Cuſtoms, and large Eſtates, that they were in a moſt proſperous and powerful Condition, and their Victory in a manner entire and abſolute. For all the conquer'd embraced their Laws, Names, and Language, bating a few that ſhelter'd themſelves in the craggy Weſtern parts. For beſides *England*, the Engliſh Saxons poſſeſs'd themſelves of the greateſt part of *Scotland*; where they uſe the ſame Language with ours, only varying a little in Dialect. And this Language, We and They, have kept in a manner uncorrupt, along with the Kingdom, for 1150 Years. *The Saxon Victories.*

The Saxons in general were a Warlike Nation; and, according to *Zoſimus*, were look'd upon as the moſt Valiant of all the Germans, both for a Greatneſs of Soul, Strength of Body, and a Hardineſs of Temper. *The Saxons* (ſays *Iſidorus*) *are Stout and Active; and were ſo call'd from being a hardy reſolute ſort of Men.* They were remarkable for Tallneſs, ſymmetry of Parts, and exactneſs of Features. They us'd to ſhave their Heads and Skin, except about the Crown of the Head; and wore a Plate round their Heads. Their Garments were looſe, and generally of Linnen, with broad Trimming of ſeveral Colours. They were admirably well ſkill'd in Marine Affairs; and, by their conſtant Pyracies, were ſo inur'd to the Sea, that they dreaded the Land. For they infeſted the Sea Coaſts of *Britain* and *France*, as far as *Spain*; inſomuch that * Officers and Soldiers were poſted along the Shores of both Kingdoms, to keep them off. They were ſo reſolute, that they would rather Murder themſelves, than be expos'd to the Contempt of others. So that when *Symmachus* had provided a number of them againſt the Publick Shows; that very day they were to be brought to the Theatre, they ſtrangled themſelves, and ſo baulk'd the People of that piece of Diverſion. They were likewiſe ſtrangely Superſtitious; and, beſides Southſaying, were directed by the Neighing of Horſes. Which, perhaps, was the reaſon, that the Dukes of *Saxony* bore in *The Genius of the Saxons.*

L. 9. c. 2. Origen.

Paulus Diaconus de Longobardis.

* *The Counts of the Saxon ſhore along Britain and France.*

Symmachus *l.* 2. Epiſt. 46.

their Arms a *Horſe*, and that our *Hengiſt* and *Horſa* were ſo call'd from a Horſe, ſignifying their Warlike Courage, according to that of *Virgil*,

Bello armantur Equi, bellum hæc armenta minantur.

They us'd Caſting of Lots very much. In order to foreſee the events of Wars, they us'd to take a Captive of the Hoſtile Nation, and oblige him to Fight with one of their own Country, each of 'em with their own Country Weapons; and by the iſſue of that Duel, concluded which ſide would be Conqueror. The God they Worſhip'd, was *Mercury*, whom they call'd *Wooden*; his Sacrifices were Men; and the Day Conſecrated to him, which we therefore at this day call *Wedneſday*.

The Saxons Heptarchy. Having fix'd themſelves in *Britain*, they divided it into Seven Kingdoms, and made it an *Heptarchy*: In which the moſt Powerful King, was, according to *Bede*, ſtil'd King of the Engliſh Nation. So that, even in their Heptarchy, there ſeems to have been a ſort of Monarchy. After that, *Auſtin*, commonly call'd, *The Engliſh Apoſtle*, being ſent hither by *Gregory* the Great, Baniſh'd thoſe Monſters of Heathenish Profaneneſs; and Converted them to Chriſtianity.

Auſtin, the Engliſh Apoſtle Converts them to Chriſtianity.

No ſooner was Chriſt Preach'd among them, but they zealouſly promoted the Intereſt of Chriſtianity, by a diligent performance of all Chriſtian Duties, and erecting and endowing Churches; ſo that no part of the World could ſhew either more or richer Monaſteries. It equall'd any Country in the Chriſtian World, in producing Numbers of Holy Men. Then they apply'd themſelves to the promoting of Learning; and by the help of *Winnifred*, *Willebrod*, and others, convey'd that, together with the Goſpel, into *Germany*; and not only ſo, but Taught 'em Military Diſcipline. Nay, which is more, if we may credit *Eginhardus*, thoſe Saxons who now inhabit the Dukedom of *Saxony* are deſcended from them.

The Engliſh Learning.

Under this *Heptarchy*, the Saxons were long in a flouriſhing Condition; till, at laſt, all the other Kingdoms, ſhatter'd with Civil Wars, were ſubdued by

by that of the Weſt-Saxons. For *Egbert* King of the Weſt-Saxons, after he had Conquer'd four of theſe Kingdoms, and had a fair proſpect of the other two; to unite them in Name, as he had already done in Government, and to keep up the Memory of his own Nation, publiſh'd an Edict, ordering the whole *Heptarchy* to be call'd *Engle-lond*, i. e. *The Land of the Angles.* Hence came the Latin Name *Anglia*, being taken from the Angles, who were the moſt Numerous and Valiant of the three Nations that came over. And from theſe they have been call'd, for a long time, by the general Name *Angles*; and in their own Language *Engla-theod*, *Englcynne*, *Engliſemon*; tho', at the ſame time, every diſtinct Kingdom had a particular Name of its own. The Name of *Britain* was then diſus'd among the Inhabitants, and only to be met with in Books. Inſomuch that *Boniface* Biſhop of *Mentz*, an Engliſhman Born, calls his Native Country, *Tranſmarine Saxony*. But King *Eadred*, about the Year 948, ſtil'd himſelf, *King of Great Britain*; and about the Year 970, *Eadgar* us'd the Title of *Monarch of all Albion*, in ſome Charters. *About the Year 800.* Anglia.

When this Kingdom was call'd *England*; the ſtate of the Angles being now arriv'd at its full Maturity, poſted on to its Ruin, purſuant to the Circle of all Mortal Beings. For the Danes, having infeſted our Coaſts for ſeveral years together, began, at laſt, to waſte the Country in a moſt deplorable manner.

The Danes.

THE Danes themſelves are at a loſs to know their own Original. I was always of the Opinion, that they were deſcended of the *Danciones*, plac'd by *Ptolemy* in *Scandia*; and from thence flock'd into the *Cimbrica Cherſoneſus*, until the Learned Antiquary, *Jonas Jacobus Venuſinus*, made a plain diſcovery of ſome Reliques of the Daniſh Name in the *Sinus Codanus* and *Codanonia*: Which Names the Northern *The Original of the Danes.*

People groſly pronounc'd *Cdan* and *Cdanonum*; but *Mela*, to reduce them to the genius of the Latin, made them *Codanum* and *Codanoniam*; juſt as after Ages mollified *Cdanum* into *Dansk*, and *Knutus* into *Canutus*. No mention is made of them before the time of *Juſtinian* the Emperor, about the Year 570. For about that time, they made Inroads into *France*, and the Latin Writers of the Hiſtory of *England* call'd them *Wiccingi*, from their *Pyracies*; for, as *Alfred* tells us, *Wiccinga* in Saxon ſignifies a Pyrate.

The Daniſh Plunders. About the time of King *Egbert*, in the 800th Year of Chriſt, they firſt diſturb'd our Coaſts; afterwards making havock of every thing, and Plundering over all *England*; they deſtroy'd Cities, burnt Churches, waſted Lands, and, with a moſt barbarous Cruelty, overturn'd every thing. Having Murder'd the Kings of the *Mercians* and *Eaſt-Angles*, they took poſſeſſion of their Kingdoms, with a great part of that of *Northumberland*. To put a ſtop to theſe Outrages, a heavy Tax was impos'd upon the miſerable Inhabitants, call'd *Dangelt*; the nature whereof is fully diſcover'd by this paſſage taken out of our Old Laws. *The Pyrates gave firſt occaſion to the paying* Danigelt. For to ſuppreſs their Inſolence, it was Enacted, that *Danigeld*, i. e. 12 Pence for every Hide of Land in the whole Nation, ſhould yearly be paid. All Churches were exempted from this *Danigeld*; becauſe they put more confidence in the Prayers of the Church than in the defence of Arms.

Dangelt.

But when they came to diſpute the Cauſe with *Alfred*, King of the Weſt-Saxons, he not only drove them out of his own Territories, by force of Arms; but likewiſe ſlew the Deputy-Governor of *Mercia*, and, in a manner, clear'd all *Mercia* of them. And his Son *Edward* the Elder, recover'd the Country of the Eaſt-Angles from the Danes; as *Athelſtan* his Baſtard Son, to Crown their Victories, after a great Slaughter of them, ſubdued *Northumberland*; and put the Danes into ſuch a fright, that part of them quitted the Kingdom, and the reſt ſurrender'd themſelves. But in the Reign of *Ethelred*, a Man of a cowardly Spirit, the Danes, building upon his weakneſs, renew'd the War, and behav'd themſelves ſo inſolently,

inſolently, that the Engliſh enter'd into a Conſpiracy; and, in one Night, ſlew all the Danes throughout the Nation; imagining that ſo much Blood would quench the flaming Fury of that People. But *Sueno*, King of the Danes, incens'd by the Maſſacre, Invaded *England* with a numerous Army; and having put *Ethelred* to flight, Conquer'd the whole Nation, and left it to his Son *Canutus*; who, after a dubious War with *Ethelred*, was then return'd, and his Son *Edmund*, was ſucceeded by his two Sons, *Harald* the ſpurious one, and *Hardicnute* or *Canutus the Bold*. After the Death of theſe, the Daniſh Yoke was ſhaken off, and the Government return'd to the Engliſh. For *Edward*, the Son of *Ethelred* by a ſecond Wife, recover'd the Royal Dignity. *England* then began to revive; but preſently, as the Poet ſays, *Mores rebus ceſſere ſecundis. The loads of Fortune ſunk them into Vice.* The Clergy were Idle, Drowſy and Ignorant; the Laity was Diſſolute, and Luxurious; all Diſcipline was laid aſide; the State, like a diſtemper'd Body, was conſum'd with all ſorts of Vice; but Pride, the Forerunner of Deſtruction, had of all others, made the greateſt progreſs. And, as *Gervaſius Dorobernenſis* obſerves of theſe Times; *They ran ſo headlong upon Wickedneſs, that it was look'd upon as a Crime to be ignorant of Crimes.* All theſe things plainly foretold their Ruin.

In the Year 1012.

The Normans.

THey were ſo call'd from the *Northern parts* from whence they came; for *Nordmanni* ſignifies *Northernmen*; in which ſenſe they are likewiſe call'd * *Nordleudi*, i. e. *Northern People*. In the time of *Charles* the Great, they committed Pyracies upon *Friſeland*, *Holland*, *England*, *Ireland*, *France*, and other places, in ſuch a Barbarous manner; that when that Prince ſaw their Veſſels in the *Mediterranean*, he Cry'd out with a deep Sigh, and Tears in his Eyes, *How I am troubled that they ſhould venture upon this Coaſt, even while I am living. I foreſee what a plague they'll*

Their Original and Name.

* Lead in *Saxon* ſignifies a People or Nation.

they'll prove to my Succeſſors. And in the Publick Prayers and Litanies of the Church, it was afterwards inſerted; *From the Fury of the Normans, Good Lord deliver us.* They brought the French to ſuch Extremities, that *Carolus Calvus* was forc'd to give the Earldom of *Chartres* to *Haſting* Commander of the Norman Pyrates, as a Price for a Truce; and *Carolus Craſſus* gave *Godfred* the Norman part of *Neuſtria* with his Daughter. At laſt, by force of Arms, they ſettled near the Mouth of the *Seine*, in thoſe parts, which formerly, by a Corruption, had been call'd *Neuſtria*, as being a part of *Weſtraſia*; which comprehends all between the *Loire* and *Seine* to the Seaward. They afterwards call'd it *Normannia*, i. e. *The Country of the Northernmen*; ſo ſoon as *Carolus Simplex* had made a grant of it in Fee to their Prince *Rollo* upon his Baptiſm, and given him his Daughter in Marriage. An old Manuſcript belonging to the Monaſtery of *Angiers*, informs us, that this *Rollo* being urg'd by his Friends to Kiſs the King's Foot, by way of Gratitude, for ſo great a Favour, made anſwer, in the Engliſh Tongue, *Ne ſee by God*, i. e. *No by God*; from whence the Normans are to this day term'd *Bigodi*. And, perhaps, 'tis for the ſame reaſon that the French call Hypocrites and Superſtitious Perſons, *Bigods*.

Neuſtria.

Rollo *Duke of* Normandy.

Bigods.

This *Rollo* had a Son call'd *William*, but Sirnam'd *Longa Spata*, from a long Sword he uſed to wear. *William*'s Son was *Richard* I. of that Name, who was ſucceeded by a Son and Grandchild, both *Richards*. But *Richard* III. dying without Iſſue, his Brother *Robert* came to the Dukedom; who had a Son by his Concubine, namely, *William*, and commonly call'd, the *Conqueror* and *Baſtard*. While this *William* was Duke of *Normandy*, *Edward the Holy*, Sirnam'd *Confeſſor*, King of *England*, and the laſt of the Saxon Line, was call'd to the other World, to the great Grief of his Subjects. He was the Son of *Emma*, a Couſin of *William*'s (as being Daughter to *Richard* I. Duke of *Normandy*;) and while he liv'd in Exile in *Normandy*, had made *William* a Promiſe of making him his Succeſſor. But *Harold* the Son of *Godwin*, Steward of the Houſhold, got poſſeſſion of

William *the Conqueror Duke of* Normandy, *and King of* England.

Edward *the Confeſſor King of* England.

the

the Crown; upon which his Brother *Toſto*, on one hand, and the Normans on the other, endeavour'd, by all means, to Dethrone him. After he had Slain his Brother *Toſto*, and *Harald* King of *Norwey*, whom *Toſto* had drawn in to his Aſſiſtance; and that with ſmall loſs in a ſet Battle near *Stamford-bridge* in *Yorkſhire*: In leſs than nine days, *William*, Sirnam'd the *Baſtard*, Duke of *Normandy*, building upon the Promiſes of *Edward* lately Deceas'd, as alſo upon his Adoption and Relation to *Edward*, rais'd a powerful Army, and Landed in *England* in *Suſſex*. *Harold* immediately advanc'd towards him, tho' his Army was fatigu'd and weaken'd by the late Fight. They came to an Engagement not far from *Haſtings*; where *Harold* ruſhing forward in the heat of Battle, bravely loſt his Life; and many of the Engliſh were Slain. *William* being *Victor* march'd ſtraight thro' *Wallingford* to *London*, where he was receiv'd and inaugurated, *The Kingdom*, as himſelf expreſſes it, *being, by Divine Providence, deſign'd for him, and granted by the Favour of his Lord and Couſin, the Glorious King Edward*. Tho', if the Hiſtory of *S. Stephen* of *Caen* may be credited, theſe were his dying Words: "I name no Heir to the Crown of "*England*; but commend it wholly to the Eternal "Creator, whoſe I am, and in whoſe hands are all "things. For it was not an Hereditary Right that "put me in poſſeſſion of this Honour; but by a de"ſperate Engagement and much Bloodſhed I wreſt"ed it from the periur'd King *Harold*; and having "Slain, or put to Flight all his Abettors, made my"ſelf Maſter of it.

William, as a token of his Conqueſt, laid aſide the greateſt part of the Engliſh Laws, brought in Norman Cuſtoms, and ordered that all Cauſes ſhould be pleaded in French. The Engliſh were diſpoſſeſs'd of their Hereditary Eſtates, and the Lands and Farms divided among his Soldiers; reſerving to himſelf the direct Property, and obliging them to do Homage to him and his Succeſſors; that is, That they ſhould hold them in Fee, the King alone being the chief Lord, and they Fiduciaries or Feoffees in Truſt, tho' in actual Poſſeſſion. He made a Seal; on the

one

William the Conqueror his Seal.

one ſide whereof was Engraven, *Hoc Normannorum Guilielmum noſce Patronum. By this the Norman owns Great* William, *Duke.* On the other ſide, *Hoc Anglis Signo Regem fatearis eundem. By this too* England *owns the ſame their King.* *William* of *Malmesbury* tells us, that, after the Power of the Laity was quite deſtroy'd, he made a poſitive Declaration, That no Monk or Clergyman of the Engliſh Nation ſhould pretend to any Place of Dignity: In which point he departed far from the Meaſures of King *Canutus*, who gave the Conquer'd their full Honours. By which means it was, that after his [*Knutes*] Death, the Natives found ſo little difficulty in expelling the Foreigners, and retrieving their ancient Rights.

The Engliſh thrown out of their Honours.

Having ſettled theſe things, his principal Care was, to avoid the ſtorm of the Daniſh War, which he ſaw hanging over him; and to maintain Peace, tho' he bought it. And, indeed, it is very probable there was a Peace concluded; for from that time *England* was never affraid of the Danes: And he made it his whole Buſineſs to maintain his Government, and ſettle the Kingdom with wholſom Laws. For *Ingulphus* who liv'd at that time, informs us, That he oblig'd all the Inhabitants of *England* to do Homage and ſwear Fealty to him; That he ſurvey'd the whole Nation; ſo that there was not a Hide of Land in all *England*, but he knew the value of it, and its Owner; not a Lake, or any other place whatſoever, but it was Regiſtred in the King's Rolls. This Roll was call'd, The Roll of *Winchester*, and by the Engliſh *Domeſday*, as being an univerſal and exact Account of every Tenement in the whole Nation.

Domeſday Book, *call'd by* Gervaſius Tilburienſis, Liber Judiciarius. Vid. Spel. Gloſſ. v. Domesdei.

Jury of 12.

As to what *Polydore Virgil* ſays, namely, That *William* the Conqueror brought in the Jury of Twelve, there is nothing more falſe: For 'tis plain from *Ethelred*'s Laws, that it was in uſe many years before that. Nor can I ſee any reaſon, why he ſhould call it a *Terrible Jury:* For the Twelve Men, who were Freeholders and legally qualify'd, are pick'd out of the Neighbourhood; and bound, by Oath, to give in their real Opinion as to Matter of Fact: They hear Council

Council and Evidence on both ſides; and when they have got the Depoſitions of both Parties, are confin'd, and deny'd Meat, Drink, and Fire, till they can agree upon they Verdict, unleſs want of theſe may endanger ſome of their Lives; and as ſoon as their Verdict is return'd, the Judge gives Sentence, according to Law. And this Method was look'd upon, by our Wiſe Forefathers, to be the beſt for diſcovering Truth, hindring Bribes, and cutting off all Partiality.

The Warlike Courage of the Normans.

How Brave the Normans were, I refer you to other Writers. I ſhall only obſerve, that, being ſeated in the midſt of Warlike Nations, ſubmiſſion was never their Refuge, but ſtill their Arms were their ſhelter; and that they Founded the Noble Kingdoms of *England* and *Sicily*. For *Tancred*, Nephew to *Richard* II. Duke of *Normandy*, and his Succeſſors, did many Glorious Exploits in *Italy*; drove the *Saracens* out of *Sicily*, and ſet up there a Kingdom of their own. So that a Sicilian Hiſtorian ingenuouſly confeſſes, that the Sicilians enjoying their native Soil, their Freedom, and Chriſtianity, is entirely owing to the Normans. Their Bravery alſo in the War of the Holy Land, got them great Honour.

Thom. Fazel. *l.* 6. *decad.* poſter

Theſe are the People that have inhabited *Britain*; of whom there remains to this day, The *Britans*, the *Saxons* or *Angles*, with a mixture of *Normans*; and towards the North, the *Scots*.

The Diviſion of Britain.

Great *and* Little Britain.

MAny Learned Men are of opinion, that *Ptolemy*'s Diviſion of *Britain* is the ancienteſt; which is, into *Great* and *Little Britain*. But, with all due ſubmiſſion, *Ptolemy* ſeems there to mean our Iſland, by *Great Britain*, and *Ireland* by *Little Britain*. Indeed, ſome modern Writers have call'd the hither and ſouthern Part of this Iſland, *Great*; and the further northern Part, *Little*. But the Romans neglecting the further part, as being unfertile and uſeleſs to them, fix'd their Bounds nor far from *Edinburg*; and

l. 2. *c.* 6.

Appianus.

Upper and Lower Britain.

and divided the hither part, into the *upper*, being the hither part of *England*, together with *Wales*; and the *lower*, being the further and northern part lying within their limits; as may be gather'd from *Dio.* l. 25. As I take, this Diviſion was made by *Severus* the Emperor; who, according to *Herodianus*, having ſettled the Affairs of *Britain*, divided the Government of the whole Province between two Lieutenants.

Britain divided into three parts.

Afterwards the Romans divided the Province into three Parts, *viz. Maxima Cæſarienſis*, *Britannia prima*, and *Britannia ſecunda*; which, by chance, I found out by the ancient Biſhops and their Dioceſſes. For Pope *Lucius* in *Gratian* intimates, that the Archbiſhops were ſeated in the ſame very Towns, where there had been Roman Governors. Now *Britain* having had three Archbiſhops, as I take, the Province now call'd *Canterbury*, whither the See of *London* was tranſlated, made up the *Britannia Prima*; *Wales*, which was ſubject to the Biſhop of *Caerleon*, made the *Secunda*; and the Province of *York*, which then reach'd to the limits, was the *Maxima Cæſarienſis*.

Britain divided into five parts.

In the ſucceeding Age, they divided it into Five Parts, *viz. Britannia Prima*, being all that Southern Tract that lies within the Britiſh Sea on one ſide, and the Thames, with the Severn Sea, on the other; *Britannia Secunda*, which is our preſent *Wales*; *Flavia Cæſarienſis*, which reach'd from the *Thames* to the *Humber*; *Maxima Cæſarienſis*, reaching from the *Humber* to *Tine* or *Severus*'s Wall; and *Valentia* extending to the Wall near *Edinburg*, call'd by the Scots *Grameſdike*, which was the remoteſt limit of the Roman Empire. *Maximia Cæſarienſis* and *Valentia* were Rul'd by Perſons of Conſular Dignity; and the other three by *Præſides*.

The Pentarchy of the Romans becomes the Heptarchy of the Saxons.

At laſt, the Barbarians breaking in on every hand, the Northern part was ſplit into the two Kingdoms of the Scots and Picts; and the Pentarchy of the Romans in the Southern part, became the Heptarchy of the Saxons. For the whole Roman Province, bating *Wales*, which the remains of the Britans poſſeſs'd, was by them divided into Seven Kingdoms; *Kent*, *South-Sex*, *Eaſt-Anglia*, *Weſt-Sex*, *Northumberland*, *Eaſt-Sex*, and *Mercia*.

Kent

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Kent contain'd the County of *Kent*.

South-Sex, or the Kingdom of the *South Saxons*, contain'd the Counties of *Suſſex* and *Surrey*.

Eaſt-Anglia, or the Kingdom of the *Eaſt-Angles*, contain'd the Counties of *Norfolk*, *Suffolk*, and *Cambridge*, with the Iſle of *Ely*.

Weſt-Sex, or the Kingdom of the *Weſt-Saxons*, contain'd the Counties of *Cornwal*, *Devonſhire*, *Dorſetſhire*, *Somerſetſhire*, *Wiltſhire*, *Hamſhire*, and *Berkſhire*.

The Kingdom of *Northumberland* contain'd the Counties of *Lancaſhire*, *Yorkſhire*, *Durham*, *Cumberland*, *Weſtmoreland*, *Northumberland*, and *Scotland*, to the Frith of *Edinburg*.

Eaſt-Sex, or the Kingdom the *Eaſt-Saxons*, contain'd the Counties of *Eſſex*, *Middleſex*, and part of *Hertfordſhire*.

The Kingdom of *Mercia*, contain'd the Counties of *Gloceſter*, *Hereford*, *Worceſter*, *Warwick*, *Leiceſter*, *Rutland*, *Northampton*, *Lincoln*, *Huntington*, *Bedford*, *Buckingham*, *Oxford*, *Stafford*, *Darby*, *Shropſhire*, *Nottingham*, *Cheſter*, and the other part of *Hertfordſhire*.

In the time of the *Heptarchy*, *England* was not yet divided into Counties, but only into ſmall Partitions with their number of *Hides*. Now, according to ſome, a *Hide* includes as much Land as one Plough can Till in a year; but others ſay it is as much as four *Virgats*. Afterwards, when K. *Alfred* had the whole Government in his Hands, as our Forefathers the Germans (according to *Tacitus*) adminiſtred Juſtice, in the ſeveral Lordſhips and Villages, taking a hundred of the common People as aſſiſtants in the Adminiſtration; ſo he firſt divided *England* into Counties. Then he divided the Counties into *Centuries* or *Hundreds*, and *Tithings*: ordering that every Man in the Kingdom ſhould be rank'd under ſome one or other Hundred or Tithing. He likewiſe divided the Governor's Office, into that of *Judges*, now call'd *Juſtices* and *Sheriffs*, which ſtill retain the ſame Name. By the Care and Induſtry of thoſe, the whole Kingdom, in a ſhort time, enjoy'd ſo great Peace, that if a Traveller had drop'd a Sum of Money, never ſo large, in the Evening, either

Vid. Spel. Gloſſ. in V. Hida.

Ingulphus.

either in the Fields or the publick Highways, next Morning, or a Month after, he ſhould find it whole and untouch'd.

Shyres. Theſe Counties (in Latin properly *Conventus* or *Pagi*) we call by the peculiar Name of *Shyres*, from the Saxon Word *Scyre*, which ſignifies to branch and divide. By the firſt diviſion, there were only 32; for in the Year 1016, in the Reign of *Ethelred*, *Malmesbury* tells us, that there were no more: And in thoſe days the Counties were divided according to the variety of their Laws. For the Laws of *England* were threefold; thoſe of the Weſt-Saxons, call'd *Weſt-Saxon-lage*; thoſe of the Danes, call'd *Denelage*; and thoſe of the Mercians, call'd *Mercen-lage*. Under the Weſt-Saxon Law were comprehended Nine Counties; under the Daniſh, Fifteen; and the other Eight under the Mercians. The *Polychronicon* tells us, That when this Kingdom was ſurvey'd by *William* I. it reckon'd 39 Counties; but the Publick Records make 'em only 34; for, as ſome will have it, *Northumberland*, *Weſtmoreland*, and *Cumberland*, at that time obey'd the Scots; and *Durham* and *Lancaſhire* were either exempted from Taxes, or included under *Yorkſhire*. But theſe being afterwards added to the Number, make it up 39. Beſides which there are 13 more in *Wales*, 6 (or as others 8) of which were, in the time of *Edward* I. and the reſt *Henry* VIII. ſettled by Act of Parliament.

England divided according to the variety of its Laws.

39 Counties in England 13 in Wales

Lieutenants of Counties. In troubleſome Times, each of theſe Counties has a Deputy under the King, who is call'd *Lieutenant*, and who is to take care that the State ſuffer no Damage. Their firſt Inſtitution ſeems to be fetch'd from King *Alfred*, who ſettled in every County, *Cuſtodes Regni*, or, *Keepers of the Peace*. And theſe were afterwards reſtor'd by *Henry* III. under the Title of *Capitanei*.

Sheriffs. Every Year, ſome one of the Inhabitants, of the leſſer Nobility, is ſet over the County, and ſtiled *Vicecomes*, i. e. *A Deputy of the Earl*; and in our Language *Sheriff*, i. e. *One ſet over the County*; and may very well be term'd the *Quæſtor* of the County or Province. For 'tis his Buſineſs to get up the publick Revenues of the County, to gather into the *Exche-*

quer

quer all Fines, even by Deſtraining; and to wait upon the Judges, and Execute their Orders; to impannel Twelve Men, who are to judge of Matter of Fact, and give in their Verdict to the Judges (who with us are only Judges of *Law*, not of *Fact*,) to ſee the Condemn'd Perſons Executed, and to give Judgment in petty Cauſes. Every County has alſo its *Juſtices of the Peace*, who take Cogniſance of Murders, Felonies, Treſpaſſes, and many other Miſdemeanors. Beſides, the King ſends every Year into each County two of the Juſtices of *England* to try Priſoners, and to make a *Goal-Delivery*, as the Lawyers term it.

12 Men.

Juſtices of the Peace.

Judges of Aſſize.

As for their Eccleſiaſtical Government, *England* has now two Provinces, and two Archbiſhops, namely, the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, Primate of all *England*, and the Archbiſhop of *York*: Under theſe are 25 Biſhops; 22 under *Canterbury*, and the reſt under *York*. Amongſt theſe the *Archbiſhop* of *Canterbury* is firſt, next the *Archbiſhop* of *York*, then the *Biſhop* of *London*, after him the *Biſhop* of *Durham*, then the *Biſhop* of *Wincheſter*; and the reſt take place according to the Seniority of their Conſecration. But if any of the other Biſhops happens to be *Secretary* to the *King*, he is entitled to the Fifth place. Beſides theſe, there are in *England* 26 Deanaries, of which 13 were made in the Churches, by *Henry* VIII. upon the expulſion of the Monks: There are 60 Archdeaconries, and 544 Dignities and Prebends. There are alſo 9284 Pariſh Churches under the Biſhops; of which 3845 are Appropriated, as appears from the Liſt preſented lately to King *James*, which I have here ſubjoin'd. Now, the *Appropriate* Churches are ſuch as, by the Authority of the *Pope*, and the Conſent of the King and Biſhop of the Dioceſs, were, upon certain Condition, ſettled upon thoſe Monaſteries, Biſhopricks, Colleges, and Hoſpitals, whoſe Revenues are but ſmall. By ſuch a Settlement they are in form of Law ſaid to be *United*, *Annexed*, and *Incorporated* for ever. But, upon the ſubverſion of the Monaſteries, to the great Damage of the Church, theſe were converted into Lay-Fees.

The number of Pariſhes, and Appropriate Churches in England.

Dioceſſes.

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The Dioceſſes of England.

	Dioceſſes.	Pariſh Churches.	Churches Appropriate.
In the Province of *Canterbury*.	*Canterbury*	257	140
	London	623	189
	Winchester	362	131
	Coventry and *Lichfield*	517	250
	Salisbury	248	109
	Bath and *Wells*	388	160
	Lincoln	1255	577
	Peterborough	293	91
	Exeter	604	230
	Gloceſter	267	125
	Hereford	313	166
	Norwich	1121	385
	Ely	141	75
	Rocheſter	98	36
	Chicheſter	250	112
	Oxford	195	88
	Worceſter	241	76
	Briſtol	236	64
	S. Davids	308	120
	Bangor	107	36
	Landaff	177	98
	S. Aſaph	121	19
	Peculiars in the Province of Canterbury.	57	14
The whole Number in the Province of *Canterbury*.		8219	3303

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	Dioceſſes.	Pariſh Churches.	Churches Appropriate.
In the Province of *York*.	*York*	581	336
	Durham	135	87
	Cheſter	256	101
	Carliſle	93	18
The whole Number in *York*		1065	542
The whole Number in both Provinces.		9284	3845

In the Reign of *Henry* VIII. there were alſo 645 Religious Houſes, *viz.* Monaſteries, or Abbeys, and Priories; whereof 40 were ſuppreſs'd by a Grant from Pope *Clement* VII. obtain'd by Cardinal *Wolſey*. Soon after that, in the 36th of *Henry* VIII. a Torrent (as it were) overflowing its Banks, broke in upon the Eccleſiaſtical State of *England*, and, at once, overturn'd the greateſt part of the Religious, and their Curious Fabricks. For what the Pope granted to the Cardinal, the King took to himſelf, by Conſent of *Parliament*. Whereupon, in the Year 1536, all Religious Houſes, with their Revenues, which had 200 *l.* Yearly, or under that Sum, being in number 376, were granted to the King. And the next Year, under a ſpecious pretence of rooting out Superſtition, the reſt, together with the Colleges, Chauntries, and Hoſpitals, were left to the King's diſpoſal. At which time there were valued or taxed 605 Religious Houſes, remaining; 96 Colleges, beſides thoſe in the Univerſities; 110 Hoſpitals; and 2374 Chauntries and Free Chappels. *Monaſteries*

The Degrees of England.

AS to the Diviſion of our State, it conſiſts of a *King* or Monarch, the Nobles, Citizens, Freemen, which we call *Yoemen*, and Tradeſmen.

The King. The *King* was call'd by our Anceſtors, *Coning* and *Cyning*, a Name implying both Power and Wiſdom, by us contracted into King. He has in theſe Kingdoms a Supreme Power and Abſolute Government. He neither holds of the Empire by Vaſſalage, nor receives Inveſtiture from any, nor owns any Superior but God. He has many Royal Prerogatives, call'd, by the Learned Lawyers, *The Holy of Holies*, and *Individuals*. Some of theſe the King enjoys by Written Law, others by Cuſtom, Eſtabliſh'd by an univerſal tacit Conſent; and ſurely he deſerves them;

Seneca. *Since by his Watchfulneſs every Man's Houſe, by his Labour every Man's Eaſe, by his Induſtry every one's Pleaſure, and by his Toil every one's Recreation, is ſecur'd to him.*

The Prince. Next the *King* is his Eldeſt Son, whom our Saxon Forefathers call'd in their Tongue *Æthcling*, i. e. *Noble*; and in Latin *Clyto*, from the Greek Κλυτὸς, *Famous*. After the Norman Conqueſt, he had no ſtanding Honorary Title, that I know of, but barely, *The King's Son*; till *Edward* I. Summon'd his Son *Edward* to Parliament, under the Title of *Prince of Wales*, and Earl of *Cheſter*. But *Edward* III. created *Edward* his Son, *Duke of Cornwal*, and ſoon after, by a ſolemn Inveſtiture, honour'd him with the Title of *Prince of Wales*. From that time, the King's Eldeſt Son is reckon'd to be born *Duke of Cornwal*: And as the Heirs apparent of the Roman Empire were call'd *Cæſars*, *Princes of the Youth*, *Noble Cæſars*, and *Moſt Noble Cæſars*; thoſe of the *Grecian*, *Deſpotæ*, *Lords*; thoſe of *France*, *Dauphins*; and thoſe of *Spain*, *Infantes*; ſo thoſe of *England*, have been ever ſince ſtil'd *Princes of Wales*. And this Title continu'd till the time of *Henry* VIII. when *Wales* was entirely united to the Kingdom of *England*. But ſince the Kingdoms of *Britain* were united under the Government of

of King *James*, his Eldeſt Son was call'd *Prince of Great Britain*.

Our *Nobles* are divided into *Greater* and *Leſſer*. The former we call *Dukes*, *Marqueſſes*, *Earls*, *Viſcounts*, and *Barons*. And theſe either enjoy ſuch Titles by Birthright, or by a grant from the King, as a Reward of their Merits.

A *Duke* is the next Title of Honour to the *Prince*. At firſt it was a Name of Office, not of Honour. It firſt began to be a Title of Honour, in the time of *Otho* the Great, about the Year 970. For he, in order to bind Valiant and Prudent Perſons more effectually to himſelf, honour'd them with what he call'd *Royalties*. It was much later before it began to be a honorary Title in *Gaul*. But in *England*, in the time of the Normans, the Norman Kings themſelves being Dukes, no-body was honour'd with that Title for a long time; till *Edward* III. created his Son *Edward* Duke of *Cornwal*, *by a Wreath on his Head, a Ring on his Finger, and a Silver Verge*. The ſame King in Parliament created his two Sons, *Leonel*, Duke of *Clarence*, and *John*, Duke of *Lancaſter*; *By putting on a Sword, ſetting upon their Heads a furr'd Cap, with a Circle of Gold ſet with Pearls, and by the delivery of a Charter*. After that, there were ſeveral Hereditary Dukes created in this Kingdom, with theſe or ſuch like Expreſſions in the Charter; *The Name, Title, State, Stile, Place, Seat, Pre-eminence, Honour, Authority, and Dignity, of a Duke, we give and grant, and do really inveſt you with them, by the putting on a Sword, ſettling a Cap with a golden Circle upon your Head, and the delivery of a golden Verge.*

A Duke.

The form of creating Dukes.

A *Marquis* imports *One ſet to guard the Limits*. It is the next Title of Honour to a Duke. We had this Title but late, for none bore it before *Richard* II.'s time. For he created his Darling *Robert Vere* Earl of *Oxford*, Marquis of *Dublin*; and that was merely *Titular*. For thoſe who formerly ſecur'd the Frontiers, were call'd *Lord Marchers*, and not *Marquiſſes*, as we now ſtile them. They are created by the King, *By girding on a Sword, putting on a Cap of Honour and Dignity, and delivering a Charter.*

A Marquis.

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Earls. The *Earls* hold the third place. They ſeem to come from our German Anceſtors. For, as *Tacitus* tells us, their Princes had always *Comites* [*Earls*] attending them; to furniſh them with Counſel, and gain them Authority. But others think we have them from the Romans. For after the height of the Empire, the Emperors us'd to have a ſort of Domeſtick Senat about them, which was call'd *Cæſaris Comitatus*; and their Counſellors were call'd *Comites*. 'Tis plain, that, before *Conſtantine* the Great, the Name of *Comes* was not us'd to denote Dignity. For he, having New-model'd the Roman Empire, was the firſt Inſtitutor of the Title of *Comes*, as being barely Honorary, without Duty; and he annex'd to it certain Privileges, as that of accompanying the Prince in his Palace, and private Retirements. At length, ſuch as had this Title, had other Honours conferr'd upon them; and, by way of reverſe, thoſe who had formerly been Officers of Truſt and Authority, had this Title conferr'd upon them. From that time, the Title of *Comes* imported Dignity; and being at firſt Temporary, was afterwards for term of Life. And when the Roman Empire was ſplit into ſeveral Kingdoms, this Title was retain'd; and our Saxons call them, in their own Language, *Ealdermen*, and in Latin, *Comites* and *Conſules*. The Danes, in their Language, call them, *Eorlas*, i. e. *Honored*; which, by a ſofter pronunciation, is by us turn'd into *Earls*. For a long time they were ſimply ſo call'd, till, at laſt, an addition was made of the Places Name over which they had Juriſdiction. But in the time of *William* the Conqueror, the *Earls* began to be *Feudal*, *Hereditary*, and *Patrimonial*. In former times they were created without any Ceremony. And, as far as I have obſerv'd, King *John* was the firſt that us'd the girding on a Sword. The next Age after that, there was an addition of putting on a Cap, with a golden Circle (which is now chang'd into a Coronet with Rays) and a Robe of State. At this day, theſe three, the Sword, the Coronet, and the Robe, are carried by ſeveral Earls, before him who is to be created *Earl*; then being in a Surcoat, between two Earls in Robes of State, he is introduc'd

The Privilege of a Comes.

The Ceremony in creating an Earl.

introduc'd to the King Seated on His Throne; where he kneels, and while these Words of the Instrument of Creation are Read, [*The same* N— *We Advance, Create, and Constitute an Earl*, &c.] the King puts on him the Longrobe, hangs a Sword at his Neck, puts a Cap with a Coronet on his Head, and delivers into his Hand the Instrument of his Creation, so soon as it is Read. The modern Custom of making a Man a *Baron*, before he is an *Earl*, is a new upstart thing, and is only us'd since the time of *Henry* VIII. Amongst the *Earls*, the *Comes Palatine* were much the more Honourable. For, as the Title of *Palatine* was common to all who had any Office in the King's Palace; so that of *Count Palatine* was only conferr'd upon such as had before been *Palatini*, with the addition of a Royal Authority to judge in their own Territory. *Count Palatine.*

Next the *Earls* are the *Viscounts*, in Latin *Vicecomites*. This is an ancient Title of Office; but a late Title of Dignity; being first heard of in the Time of *Henry* VI. *Viscounts.*

Amongst the greater Nobility, the *Barons* have the next place. I willingly embrace the Opinion of *Isidorus*, and an ancient Grammarian, who make *Barons*, *Mercenary Soldiers*. I am not at all satisfy'd with the Etymologies of the Name given in by some. That of the German *Bar*, i. e. *Freedom*, pleases me best. I cannot find when this Title came first into this Island. The Britans disown it. It is not mention'd in the Saxon Laws: And among the Danes, the *Free Lords*, such as our *Barons*, were and still are call'd *Thanes*. To the best of my Observation, the first mention of *Barons* here, is in a Fragment of the Laws of *Canutus* King of *England* and *Denmark*. For the Copies vary, yet it is plain, that *Barons* are there meant, from the Laws of *William* the Conqueror, from these Words: *Let the Exercituals be so moderate, as to be tolerable. A King's* Viron *or* Baron, *who is next to an* Earl, *shall provide four Horses, two saddled, and two unsaddled; two Swords, four Javelins, and as many Shields, one Steel Cap, and fifty* Mancæ, (perhaps for *Mancusæ*, i. e. Thirty Pence) *of Gold.* But even then the Title was so very Honourable; Vid. Spel. Gloss. v. Baro.

for in thoſe times there were ſome *Earls*, who had their *Barons* under them; and I remember to have Read, that there were ten *Barons* under one *Earl*, and as many *Captains* under a *Baron*. Nay, even Citizens of better Rank were call'd Barons, particularly the Citizens of *Warwick* and *London*, and the Inhabitants of the *Cinque Ports*. But a few Years after, as *Senators* of *Rome* were choſen by their Eſtates; ſo thoſe were accounted *Barons* with us, who held their Lands by entire Baronies. The great number of *Barons* argues that they were *Lords*, who might give Judgment within their own Juriſdiction; ſuch as thoſe whom the Germans call *Free-Heirs*. And at that time the Title was, indeed, very Honourable. But it came to its greateſt Honour, ſince K. *Henry* III. Summon'd only ſome of the beſt, out of ſuch a Multitude, to Sit in *Parliament*. From that time thoſe were only look upon as *Barons of the Kingdom*, whom the King Summon'd to *Parliament*; till *Richard* II. created *John de Beauchamp of Holt*, *Baron* of *Kidermin ſter*. From which time, the Kings have often conferr'd the Honour, by a *Diploma*; and that by Summons to Parliament is ſtill in uſe. Thoſe that are thus created, are call'd *Barons of Parliament*, *Barons of the Kingdom*, and *Honorary Barons*, to diſtinguiſh them from thoſe who are *Barons* according to the ancient Conſtitution. Theſe Parliamentary Barons are, by Birth, Peers, Noblemen, great States, and Counſellors of the Nation; and have their peculiar Immunities and Privileges, as, in Criminal Cauſes, to be Try'd only by their Peers, not to be oblig'd to make Oath, it being ſufficient for them to ſay a thing *Upon their Honour*; and ſeveral other.

Barons of the Kingdom.

Biſhops, Barons.

Beſides thoſe, the two Archbiſhops, and all the Biſhops of *England* are alſo *Barons of the Kingdom*, or, *Parliamentary Barons*; and in the laſt Age there were ſeveral Barons that belong'd to Monaſteries. For King *William* I. put the Biſhopricks and Abbeys, that held Baronies in *Frank Almoigne*, and ſo were free from ſecular Services; theſe, I ſay, he put under Military Service, enrolling every Biſhoprick and Abbey, according to the number of Soldiers he and his Succeſſors might demand in Times of War.

Formerly

Formerly the *Vavaſors* or *Valvaſors* took place next the Barons. Lawyers derive them from *Valvæ*. Whilſt the French Govern'd *Italy*, they call'd thoſe *Valvaſors* who govern'd the common People, or part of them, under a Duke, Marquis, Earl, or Captain. This Title was very little us'd among us; or, if it was us'd, it is long ſince come into diſuſe. *Vavaſors.*

The *Leſſer Noblemen* are the *Knights*, *Eſquires*, and thoſe we commonly call *Gentlemen*. *Leſſer Nobility.*

Knights, call'd by our Engliſh Lawyers, in Latin, *Milites*, have almoſt in all Nations had their Name from *Horſes*. Thus they've been call'd *Cavelliers* by the Italians; *Cavelleros* by the Spaniards; *Reiter* and *Ridders* by the Germans; *Chevaliers* by the French; and *Marchog* by the Welch; all with reſpect to Riding. The Engliſh call them only *Knights*, a Word that in the ancient Engliſh and German Language ſignifies promiſcuouſly a *Servant*, or a *Young Man*; but I cannot apprehend why we call them in Latin *Milites*. If I know any thing of this Matter, the firſt who were call'd ſo among us, were they who held Beneficiary Lands, or in Fee, for their Service in Wars. For thoſe *Fees* were call'd *Military*; and they that in other places are term'd *Feudatories*, were with us ſtil'd *Milites*, or *Soldiers*; as, *The Soldiers of the King*, *of the Archbiſhop of* Canterbury, *&c.* Becauſe theſe Perſons had borrow'd Lands upon them, upon this condition, That they ſhould Fight for them, and pay them Fealty and Homage; whereas, other Mercenary Soldiers were call'd *Solidarii* and *Servientes*. However, theſe *Milites* or *Equites* (which you pleaſe) are fivefold with us. The moſt Honourable are thoſe of the Order of S. *George*'s *Garter*; the next the *Banerets*; the third, the *Baronets*; the fourth, *Knights of the Bath*; and the fifth, thoſe whom we call ſimply Knights, and in Latin *Equites Aurati* and *Milites*, without any addition. I ſhall ſpeak of the Knights of the Order of S. *George*, when I come to *Windſor*: Of the reſt I ſhall here ſubjoin a briet Account. *Knights.* Solidarii. *Five ſorts of Knights in* England

Banerets. *Banerets* are ſo call'd from a *Banner*. For, by reaſon of their Military Bravery, they were allow'd a Square *Banner*, as well as the *Barons*; whence ſome call them *Equites Vexillarii*; and the Germans *Banerherrn*. I cannot trace their Antiquity beyond the Time of *Edward* III. when *England* was at its height for Martial Diſcipline, ſo that I take this Honorary Title to have been firſt Inſtituted as a Reward of Warlike Valor. In after Ages, whoever was to be dignify'd with this Honour, either before or after Battle, was brought before the King, carrying an Oblong *Enſign*, in which his Arms were Painted, and going between two Senior Knights, with Trumpeters and Heralds before him; and the King wiſhing him Succeſs, commanded the end of the Penon to be cut off, that inſtead of an Oblong, the Banner might be made a Square.

Baronets. *Baronets* are Hereditary, an Honour firſt Inſtituted by King *James* I. *Anno* 1611, and given by Patent. Each Knight is obliged to pay into the Exchequer, as much as will for three Years, at 8 *d. per diem*, pay thirty Foot Soldiers, to Serve in the Province of *Ulſter* in *Ireland*; which Sum amounts to 1095 *l.*

Knights of the Bath. I have obſerv'd nothing more ancient of the *Knights of the Bath*, than that *Henry* IV. King of *England*, on the Day of his Coronation, conferr'd Knighthood upon 46 Eſquires, who had Watch'd all Night before and Bath'd themſelves; and that he gave to every one of them a Green Coat reaching down to the Ancle, ſtrait Sleev'd, and Furred with *Minivere*, and having on the left Shoulder two white Silk Twiſts hanging looſe, with Taſſels at them. At preſent, thoſe who are ſingled out for this Honour, put on a Gray Hermit Habit, the day before the Creation; together with a Hood, a Linnen Coif, and a pair of Boots; and in that dreſs go devoutly to Divine Service, to begin their Warfare there, as being principally deſign'd for the Honour and Service of God. They Sup together that Night, each being attended by two Eſquires and a Page. After Supper, they withdraw to their Bed-chamber, where there is prepar'd for each of them a little Bed with red Curtains, and the Arms of their Families upon them; with a

The Manner of Creating them.

Bathing

Bathing Veſſel cloſe by, covered with a Linnen Cloth, where, after Prayers, they Waſh themſelves, to put them in mind, that they ought to keep their Bodies and Minds undefiled for ever after. Next Morning early, they are awaken'd with Muſick, and Dreſs themſelves in the ſame Habit. Then the High Conſtable, the Earl-Marſhal, and others, go to them, and call them out in order, and give them an Oath to Fear God, Defend his Church, Honour the King, Maintain his Prerogative, and Protect Widows, Virgins, and Orphans, and all Others, as far as they are able, from Injury and Oppreſſion. Then they are conducted to Morning Prayer, with the King's Muſick, and the Heralds before them; and from thence to their Chamber again, where they put off their Hermits Habit, and Dreſs themſelves in a Mantle of red Taffata, bright and ſhining with that Martial Colour, a white Hat adorn'd with a Plume of white Feathers over their Linnen Coif, with a pair of white Gloves hanging at the pendant cordon of their Mantle. Then they take Horſe; their Horſes being equipp'd with black Saddles and Furniture of the ſame colour ſpeck'd with white, and a Croſs on their Head. Each of them has his Page on Horſeback, carrying a Sword with a gilded Hilt, at which there hang golden Spurs; and the Eſquires Ride on both ſides of them. In this State, with Trumpets ſounding before them, they march to Court, where they are conducted by the two Eldeſt Knights into the King's Preſence; then the Page delivers the Sword and Belt to the Lord Chamberlain; and he, with great Reverence, gives it to the King, who puts it on overthwart the Knight, and orders the Senior Knights to put on the Spurs. Then they Dine all together, ſitting all on the ſame ſide of the Table, each of 'em under an Eſcutcheon of his own Arms. At Evening Prayer they repair again to Chappel, and offer up their Swords at the Altar, and then lay down Money and redeem them. At their return, the King's head Cook ſtands with his Knife in his Hand, exhorting them to ſhew themſelves Faithful and Worthy Knights; or he'll cut off their Spurs with Diſgrace and Infamy.

Now

Knights. Now for the Knights ſimply ſo call'd. Tho' they are laſt in Order, they are firſt in Honour and Antiquity. For, as the Romans gave a Gown to all that arriv'd at the years of Manhood; ſo our German Anceſtors preſented their Youth with *Arms*, as ſoon as they were able to manage them. Theſe Military young Men being call'd in their own Language *Knechts*, gave occaſion, as I think, to the Name and Inſtitution. This was the firſt and moſt plain Method of creating Knights. Thus *Malmesbury* aſſures us, that our *K. Alfred* conferr'd Knighthood upon his Nephew *Athelſtan*, a very hopeful Youth, giving him a Scarlet Mantle, a Belt ſet with Jewels, and a Saxon Sword with a Gold Scabbard. Afterwards, when Religion was in vogue, nothing was done well or ſucceſsfully, without Religious Men had a hand in it: And accordingly, before the Norman Conqueſt, our Anceſtors us'd to receive the Sword from them. The cuſtom of having a Sword girt on them, doubtleſs, is deriv'd from the Roman Military Diſcipline: For, as they thought it not lawful to Fight the Enemy, before they had taken their Military Oath with their Swords drawn; ſo our Anceſtors imagin'd they could not lawfully go to War, till they were Conſecrated to that Service by this Ceremony. And in that manner we find *K. William Rufus* made a Soldier by Archbiſhop *Lanfranck*. After that, the Kings us'd to ſend their Sons to be Knighted by Neighbouring Princes. This our *Henry* II. was ſent to *David K.* of *Scots*; and *Malcolm K.* of *Scotland* was ſent to our *Henry* II. to receive *Military Arms*, or *Virilia*, as they then call'd them. Then gilt Spurs were added as a further Ornament; and hence they are at this day call'd *Milites*, or *Equites Aurati*. This Cincture and Creation gave them alſo the privilege of a Seal, which they could not uſe before. In the next Age *Knights* were made according to their Eſtates; as we may ſafely conclude, from this, That whoever had a great Knight's Fee, *i. e.* 680, or, as ſome will have it, 800 Acres of Land, claim'd *Knighthood* as their due. Nay, in the Time of *Henry* III. whoever had 15 Pound a year in Land, was, in a manner, compell'd to receive the Dignity; ſo that the

Tacitus lib de mor. Germ.

Whence call'd Equites Aurati.

Title

Title was rather a Burthen than an Honour. And in that Age, not only the *King*, but even *Earls* made *Knights*. But ſince that, no one has receiv'd Knighthood, but either from the King, or the Prince of *Wales*, authoriz'd by his Father, or the King's Lieutenant or General in an Army, upon the accouut of brave Actions done or expected, or elſe in Honour of Civil Service. At preſent, he that is Knighted kneels down, and then the Prince ſtrikes him lightly upon the Shoulder with a naked Sword, ſaying in French, *Sois Chevalier au nom de Dieu*, i. e. *Be thou a Knight, in the Name of God*; and then he adds, *Avancez Chevalier*, i. e. *Riſe up Knight*. The further particulars relating to this Order. I leave to other Writers. It is enough for me that I have hinted at the Original.

Next theſe *Knights* were the *Armigeri*, Eſquires; call'd alſo *Scutiferi*, *Homines ad Arma*, and among the Goths *Schilpor*, from bearing the Shield; as heretofore *Scutarii* among the Romans; who had that Name either from their Coats of Arms, which they bore as Badges of their Nobility; or becauſe they really carry'd the Arms of Princes and Great Men. For every *Knight* was ſerv'd by two of theſe formerly, (whence, perhaps, the Dutch call'd them *Schildknapen*.) They carried his Helmet and Buckler, and were ſtill with him; for they held Lands of the *Knight* their Lord in *Eſcuage*, as he did of the *King* by *Knights Service*. *Eſquires* at this day are of five ſorts; for thoſe I mention'd but now are at preſent out of uſe. The chief are they, who are choſen to attend the *King*'s Perſon: Next are the Eldeſt Sons of *Knights*, and their Eldeſt Sons likewiſe ſucceſſively. In the third place are the Eldeſt Sons of the Youngeſt Sons of *Barons*, and others of greater Quality: and when ſuch Heir Male fails, the Title dies likewiſe. The fourth in order, are thoſe to whom the *King* himſelf, together with a Title, gives Arms, or makes Eſquires; adorning them with a Collar of SS. of a white ſilver Colour, and a pair of ſilver Spurs. Whence, at this day, in the Weſt parts of the *Kingdom*, they are call'd *Whiteſpurs*, to diſtinguiſh them from the *Knights*, who us'd Golden Spurs: Of theſe *Eſquires*.

the

the Eldeſt Sons only can bear the Title. In the fifth place are thoſe who have any great Office in the Government, or Serve the King in any Honourable Station. This Name of *Eſquires* was formerly only a Title of Office; and began to be a Title of Dignity in the Time of *Richard* II.

Gentlemen. *Gentlemen* are either the common ſort of Nobility, Deſcended of good Families; or thoſe who have diſtinguiſh'd themſelves by their Virtue and Fortune.

Citizens. *Citizens* or *Burgeſſes* are ſuch as are in Publick Offices in any City, or Elected to Sit in Parliament.

Yeomen; *in Saxon,* Gemen, *i.e. Common People.* The *common People* or *Yeomen*, are call'd by ſome *Ingenui*, and in Law terms, *Homines Legales*, i. e. *Freeholders*; and are thoſe who have forty Shillings a Year.

Tradeſmen. *Tradeſmen* are ſuch as Labour for Wages, and ſit to their Work; as *Mechanicks*, *Artiſans*, *Carpenters*, *Smiths*, &c. and were call'd by the Romans, *Capite Cenſi*, and *Proletarii*.

The Law Courts of England.

THere are three ſorts of Tribunals in *England*; ſome *Spiritual*: others *Temporal*; and one mixt or compos'd of both, which is the greateſt, and by far the moſt Honourable, call'd, *The Parliament*, a French Word of no great Antiquity. Our Saxon Anceſtors call'd it *Witenage-mote*, i. e. *An Aſſembly of Wiſe Men*; and *Geraednis*, i. e. *a Council*; and *Micil Synot*, i. e. *a great Meeting*. The Latin Writers of that and the next Age call it, *Commune Concilium*, *Curia altiſſima*, *Generale Placitum*, *Curia magna*, *Magnum Conventus*, *Præſentia Regis*, *Prælatorum Procerumque colloquium*, *Commune totius Regni*, *Concilium*, &c. And as *Livy* calls the General Council of *Aetolia*, *Panetolium*; ſo this of ours may be term'd very properly *Panangleum*. For it conſiſts of the King, the Clergy, the Barons, and thoſe Knights and Burgeſſes that are Elected; or, to ſpeak in the Law terms, *The King, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and the Commons*,

The Parliament.

Commons, who there repreſent the Body of the Nation. It is not held at ſet Times, but call'd at the King's Pleaſure, upon Occurrences of Difficulty and Importance; and is diſſolv'd again when he alone pleaſes. It has the Supreme Inviolable Power of making, confirming, repealing and explaining Laws, reverſing Attainders, determining difficult Cauſes between private Perſons; and, in a word, in all things which concern the State in general, or any particular Subject.

The King's Courts.

Next to this, immediately after the Norman Conqueſt, and ſome time before, was the King's Court; which was held in the *King's* Pallace, and follow'd him wherever he went. For in the *King's* Palace, there was a particular place for the Chancellor and Clerks, who iſſu'd out Writs, and manag'd the Great Seal; and likewiſe for Judges, who determin'd not only Pleas of the Crown, but private Cauſes. There was alſo an Exchequer for the Treaſurer and his Receivers, who took care of the *King's* Revenues. Each of theſe were counted Members of the *King's* Family, and had their Meat and Cloaths of him; whence *Johannes Sarisburienſis* calls them *Curiales*. But above theſe there was one, call'd *Juſtitia Angliæ*, *prima Juſtitia*, and *Juſtitiarius Angliæ*, and *Juſtitiarius Angliæ Capitalis*, i. e. *The Lord-Chief-Juſtice*; who was conſtituted by a Patent, with a Yearly Sallary of 1000 Merks.

The King's Bench.

This premis'd, I ſhall touch upon the preſent ſtate of thoſe Courts, and others that ſprung from them. The *King's-Bench*, ſo call'd, becauſe the *King* himſelf us'd to preſide in that Court, takes Cogniſance of all Pleas of the Crown, and the well-being of the Publick; and corrects the Errors of the *Common-Pleas*. The Judges, beſides the *King* himſelf, when he is pleas'd to be preſent, are, *The Lord-Chief-Juſtice of England*, and three others, or more, as the *King* pleaſes.

The Common-Pleas.

The *Common-Pleas* is ſo call'd, becauſe it Tries private Pleas by our *Common Law*. The Judges here are *The Chief Juſtice of the Common-Pleas*, and three others, or more, to aſſiſt him. Officers belonging to this

this Court, are the *Cuſtos Brevium*, three *Prothonotaries*, and many others of inferior Rank.

The Exchequer. The *Exchequer* deriv'd that Name, from a Table at which they ſate. It trys all Cauſes relating to the King's Revenue. The Judges of this Court, are, *The Lord Treaſurer*, *The Chancellor of the Exchequer*, *The chief Baron*, and three or more *Barons*. The Officers are, *The King's Remembrancer*, *The Treaſurers Remembrancer*, *The Clerk of the Pipe*, and ſeveral others. In the other part of the Exchequer, call'd, *The Receiving-Office*, there are two *Chamberlains*, a *Vice-Treaſurer*, *Clerk of the Tallies*, &c. The Officers likewiſe of the Tenths and Firſt Fruits belong to this Court. For when the Pope's Authority was diſown'd, and an Act made that all Tithes and Firſt Fruits ſhould be paid to the King, theſe Offices were Inſtituted.

Juſtices Itinerant. Beſides theſe Courts, *K. Henry* II. ſent ſome of theſe Judges, and others, every Year, to each County of the Kingdom; who were call'd, *Juſtices Itinerant*, and *Juſtices in Eyre*. Theſe determin'd both Pleas of the Crown, and common Cauſes, in the Counties to which they were ſent. This Inſtitution was ſunk in *Edward* III.'s Time, but was reviv'd, in ſome meaſure, by an Act of Parliament ſoon after. For the Counties being divided into ſo many *Circuits*, two of the King's Juſtices are to go thoſe Circuits twice every Year for the Tryal of Priſoners, and *Gaol-Delivery*. Hence in Law-Latin they are call'd *Juſtitiarii Gaolæ Deliberandæ*. They are likewiſe to take Cogniſance of all Aſſizes of *Novel Diſſeſin*, and ſome others; from which they are call'd *Juſtices of the Aſſize*; and alſo to try all Iſſues between Party and Party, in any of the King's three Courts, by Recognitors of the ſame Peerage, as the cuſtom is: Hence they are call'd *Juſtices* of *Niſi prius*, from the Writs directed to the Sheriff for theſe Tryals, which have the Words *Niſi prius* in them.

The Star-Chamber. The *Star-Chamber*, or rather the *Court of the King's Council*, took Cogniſance of all Matters Criminal, Perjury, Cheats, Impoſtures, &c. This was the firſt Court both in Dignity and Antiquity. It had the Name *Star-Chamber*, ever ſince this Court was held

held in the *Star-Chamber* in *Weſtminſter*. The Authority and Juriſdiction of this Court was enlarg'd and confirm'd by an *Act of Parliament*, procur'd by that wiſe Prince *Henry* VII. upon which ſome have falſly aſcrib'd the Inſtitution of it to him. The Judges of this Court, were, *The Lord Chancellor of* England, *The Lord Treaſurer of* England, *The Lord Preſident of the King's Council*, *The Lord-Keeper of the Privy-Seal*, and all thoſe of the Council, whether Perſons Spiritual or Temporal; alſo ſuch of the Barons of the Realm, as the King appointed, with the two *Chief Juſtices*, or two other Judges in their abſence. The Officers were, *The Clerk of the Council*, *Clerk of the Writs*, &c. Cauſes were not tried here *per Pares*, according to the Common Law, but after the Method of the Civil Law. This Court is now taken away.

The Court of Wards.

The *Court* of *Wards* and *Liveries*, ſo call'd from *Minors*, whoſe Cauſes are here tried, was Inſtituted by *Henry* VIII. for before that Time, all Buſineſs of this nature was tried in the *Chancery* and *Exchequer*. For, by an old Cuſtom, when any one Dies, holding Lands of the King *in capite*, by *Knights-Service*, both the Heir and the whole Eſtate, are in Ward to the King, till he comes to be 21 Years of Age, and then he may Sue out his Livery. The Judges of this Court is the *Maſter-General*; under whom are ſome Officers. This Court is likewiſe taken away.

The Courts for Correcting Errors.

Of late, two other Courts were Inſtituted, *viz.* One for *Correcting the Errors of the Exchequer*, and another for *Correcting the Errors of the King's-Bench*. The Judges of the firſt, are, The *Chancellor* and *Treaſurer* of *England*, taking ſuch of the Judges to their aſſiſtance, as they think fit: Thoſe of the latter, are, The *Judges* of the *Commonpleas*, and the *Barons* of the *Exchequer*.

The Court of Admiralty.

The *Court* of *Admiralty* takes Cogniſance of Maritime Affairs; and is adminiſtred by the *Admiral* of *England*, his *Lieutenant*, a *Judge*, two *Clerks*, a *Serjeant* of the Court, and the *Vice-Admiral*.

The Chancery.

The *Chancery* takes its Name from the Chancellor, a Title of no great Honour among the old Roman Emperors, as may be learnt from *Vopiſcus*. At preſent,

ſent, it is a Name of the greateſt Dignity; and the *Chancellors* are advanc'd to the higheſt Honours in the State. *Caſſiodorus* derives the Word it ſelf *à Cancellis*, becauſe they tried Cauſes in a private Apartment enclos'd within *Vails*, call'd in Latin *Cancelli*. But it being the Chancellor's Buſineſs to daſh out with croſs Lines *Lattice-like*, ſuch Writs or Judgments as are againſt Law, which is not improperly call'd *Cancelling*; ſome think the Word *Chancellor* to be deduc'd from it. In proceſs of time much Honour and Authority was added to the Office of *Chancellor* by Act of Parliament; eſpecially ſince ſo much Niceneſs and Subtlety has crept in among the Lawyers, that a Court of Equity was found abſolutely neceſſary; which was committed to the *Chancellor*, that he might judge according to the Meaſures of Right and Equity, and moderate the Rigor of exact Juſtice, which is often downright Injuſtice and Oppreſſion. The *Lord Chancellor* of *England* preſides in this Court, whoſe Authority and Dignity is too well known to be here inſiſted upon. His Aſſiſtants are 12 *Maſters of the Chancery*, of whom the chief is the *Keeper of the Rolls* belonging to that Court, from thence call'd *Cuſtos Rotulorum*. There are many Officers belonging to this Court: Some of 'em concern'd in the Great Seal; and ſome only in the Bills there exhibited.

Epiſt.6.l.1.

The Court of Requeſts.

There's another Court, that ſprung from the King's *Privy Council*, which is call'd *The Court of Requeſts*, from the Petitions deliver'd there. Here private Cauſes, firſt laid before the King, or His Privy Council, are Tried; and ſometimes others. It is manag'd by the *Maſters* of the *Requeſts*, and a *Clerk*, or *Regiſter*, with two or three *Attorneys*.

Spiritual Courts.

The principal *Spiritual Courts*, are the *Synod*, which are call'd, *The Convocation of the Clergy*; and never Sits but in time of Parliament: And the *Provincial Synods* in both Provinces.

The Court of Archers.

Next are the *Courts* of the *Archbiſhop* of *Canterbury*, viz. *The Court of Arches*, where the *Dean of the Arches* is Judge, who takes his Name from the famous Arched Steeple of St. *Mary*'s Church in *London*, and receives all Appeals made within the Province of *Canterbury*.

The

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The *Court of Audience*, which receives all Complaints, Cauſes, and Appeals, in this Province. *Court of Audience*

The *Court of Prerogative*, in which the *Commiſſioner* judges of Inheritances, whether deſcended without Will, or Devis'd. The *Court of Peculiars*, and other things of leſs Note, I purpoſely omit. *Court of Prerogative.*

I am now ready (by God's Aſſiſtance) to ſet out on my Journey through the Counties of *England*; in which (according to the old way of Prefacing) I wiſh Succeſs and Fortune may attend me. In treating of each County, I will ſhew, with as much plainneſs and brevity as I can, the occaſion of the Name, the limits of the County, the nature of the Soil, the Rivers, the Places of greateſt Antiquity, and thoſe moſt Noted at preſent; and, laſtly, what Dukes, Earls, *&c.* they have had ſince the Norman Conqueſt. I begin at the remoteſt Point, *viz. Cornwall*, and from thence proceed in order thro' the other Counties.

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Danmonii.

THat *Tract, which ſeems, as it were, the firſt part of all* Britain, *and runs out a great length Weſtward, contracting it ſelf the farther it reaches, Bounded on the North by the* Severn-Sea, *on the South by the* Britiſh-Ocean, *and on the Weſt by St.* George's *Channel, was formerly Inhabited by thoſe* Britans, *which* Solinus *calls* Dumnonii, *Ptolemy* Danmonii. *Which Name is either deriv'd from the many Mines of Tin in thoſe Parts, which the Britans call* Moina, *or from their Dwelling under Mountains: For thro' this whole Country they Live Low and in Valleys, a way of dwelling call'd by the Britans* Dan-munith. *The Country is divided into two Parts,* Cornwall, *and* Devonſhire; *of which in their order.*

To the Right Honourable *Hugh Boſcowen*, Eſq; and *John Speccot*, Eſq; This County, for which they are Choſen Knights, is Humbly Dedicated.

Cornwall.

C*Ornwall*, call'd alſo, by late Writers, in Latin *Cornubia*, ſtretches to the Weſt the fartheſt of all *Britain*, and is Inhabited by the remains of thoſe whom *Marianus Scotus* calls *Weſtern Britans*; by whom in the Britiſh Language it is call'd *Kernaw*, becauſe it leſſens, by degrees, like a *Horn*, and runs out almoſt every where into Promontories, like ſo many *Horns*.

Its Name. In the Time of the Saxon Wars, when many of the Britans had ſhelter'd themſelves in this Country, the Saxon Conqueror, who call'd Foreigners, and every thing that was Strange, *Wealſh*, nam'd the Inhabitants

Silly Is.
I
West

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habitants of this Place *Cornwealſh*, and *Weſt-wealſh*; and from hence came the Latin Name *Cornwallia*. Some who would flatter the *Gallic* Nation, would have this Country call'd *Cornwallia*, from the Gauls, as if conquer'd by them; but if they were as Knowing at home, as they are Medling abroad, they would find, that *Their Bretagne* on the Sea-coaſt is ſo call'd from *Ours*, and a Place therein *Cornovaille*, where they uſe the *Corniſh-Tongue*, was ſo nam'd from ſome of *Our* Nation tranſplanted thither.

Cornovaille in Bretagne.

This County is for the moſt part Mountainous: In the Valleys 'tis of its ſelf Fertile enough, but they incredibly inrich it with a ſort of *Sea Weed*, and a Fat kind of *Sea Sand*. The Sea-coaſt is beautify'd with many fair Towns; the Inland Parts abound with rich Mines; for Tin is digg'd up here in great plenty, of which they make Houſhold Veſſels, not inferior to Silver in brightneſs. This Tin is made of little black Stones, either dug up, or gather'd amongſt the Sands; the Inhabitants call them *Shoad*. Of their Stanneries, or Metal Works, there are two ſorts; one called *Lode-works*, the other *Stream-works*: The latter is in the lower places, when they trace the Veins of Tin by Ditches, and ſo carry off the Water; the former is in higher places, when they ſink Holes, call'd *Shafts*, to a great depth in Mountains, and Work by Undermining: Both ways they ſhew wonderful Art and Ingenuity, as well in dreining the Water, and reducing it to one Channel, as in ſupporting and propping up their Pits: To paſs by their Methods of Breaking, Waſhing, Melting, and Refining their Metals.

Orewood.

Tin.

Shoad.

After the coming in of the Normans, the Earls of *Cornwall* had vaſt Revenues from theſe Mines, eſpecially *Richard*, Brother to *Henry* III. and no wonder, when at that Time all *Europe* was furniſh'd with Tin from hence; for the Incurſions of the *Moors* had ſhut up the Spaniſh Mines, and thoſe in *Miſnia* and *Bohemia* were not diſcover'd till the Year 1240; at which Time, as a Writer of that Age has it, *The Metal call'd Tin was found out in* Germany, *by a certain* Corniſhman, *Baniſh'd his Country, to the great loſs of* Richard *Earl of* Cornwall. Afterwards a

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Charter was granted to them by *Edmund*, Earl *Richard*'s Brother, with ſeveral Privileges. He fram'd alſo the Stannary Laws, laying a certain Tax on the Tin, to be paid to the *Earls of Cornwall:* And *Edward* III. afterwards confirm'd and enlarg'd theſe Liberties, Privileges, and Laws; dividing the whole Society of Tinners into four parts, call'd from the Places, *Foy-more*, *Black-more*, *Frewarnaile*, and *Penwith*, and conſtituting over all, one *Warden* or general Overſeer, who is call'd *Lord Warden of the Stannaries.* And leaſt the Dukes of *Cornwall* ſhould be defrauded of the Tribute, which is 40 Shillings for every 1000 Pound of Tin, *It is order'd that all the Tin ſhall be carried to one of the* * *four Towns appointed for that purpoſe, where twice a Year it ſhall be Weigh'd, Coin'd, and the Impoſt paid.* Nor is Tin only found here, but Gold, Silver, and Diamonds naturally cut into Angles, and poliſh'd; many of them as big as a Walnut, and inferior only to the Eaſtern in blackneſs and hardneſs. *Sea-holm* is found in great plenty upon the Coaſts, and the Soil is ſo Fertile, that it not only ſupplies their own Neceſſities, but *Spain* alſo is furniſh'd yearly from hence with great quantities of Corn; they drive alſo a gainful Trade of thoſe little Fiſhes they call *Pilchards*, which they Export in great Numbers to *France*, *Spain*, and *Italy*.

The Polity of the Tinners.

The Tax on Tin.

* *The four Towns are*, Liskeard, Leſtwithiel, Truro, Helſton; *and ſince Mr.* Cambden's *time there is a fifth added*, viz. Penſans.

Corniſh Diamonds.

Sea-holm.

Pilchards.

Nor is *Cornwall* more happy in the Soil than the Inhabitants, who, as they are extremely Courteous, and have always been ſo; ſo they are Stout, Luſty, and Tall, having Bodies well proportion'd, and Limbs well ſet, and are ſo famous for Wreſtling, that they deſervedly carry the Praiſe from all others for their excellent Skill, and a peculiar Strength of Body.

Wreſtling.

Now let us deſcribe the Promontories, Towns, and Rivers, mention'd by the Ancients, for that is our chief Deſign; and beginning at the fartheſt Promontory, firſt take a view of the Southern, then of the Northern Coaſts; and laſtly, of the River *Tamar* which divides the County from *Devonſhire.*

The

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The utmoſt Promontory, which lies in the *Iriſh Ocean*, is call'd by *Ptolemy*, *Bolerium*; by *Diodorus*, *Belerium*; the ſame *Ptolemy* calls it alſo *Antiveſtæum*, and the Britiſh Bards *Penrhinguaed*, that is, *The Promontory of Blood*. But the Britiſh Hiſtorians call it *Penwith*, that is, *The Promontory to the Left*; and the Saxons *Penwith-Steort*; for *Steort* with them ſignifies *Land ſtretch'd out into the Sea*. But the Inhabitants call it in their Tongue, *Pen-von-las*, that is, *The end of the Land*; in the ſame ſenſe the Engliſh call it *The Lands-End*, it being the fartheſt part of the Iſland to the Weſt.

Bolerium. Belerium. Antiveſtæum. Steort.

In the utmoſt Rocks of this Promontory, when they are bare, at low Water there appear Veins of white Lead and Braſs, and the Inhabitants ſay, that there was here formerly a Watch-houſe with Lights, for the Benefit of Ships: Here is now a little Village call'd St. *Burien*'s, Dedicated to *Buriena*, a certain Religious Iriſh-woman. In a neighbouring Place, which they call *Biſcaw woune*, are 19 Stones in a Circle, each about the diſtance of 12 Feet from the other, and in the middle one larger than all the reſt; this we may probably conjecture to have been ſome Roman Trophy, or of *Athelſtan* the Saxon, when he had Conquer d theſe Parts.

From hence to the South, the Shore wheeling about forms a Bay in the ſhape of a Moon; this they call *Mounts-Bay*; on this lies *Mouſe-hole* in the Britiſh *Port-Inis*, that is, *The Port of the Iſland*, and *Penſans*, that is, *The Head of the Sands*, or, as another will have it, *The Head of the Saint*, St. *John Baptiſt*'s Head in a Charger being the Town Arms: It is a ſmall Market-Town. In this Pariſh is St. *Maldreus*'s Well, famous to this day for its many Cures: And not far off was that famous Stone *Main-Amber*, a Rock plac'd on ſome others with ſo exact a Counterpoiſe, that you might ſtir it with a Finger, yet a great number of Men could not be able to move it out of its place; (it was thrown down in *Oliver*'s Time, by one *Shrubſall*, then Governor of *Pendennis*, being, by a great deal of labour, undermin'd.) On this Bay ſtands *Merkju*, that is, *The Market of Jupiter*, be-

Mounts-Bay. *Penſans.* *Main-Amber*, i.e. *the Stone of* Ambroſius

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cauſe a Market is here kept on *Thurſday* (*Jupiter*'s Day). Here is St. *Michael*'s *Mount*, call'd, by the Inhabitants, *Careg-Cowſe*, that is, *The Hollow Rock*; and in Saxon *Michel-Stow*, that is, *Michaels-place*: It is a Rock pretty high and craggy, and when the Tide is in, encompaſs'd with Water, but being out, is join'd to the Main Land. As they were digging for Tin, of late days, at the bottom of this Mount, were found Spear-heads, Axes, and Swords of Braſs, wrapp'd in Linnen; ſuch as were formerly in *Hercinia* in *Germany*, and lately in *Wales*. In the Rocks underneath, and along this Shore, breeds the the *Pyrrhocorax*, a Crow with a red Bill, and red Feet: This Bird, the Inhabitants ſay, is an Incendiary and Thief; for it often ſets Houſes on Fire privately, ſteals pieces of Money, and hides them.

St. Michaels *Mount.*

Pyrrhocorax.

In this place the County is narroweſt; a little beyond the Mountain is a Bay pretty large, call'd (as I took notice before) *Mounts Bay*, from the Mountain: 'Tis a ſafe Harbour for Ships from the South and South-Eaſt Winds, and is 6 or 7 Fathom deep at low Water. More to the Eaſt ſtands *Godolcan*, a Hill famous for many Mines of Tin (now call'd *Godolphin*) but much more famous for its Lords of that Name, whoſe Virtues are no leſs Eminent, than their Family is Antient, their Name in Cornish coming from a *white Eagle*; and this Family ſtill bears for its Arms, Gules, *An Eagle diſplaid with two Heads between three Fleurs de Lis*, Argent. The Right Honourable *Sydney Godolphin*, Eſq; was by K. *Charles* II. 36 *An. R.* 8 *Sept.* 1684, Created by Letters Patents, *Baron Godolphin of Rialton*, a living Example of Advancement for Worth and Merit.

Godolphin Hill.

Family of the Godolphins.

Forward to the South there ſtretches out a *Peninſula*, at the entrance whereof you find *Heilſon*, call'd by the Natives, from its Salt-water, *Helle*, a Town famous for the Privilege of the Coinage of Tin. Something lower is a Lake two Miles long, made by the conflux of many Water; 'tis call'd *Loopoole*, ſeparated from the Sea by a little Ridge, which when the Waves violently break through, it makes ſo great a noiſe, that it's heard all over the Neighbourhood: The *Peninſula* it ſelf, which is pretty large, and well

Heilſon.

ſtock'd

ſtock'd with little Villages, is call'd *Meneg*, undoubtedly the *Menna* which *Jornandes* deſcribes in his *Getics*: This is call'd, by Seamen, the *Lizard*; by *Ptolemy*, *The Promontory of the Danmonii*, and *Ocrinum*; and is reckon'd one of the Mountains of the Weſtern Ocean. The Shore winding about from *Meneg*, forms a Bay full of Creeks, receiving the little River *Vale*, upon which once flouriſh'd an Old Town, call'd *Voluba*, mention'd by *Ptolemy*, but is now either demoliſhed, or has loſt its Name, which yet does in a manner remain in *Volmouth*, or *Falmouth*. This Haven is every way as Noble as the *Brunduſium* of *Italy*; very capacious, and ſafe from Winds, and guarded on all ſides with high Creeks; at the entrance there is a very high uneven Rock, call'd by the Inhabitants *Crage*; each ſide is fortify'd by a Caſtle built by K. *Henry* VIII. call'd St. *Maudits* and *Pendinas*; but the Haven is call'd by *Ptolemy Cenionis Oſtium*, without diſpute, from the Britiſh *Geneu*, which ſignifies a *Mouth* or *Entrance*. There are ſeveral Towns lie on the inner parts of this Haven; *Peryn*, a famous Market-Town; *Arwenack*, the Seat of the ancient and celebrated Family of the *Killegrews*, *Truro* in the Corniſh *Truru*, ſo nam'd from three Streets of Note, for having a Mayor, and the Privileges it enjoys in the Buſineſs of the Stannaries; and *Grampound*, the fartheſt from the Haven, near which is *Roſeland*, ſo nam'd, as ſome think, from *Roſetum*, a Garden of Roſes; or, as others will have it, from *Ericetum* a Heath, for *Ros* ſignifies *that* in the Britiſh Tongue; but a modern Author derives it from *Roſe*, or *Roſs*, in Corniſh, a *Valley*. Hence the Sea runs into a Bay, which they call *Treardraith Bay*, that is, *The Bay of a Town on the Sand*. Scarce two Miles diſtance, where the River *Fawey* runs into the Sea, is *Fowey Town*, in Britiſh, *Foath*; it lies ſtretch'd along the Creek, and was formerly very famous for Sea Fights. Oppoſite to this, on the other ſide, ſtands *Hall*, noted for its pleaſant Walks on the ſide of a Hill, once the Seat of the Ancient Family of the *Mohuns*, who are deſcended from the *Mohuns*, Earls of *Somerſet*, and the *Courtneys*, Earls of *Devonſhire*, but now of the *Keckwiches*, *Boconnock*

Meneg.
Menna.
The Lizard
Ocrinum.
Voluba.
Falemouth.
St. Maudits.
Pendinas.
Cenionis Oſtium.
Vid. Camb Brit. *laſt Ed.* p. 22.

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being the Seat of the Lord *Mohun*. Farther within
Uzella. the Land, on the ſame River, ſtands the *Uzella* of *Ptolemy*, which has not quite loſt its Name, being now called *Leſtwhiell*. 'Tis now a little Town not much Inhabited, becauſe the River *Fawey*, which formerly us'd to flow to the very Town, and was able to bring up Veſſels of Burthen, is now ſo choak'd with Sands that come from the Mines, that 'tis too ſhallow for the ſmalleſt Barges; and, indeed, all the Ports in this County are in danger of being ſtopp'd up by theſe Sands: However, 'tis the County Town, where the Sheriff, every Month, keeps his Court, and the Warden of the Stanneries has his Priſon; it has alſo *The Privilege of Coinage:* But there
Leskard. are two Towns that Eclipſe this *Uzella*, *Leskard* ſeated on a high Hill to the Eaſt, famous for an ancient Ca-
Bodman. ſtle and a Market, and *Bodman* ſcarce two Miles off to the North. This Town ſtands between two Hills in an unhealthy Air; 'tis a great Market-Town, very Populous, and well Built, *and has the Privilege of Coining*. Not far from *Bodman* ſtands *Lanhidrock*, the Seat of the Right Honourable the Earl of *Radnor*, whoſe Great-grandfather was made Baron of *Truro*, *January* 26. 1624, 22 *Jac.* I. His Father Viſcount and Earl, 23 *Jul.* 1679, 31 *Car.* II. Near *Leskard* ſtands a Church formerly nam'd St. *Guerir*, which in Britiſh ſignifies St. *Phyſician*, where (as *Aſſer* writes) K. *Alfred*, while he was Praying, recover'd of a fit of Sickneſs; but when *Neote*, a Man of Eminent Sanctity and Learning, was Buried in that Church, he ſo Eclips'd the Glory of the other Saint, that it ſtrait began to be call'd *Neoteſtow*, that is, *Neote's-*
St. Neotes *place*, now St. *Neotes*. Near this place is a ſtrange Pool, call'd *Doſmery-Pool*, which is upon the top of a great Moor, and ebbs and flows (as 'tis ſaid) every 24 hours, tho' at a conſiderable diſtance from the Sea, or any other River.

Not far from hence is a heap of pretty large Rocks, under which is a great Stone, ſo very like a Cheeſe, that it ſeems to be *preſs*'d like one, whence the place
Wringcheeſe is call'd *Wringcheeſe*. A great number of Stones likewiſe, in a manner ſquare, are to be ſeen on the adjoyning Plain, of which 7 or 8 are at an equal di-

ſtance

ſtance from one another; the Neighbours call them *Hurlers*, out of a pious Belief that they were Men transform'd into Stones, for playing at Ball on the Lord's-Day. *Hurlers.*

The River *Loo* opens it ſelf a paſſage into the Sea upon this Coaſt, and at its Mouth gives its Name to two little Towns join'd together by a Stone-bridge; that on the Weſt-ſide being Newer, flouriſhes moſt, but that on the Eaſt is very much decay'd; however it ſtill enjoys the Privilege of a Mayor and Burgeſſes. From hence is nothing worth notice, till we come to *Liver*, a little River ſtor'd with Oyſters, which runs by St. *Germans*, a ſmall Village, once a Biſhop's See, where is a Religious Houſe conſecrated to St. *German*, who ſuppreſs'd the Pelagian Hereſie, then ſpreading again in *Britain*. A few Miles diſtant, on the ſame River, ſtands *Trematon*, the Name of a Caſtle, whoſe Walls are almoſt in Ruins, which, when the *Liver* has paſs'd by it, it empties it ſelf into the *Tamar* (which bounds this County) near *Saltaſh* (a Town much frequented by Merchants, and endow'd with many Privileges) where *Mont-Edgcomb*, the Seat of the antient Family of the *Edgcombs*, has a pleaſant proſpect of the Haven under it. Near to this is *Antony*, famous for its Neatneſs, but much more for its Lord, *Carew*. *St.* Germans. Trematon Saltaſh.

The Northern ſhore, from the *Lands-End* paſſing by a long Tract of ſandy Banks, comes to a Town call'd St. *Jives*, from *Jia* an Iriſh Woman of great Sanctity, who lived here: From hence the Land grows broader; and the Northern Shore winding North-Eaſt, comes to *Padſtow*, meeting with nothing memorable in its way, but a Chapel, Built on the Sand, and Dedicated to St *Piranus*. Farther from the ſhore ſtands St. *Columbs*, a ſmall Market-Town, conſecrated to the Memory of *Columba*, a holy Martyr, and not of *Columbanus* a Scotchman; near which, at a little leſs diſtance from the Sea, we meet with *Lanheron*, the ſeat of the *Arondels*, not long ſince, for their mighty Riches, nam'd *The great Arondels*, an Ancient certainly and Noble Family, advanced by *Ch.* II. 23 *Mar.* 1664, to the Barony of *Treryſe*. *St.* Jives. *St.* Columbs.

Not

Caſtle Danis. Not far from hence is a double Rampire on the top of a Hill, and a Cauſeway leading to it, call'd *Caſtellan Danis*, that is, *The Camps of the Danes*, becauſe the Danes had their Camps here, and in other places hereabouts. Hard by this is the Rivet *Alan*, running gently into the upper Sea. It has at the Mouth a little Market-Town, call'd *Padſtow*, (contracted from *Petrockſtow*, from *Petrocus*, a Britiſh Saint that liv'd here; tho' *Leland* calls it *Adelſtow*, i. e. *Athelſtans place*, K. *Athelſtan* having given it many Privileges,) it is commodiouſly Seated for Trading into *Ireland*, being diſtant but 24 Hours eaſie Sail. At the head of this Rivet *Alan*, ſtands *Camelford*, otherwiſe call'd *Gaffelford*, a little Village; otherwiſe called *Camblan*, as *Leland* thinks, who tells us that *Arthur*, our Engliſh Heroe, was Slain here, which, if it be true, the ſame ſhore was the place both of his Birth and Death; for on the Neighbouring ſhore ſtands *Tindagium*, the Birth place of that great *Arthur*, call'd at this day *Tindagel*, now only a heap of ſtately Ruins, formerly a magnificent Caſtle. Upon the ſame Coaſt, which is unfruitful and bare of Woods, ſtands *Boteranx Caſtle*, expos'd to the Sea, and corruptly call'd *Boſcaſtle*.

Padſtow.

Tindagel, Arthur's Birthplace.

From hence Northward the Land ſtretches it ſelf ſo far into the Sea, that the Country between the two Seas is 23 Miles broad; at the greateſt breadth of it ſtands *Stow* on the Sea-coaſt, the ancient Seat of the *Grenvills* or *Granvills*, very famous for the Antiquity and Nobility of their Family: The preſent Head of this Houſe was created, by K. *Ch.* II. 1661, Earl of *Bath* and *Carboile*, Viſcount *Granville* of *Landsdawn*, Baron *Granville* of *Biddiford* and *Kilkhampton*, and Lord of *Thorigny* and *Granville*. Near *Stow* is *Stratton*, a Market-Town noted for its Gardens and Garlick; and next to it is *Lancells*, formerly a Seat of the *Chaumonds*, an ancient Family now Extinct.

Stow. Grenvills.

The River *Tamar* riſing not far from the Northern ſhore, takes its courſe Southward by *Tamara*; a Town mention'd by *Ptolemy*, now *Tamerton*; and farther from the River ſtands *Lanſtuphadon*, that is, *The Church of Stephen*, commonly call'd *Launſton*, a pretty little Town,

Launſton.

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Town, which, as it were, from two Boroughs, *Dunevet* and *Newport*, is grown into one: 'Tis noted at this time for being the County Goal, and having the Aſſizes kept here. *Tamar* paſſing from hence has the view of the high Mountain, which *Marianus* calls *Henges down*, that is, *The Mountain of Hengiſt*; 'tis now call'd *Hengſton Hill*. Lower down, near *Salteſſe* (a little Town ſeated on the ſide of a Hill, and having a Mayor and ſeveral Privileges) *Tamar* joins the River *Liver*; and being thus ſwell'd larger, runs into the Ocean, making a Haven call'd, in the Life of *Indractus*, *Tamerworth*, after it has divided this County from *Devonſhire*.

Earls of Cornwall.

As to the Earls. Our Writers tell us, that *Candorus*, by ſome *Cadocus*, was the laſt Earl of Britiſh Extraction: Of the Norman, the firſt was *Robert Moriton*, Brother to *William* the Conqueror, by his Mother *Arlotte*, to whom ſucceeeed his Son *William*, who was degraded by *Henry* II. and *Reginald* Baſtard Son of *Henry* I. was advanced to the Earldom; who dying without lawful Iſſue Male, *Henry* II. reſerv'd it for his Son *John*, then 9 Years Old; to whom it was confirm'd afterwards by *Richard* I. with the gift of other Counties. But *John* coming afterwards to be King, the Honour was given to his 2d Son *Richard* by his Brother *Henry* III. This *Richard* was a Potent Prince in his Time, and being Choſen King of the *Romans*, by the Electors of *Germany*, was Crown'd at *Aix la Chapelle*, in the Year 1257: Whence the common Verſe (as if he bought this Honour,)

Nummus ait pro me, Nubit Cornubia Romæ.

" *Cornwall* to *Rome* Almighty Money join'd.

But when the Civil Wars broke out in *Germany* he return'd to *England*, where he died and was buried at the famous Monaſtery of *Hales*, which himſelf had Founded. His 2d Son *Edmund* ſucceeded him, who dying without Iſſue, his large Inheritance return'd to the King, as being found next a-Kin and Heir at Law, as the Lawyers phraſe it. When therefore *Cornwall* fell to the Crown, *Edward* II. who had large Poſſeſſions

Poſſeſſions given him by his Father in theſe parts, conferr'd the Title of *Earl of Cornwall* on *Peirce Gaveſton*, a *Gaſcoign*, who had been the great Debaucher of him in his Youth; but he being Beheaded for his Crimes, he was ſucceeded by *John* of *Eltham*, youngeſt Son of *Edward* II. who dying without Iſſue, *Edw.* III. Erected *Cornwall* into a Dukedom, and created *Edward* his Son Duke in the Year 1336, *By a Wreath on his Head, a Ring on his Finger, and a Silver Verge*; and ever ſince, *The Eldeſt Son of the King of* England *is Born Duke of* Cornwall, and hath *his Royalties and Prerogatives in Actions, the Stannaries, Wrecks, Cuſtoms,* &c. *for which and the like Matters he hath certain Officers appointed him.*

Dukes of Cornwall.

There are in this County 161 Pariſhes; and hence are ſent to the Parliament 44 Members, *viz.* from

The County.
Dunhivid als Lanceſton.
Leskerd.
Leſtithiel.
Truro.
Bodmyn.
Helſton.
Saltaſh.
Camelford.
Weſtlow.
Grampound.
Eaſtlow.
Penryn.
Tregony.
Boſſiney.
St. Ives.
Fowey.
St. Germains.
Mitchel.
Newport.
St. Mawes.
Callington, from each two.

The

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The Valuation of Eccleſiaſtical Preferments in this County of Cornwall, *according to the King's Books.*

Deanary of Keryer.	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
R *Ectory* of Mawgran	35	10	0*ob.*
Vicarage of Manacca	4	16	0*ob.*
v. of Antony	4	15	11*ob.*
v. of Kieran	18	11	4*ob.*
r. of Grada	11	1	5*ob.*
r. of Ruon minor	4	4	5
r. of Ruon major	10	10	0*ob.*
r. of Landwinock	11	16	8*ob.*
v. of Melian	9	4	4
v. of Conſtantine	19	3	10*ob.*
v. of Wendon and Helſton	26	19	3
v. of Beoke, Germow, Corantine, Winnanton	33	0	0
v. of Wenepe	16	18	9*ob.*
v. of Stedians	14	0	8
r. of Mawnan	14	16	1
v. of Sithney	19	11	4
v. of Gluvias, Budike	21	6	9
v. of Milour Lavape.	16	15	0

Deanary of Penwith.			
r. Of Borion	48	12	0
r. of Ewny juxta Redruyth	19	11	0*ob.*
By the Biſhops Book	20	0	0
r. of Illogan	22	7	5
r. of Cambourn	39	16	9
v. of Crowan	11	0	9*ob.*
v. of Winmar	12	0	0
v. of Ewny juxta Lenaunt and St. Ies	22	11	10*ob.*
r, of S. Johns	12	12	6
v. of Illary	11	0	6*ob.*
r. of Pyran Ilthno	17	11	3*ob.*
r. of Felack and Gothian	45	0	8
r. of Ludran	30	11	0*ob.*

r. of Gulvale

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	l.	*s.*	*d.*
r. of Gulvale als Laveſly	6	11	0*ob.*
v. of Senar	5	5	0*ob.*
v. of St. Juſt	11	11	0*ob.*
v. of Powle	13	11	0*ob.*
v. of Erghe	14	1	0*ob.*
v. of Sancrete	8	0	0
v. of Modran	50	0	0
v. of Cheder	6	11	1
v. of Poghil	6	12	0
r. of Northill	26	6	8
v. of Leurnach	17	18	6
v. of Limkinhome.	13	0	0

Deanary of Powdree.

v. Of Lanlivery	13	6	8
v. of Luxulian	10	0	0
v. of Fowy	10	0	0
v. of Anſtell and Blaſey	21	0	0
v. of Leſtwithiel	2	13	4
v. of Trewardreth	9	6	8
r. of Fely	15	6	0*ob.*
r. of Gerens	15	12	6
r. of Ruon als Lariorn	12	0	0
r. of Carihais St. Steph. Den.	27	10	6*ob.*
v. of Carihais St. Steph. Den.	14	0	0
v. of Probus, Ergurth, and Merther	13	16	8
r. of Crede	13	6	8
v. of Clarky als St. Urian	19	0	0
r. of Lamoren	6	0	0
r. of Michael Penkevell	9	14	0*ob.*
v. of Clemens	9	0	0
v. of Feok	11	0	0
v. of Aſlan	8	13	4
r. of Ladock	18	0	0
r. of Erme	22	13	4
r. of Roche	20	0	0
r. of Juſte	37	0	10
r. of Tryern	16	0	0
v. of Goram	20	0	0
v. of Janus and Keby	10	4	0
v. of Menagezy	6	4	0
r. of Mervan	10	0	0

v. of Kenwin

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	l.	*s.*	*d.*
v. of Kenwin and Lee	16	0	0
r. of Ewa.	21	0	0

Deanary of Pidre.

v. St. Pyran on the Sands and Agnes	24	0	0
r. of Maugan	26	13	4
r. of Erven	18	6	8
v. of Evall	6	13	4
v. of Eſy	9	0	0
v. of Colan	6	14	4
r. of Penrock minor als Naſenton	6	6	8
v. of Cubert	8	6	8
v. of Merin	15	6	8
v. of Padſtow	11	3	4
r. of Breoke	41	10	8
r. of Whitbill	10	0	0
v. of Wennam	16	6	8
v. of Newlin	16	13	4
r. of Lenivet	24	0	0
v. of Ennoder	26	13	4
r. of Columb major.	53	6	8

Deanary of Trigg *the Leſſer.*

v. Of Bodmin	13	6	8
r. of Bliſland	13	10	0
v. of Mynſraie	13	10	1
r. of Endelian	10	0	0
v. of Fetha	12	0	0
v. of Bruerde	8	0	0
v. of Egloithaile	16	0	0
r. of Mabin	36	0	0
r. of Minſter	22	17	10*ob.*
r. of Mighſtow	10	13	8
r. of Trevalga	7	6	0
r. of Farabury	4	12	8*ob.*
r. of Leſnowith	8	0	0
r. of Leuteglosſe and Adven	34	11	2*ob.*
r. of Oterham	6	14	0
v. of Tintagell	8	11	2*ob.*
r. of Helland	9	13	4

r. of Tudy

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
r. of Tudy	31	0	0
v. of St. Knet.	19	10	0

Deanary of Trigg *the Greater.*

r. Of Whitſtod	14	11	0*ob.*
v. of Poghill	6	12	0*ob.*
v. of Cleder	6	11	10*ob.*
v. of St. Evis	8	0	0
v. of Treneglos and Warbuſtow	9	19	6
v. of Alternon	18	4	10*ob.*
r. of Wike St. Maries	17	0	0
r. of Jacobſtow	19	0	0
v. of Poundſtock	13	6	8
v. of Launcells	10	10	8*ob.*
r. of Kilkhampton	26	3	10*ob.*
v. of South-Pider Winne	9	2	8
v. of Dewſtow	8	0	0
v. of North-Pider Winne	9	10	8*ob.*
v. of Straton	10	11	6*ob.*
v. of Morwinſtow	13	10	8*ob.*
r. of Marham Church.	15	11	0*ob.*

Deanary of the Eaſt.

v. Of Lawhitton	19	6	8
r. of Lanſante	32	0	0
v. of Lankinghorn	13	0	0
v. of Lawrenneck	7	18	2*ob.*
r. of Galſtock	26	4	4*ob.*
r. of Stoke Clinſland	40	0	0
r. of South-Hill	38	0	0
v. of Menhunote	21	15	4*ob.*
r. of Botflemming	16	15	6
r. of Landulfe	20	3	6
r. of Pilaton	16	15	6
v. of Laurack	18	12	4
v. of Antony	12	17	8
r. of Dominick	23	11	0*ob.*
v. of Quethick	15	11	0*ob.*
r. of Sheviock	26	14	6
r. of Rame	12	7	4

v. of Meker

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	l.	*s.*	*d.*
v. of Meker	23	11	6
v. of St. Stephens juxta Aſhe	26	0	0
r. of St Ive	26	0	0
r. of St. John	12	12	4
r. of Melian	11	12	6
r. of North Hill.	36	6	8

Deanary of the Weſt.

v. Of Morvall	6	14	9*ob.*
r. of Laneathow	32	0	0
r. of St. Kaine	5	18	6
r. of St. Martin juxta Loo	36	2	2*ob.*
r. of Lanſalwis	18	0	0
r. of Duloo	22	4	0
v. of Duloo	8	0	11*ob.*
v. of St. Wepe	5	0	6
v. of Plevint	17	18	6
r. of Pinnock	17	13	6
v. of St. Winnow	5	0	0
v. of Leskerd	18	13	10
v. of Nyot	9	11	0*ob.*
v. of St. Clere	19	6	8
v. of Brodock	8	13	4
r. of Cardenham	24	17	8*ob.*
v. of Lanteglos juxta Fowy	14	7	0*ob.*
r. of Bomernock	9	17	8
r. of Warlegan.	5	17	6

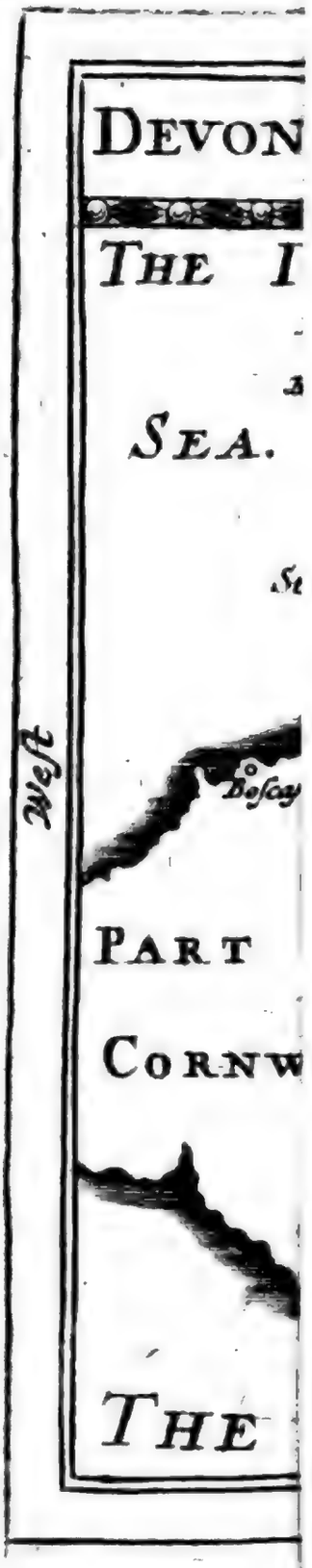
To *William Courtney*, Eſq; and *Samuel Roll*, Eſq; this Shire for which they are Choſen Knights is Humbly Dedicated.

Devonſhire.

The Name. THE hither Country of the *Danmonii* is call'd *Devonſhire*, by the Corniſh Britans *Dennan*, by the Welch *Duffneynt*, i. e. *Deep Vallies* (becauſe they live every where here low in the Vallies) by the Engliſh Saxons *Devenſchire* (or rather *Defnaſcyre*) from whence comes the Latin Name *Devonia*. This County, as it ſhoots out on both ſides with greater bredth than *Cornwall*, ſo has it every where more convenient Harbours; nor is it leſs Rich in Tin Mines, eſpecially in the Weſtern parts; having much finer Meadows, and more Woods, and being very full of Towns and *The Soil.* Houſes: But the Soil is poor in ſome places, which however makes a good return to the Husbandman, provided he have skill in Husbandry, a mind to Labour, and Money to lay out. Nor, indeed, does ſcarce any Land in *England* require more Charge in its Tillage, it being in moſt places almoſt quite Barren, unleſs *A rich Sand* it be manur'd with a certain *Sea-Sand*, which makes it very Fruitful, and, as it were, *Impregnates* the Glebe.

In deſcribing this County, I ſhall begin with the Weſt-ſide, which is bounded by the *Tamar*; then paſs along the South, which lies upon the *Ocean*. From hence I ſhall go by the Eaſtern bounds, which touch upon the Counties of *Dorſet* and *Somerſet*; and ſo to the North Coaſt, which is bounded by the *Severn-Sea*.

The *Tamar* (which divides theſe Counties) firſt on this ſide, receives the ſmall River *Lid*, on which *Lidſton.* ſtands *Lidſton*, a little Market-Town, and *Lidford*, now a ſmall Village, but formerly a Town of Note, which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which ſent Burgeſſes to Parliament; but for its Poverty was ſince diſcharg'd of that Privilege. This little River *Lid*, being pent within Rocks at the Bridge, has made it ſelf ſo deep a fall, by a continual working, that the Water is not to be ſeen, but only the murmur heard, to the great aſtoniſhment of thoſe that paſs over.

Lower down, the *Tamar* receives the little River *Teave*, on which flouriſhes *Teaviſtoke*, commonly call'd *Taviſtoke*, famous for an Abbey which *Ordulph* the Son of *Ordgar* Earl of *Devonſhire* founded about the Year 961. This *Ordulph* (*Malmesbury* tells us) was of ſo Gigantick Bigneſs, and ſo great Strength, that he could break the Bars of Gates, and go ſtriding over a River ten Foot broad. This Abbey hardly continued 33 Years from its Foundation, till it was laid in Aſhes by the Danes. However, it flouriſh'd again, and here were Lectures of our old Mother Tongue, the *Saxon* Language, continu'd down to the laſt Age; leſt (which hath almoſt now happen'd) the knowledge of it ſhou'd be quite loſt. This place hath been lately honour'd, by giving the Title of Marqueſs to the Right Honourable *William* Earl of *Bedford*, ſince created *Duke* of *Bedford*, Grandfather of the preſent *Duke*.

Taviſtoke

Ordulph.

Saxon Lectures.

From hence the *Tamar* draws near its Mouth, where the River *Plim* runs along with it into the *Sea*, and and gives Name to the Town *Plimouth* ſeated on it, formerly call'd *Sutton*. In the laſt Age, from a ſmall Fiſher-place it grew up to a large Town, and is not inferior to a City in number of Inhabitants. The Commodiouſneſs of the Haven has occaſion'd this Riſe, which admits the greateſt *Ships* without ſtriking ſail, yielding them ſafe Habour both in the *Tamar* and *Plim*, and is ſufficiently fortify'd againſt an Enemy; having a Royal Cittadel lately built by K. *Charles* II. and, for the convenience of Building and Repairing *Ships* of War, two Docks made in 1693. The Town is divided into four Wards, and govern'd by a *Mayor*, granted by *Henry* VI. Here was born Sir *Francis Drake*, who was certainly the beſt Sea Captain of his Age. Here alſo flouriſh'd, in the Reign of *William Rufus*, *Ealphege*, a Learned

Plimouth.

and a Married Prieſt; for before the Year 1102, the Clergy were not deny'd Marriage here in *England*: But at that time *Anſelm* Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, firſt introduc'd this Violence to Scripture and Humane Nature, as *Henry* of *Huntingdon* ſays, *Prohibiting the Clergy of* England *to have Wives, who before that time were not Prohibited.* This Place was honour'd by giving the Title of Earl to *Charles Fitz-Charles*, Natural Son to K. *Charles* II. in 1675; and in 1682 the like Title to *Henry Windſor-Hickman* Baron of *Windſor*.

Earls of Plimouth.

Farther inward, not far from the River *Plim* ſtands *Plimpton*, a pretty Populous Market-Town, where ſtill remain the Reliques and deform'd Ruins of a Caſtle. More to the Eaſt ſtands *Modbury*, a little Town belonging to the famous and ancient Family of the *Camparnulphs*.

Plimpton. Camparnulphs *commonly call'd* Champernouns.

From the *Plim*'s Mouth, the Country runs forward with a large and broad Front to *Stert* (or *Steort*) a Promontory, as the Name denotes in Saxon: But as ſoon as the ſhore winds back again, the River *Dert* riſes, which runs along by dirty and mountainous Places, call'd thence *Dertmore*, by *Dertinton*, as far as *Totnes*, an ancient little Town, formerly of great Note, and lately, *viz.* in the Reign of *Cha.* I. 1625, honour'd by giving the Title of Earl to *George*, Lord *Carew* of *Clopton*.

Totnes.

Hard by *Totnes* ſtands *Bery-Pomery*, call'd ſo from the *Pomeries*, one of the Nobleſt Families in theſe parts.

Bery-Pomery.

The River *Dert* having paſs'd *Totnes* Bridge, ſees nothing on each ſide of it but fruitful Grounds, till it draws at laſt ſlowly to its Mouth, where, upon a long Hill, ſtands *Dertmouth*, which, for the convenience of the Haven, is much reſorted to by Merchants and Shipping, lately ennobled (1682, 34 *Car.* II.) by being the Barony of *George Legge*, ſucceeded by his Son *William*. Nor muſt I forget *Stoke-Fleming*, which is hard by, taking its Name from a Nobleman of *Flanders*, formerly Lord hereof. It went by a Daughter of the *Mohuns* to the *Carews*.

Dert. mouth.

Stoke-Fleming.

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The ſhore going Northward from hence, the Sea preſſes in after it, and by that inlet forms a Bay about 12 Miles in circuit, call'd *Torbay*, a ſafe place for Ships againſt the South-Weſt Wind. This Place is memorable for the Landing of the Pr. of *Orange* (now K. *William* III.) *Nov.* 5 1688; and ſince for being the Barony of *Arthur Herbert*, Earl of *Torrington*: Hard by ſtands *Cockington*, the Seat of the Noble Family of the *Cary*'s, and a little higher *Hacomb*, formerly the Habitation of *Jordan Fitzſtephens* Knight, from whom in time it fell to the *Carews*, a Family in theſe Parts very Famous and Numerous, divided into Three Branches, *de Hacomb*, *Anthony*, and *Bery*. *Torbay.* *Cockington.* Hacomb.

Hence we came to *Teingemouth*, a ſmall Village at the Mouth of the River *Teigne*, where the Danes firſt Landed, and killing the Governor of the Place, took it for a preſage of future Victory, which afterwards they purſu'd with the greateſt Cruelty thro' the whole Iſland. More inward, near the riſe of the *Teigne*, ſtands *Chegford*, and next *Chidley*, which gives Name to the large Family of the *Chidleighs*, and near to the Mouth *Biſhops Teignton*, ſo call'd, becauſe it belong'd to the Biſhop of *Exeter*. *Teigne-mouth.*

Six Miles from hence the River *Iſca*, by the Britans call'd *Iſc*, by the Saxons *Ex*, flows from a large Mouth into the Ocean. The Head of the River lies in *Exmore*, a filthy barren Ground near the Severn Sea, where are ſtill ſome Monuments of Antiquity to be ſeen. The River *Iſc*, running from hence by *Twiforton*, now *Tiverton*, a Place made Rich and Famous by the Wollen Manufacture, runs by pretty Rich Grounds, and is enlarg'd by too little Rivers, *Creden*, upon which *Crediantum*, now contractedly *Kirton*, famous only for a ſmall Market; and *Columb*, which waſhes the little Town *Columbton*, and near *Portmore*, the Seat of the Antient Family of the *Bampfields*, runs into the *Iſc*. *The River Iſc.* *Tiverton.* Kirton. Columbton.

And now the *Iſc* growing bigger, but divided into Streams, very convenient for Mills, paſs to the City *Iſca*, to which it leaves its Name. This City is called by the Saxons *Exan-ceaſter*, and *Eaxan-ceaſter*, but at this day *Exceſter*, or *Exeter*, in Latin *Exonia*, in Britiſh, *Caer-Isk*, that is, *a City upon the River Iſc*; for *Iſca Dammoniorum.* Exeter. *Call'd alſo Monkton Caer-Uth Pen-Caer.*

Caer ſignifies in Britiſh, a *City*; hence *Jeruſalem* is call'd *Caer-Salem*, Paris, *Caer Paris*, Rome *Caer-Ruffain*. This City, as *Malmesbury* ſays, by reaſon of its ſtatelineſs, the Wealth of its Citizens, and the great reſort of Strangers, ſo abounds with all kind of Merchandize, that nothing is wanting that can be reckon'd uſeful, or neceſſary. It is ſituated on the Eaſt ſide of the *Iſe*, ſurrounded with a Ditch, and ſtrong Walls, with Towers at convenient diſtances; it is a Mile and half in Circuit, with Suburbs ſtretching out in ſeveral places along way; It has 15 Pariſh Churches (13 of which were expos'd to Sale in the time of the late Uſurpation by the Common Cryer) and a Caſtle called *Rugemount*, formerly Famous, but hath nothing now to commend it, but its Antiquity, and Situation. It commands the City underneath, and the Country round about, and has a very fine proſpect to the Sea. In the Eaſt part of the City, ſtands the Cathedral, built by King *Athelſtan*, which * *Edward* the *Confeſſor* Honour'd with the Dignity of being an Epiſcopal See, Tranſlating the *Biſhoprick* of *Cornwall* and *Kirton* hither, and made *Leofric* the Britan firſt Biſhop of it. *William Bruier* IX. after him brought in a Dean and 24 Prebendaries; in which Age flouriſh'd *Joſephus Iſcanus*, who took his Birth and Name from this place; a very ingenious Poet, whoſe pieces were ſo highly eſteem'd, that they were reckon'd equal with the Antients, for his Poem of the Trojan War has been more than once Publiſh'd in *Germany*, under the Name of *Cornelius Nepos*.

Rugemount

* *So* Heylyn, *and the Latin Edit. of* Camb. Brit. *but the late Eng. Edit.* 1695 *makes* Edw. III. *Founder of the See.*

Joſephus Iſcanus.

Cornel Nepos.

The Government of this City is adminiſtred by 24, of whom one Yearly is choſen, who with 4 Bailiffs has the management of all publick Affairs.

Dukes of Exeter.

This City has had its Dukes: For *Richard* II. created *John Holland*, Earl of *Huntington* (his Brother by his Mother's ſide) firſt *Duke* of *Exeter*. *Henry* IV. depriv'd him afterwards of this Honour. Some Years after, *Henry* V. gave this Honour to *Tho. Beauford*, Earl of *Dorſet*, deſcended from the Houſe of *Lancaſter*; He Dying without Iſſue, *John Holland*, Son of *John* beforementioned, was reſtor'd to all his Fathers

thers Honours, by the bounty of *Henry* VI. and left the ſame to his Son *Henry*, who, whilſt the *Lancaſtrians* flouriſh'd, liv'd in great Honour, but after, when the Houſe of *York* obtain'd the Crown, his Example will teach us how unſafe it is to truſt to Fortune; for he was reduc'd to ſuch Miſery, that he begg'd his Bread Ragged and bare Footed in the Low Countries. Long after this, *Exeter* had its Marquis, namely, *Henry Courtney* deſcended from *Katharine*, Daughter of *Edward* IV. advanced to that Honour by *Henry* VIII. and afterwards for Treaſon Beheaded. * Queen *Mary* reſtor'd *Edward Courtney*, his Son to his Fathers Honours, who died without Iſſue. Three Years after, K. *James* I. conferr'd the Title of Earl of *Exeter*, on *Tho. Cecil*, Lord *Burleigh*, who was ſucceeded by his Son and Heir *William*, who dying without Iſſue Male, left the Honour to *David Cecil* (Son of Sir *Richard Cecil*, Second Son to *Tho.* Earl of *Exeter*) *David* was ſucceeded by *John* his Son and Heir, and he by his Son of the ſame Name.

Marquis of Exeter. *Earls of* Exeter.

* *Dr.* Heylyn *in his Help to Engl. Hiſtory. p.* 325. *Edit.* 1680. *See after in the Earls of* Devonſhire.

From hence, to the very Mouth, there is nothing Remarkable beſides *Exminſter*, and *Pouderham-Caſtle*; for a long time the Seat of the *Courtneys*, Knights deſcended from the Earls of *Devonſhire*, and related to the beſt Families. Upon the very Mouth ſtands *Exanmouth*, a little Fiſher-place.

Exminſter. Pouderham *Caſtle.* Exanmouth.

More Eaſtward *Ottery* (that is, *a River of Otters, or Water-Dogs*) runs into the Sea; it paſſes by *Honyton*, a Town of Note, and gives Name to ſeveral Places, of which the moſt remarkable above *Honyton*, is *Mohuns-Ottery*; and below *Henyton*, near *Holcomb*, St. *Maries-Ottery*, ſo nam'd from the College of St. *Maries*, founded by *John de Grandiſon*, a Burgundian, Biſhop of *Exeter*.

Ottery. Honyton.

From the Mouth of *Ottery*, the Shore goes on with many windings to the Eaſtward, by *Budley*, *Sidmouth*, and *Seaton*, formerly fine Havens, but now ſo choak'd up with Sand driven into the Mouth of them by the Ebbing and Flowing of the Sea, that they are almoſt quite ruin'd. Now that this *Seaton* is the *Moridunum* of *Antonine*, I ſhou'd conjecture both from its

Moridunum.

Situation and Signification; for *Moridunum* is the same in *British*, that *Seaton* is in *English*, namely, a *Town upon a Hill by the Sea side*. Near this stands *Wiscomb*.

Wiscomb.

Under these the River *Ax* empties it self with a small Channel, after it has wash'd *Axanminster*, a Town standing on the very edge of this Country. From hence the Eastern Bounds run crookedly by Villages of little note to the Severn Sea, which we will now follow.

The first Shore from *Cornwall*, which stretches it self a long way on the Severn Sea, is call'd by *Ptolemy*, *Herculis Promontorium*, *Hercules*'s Promontory; and still retains something of the Name, being at this day call'd *Hercy point*; and hath in it *Herton* and *Hertlond*, formerly famous for the Reliques of *Nectan*, a Holy Man. The Name of this Promontory has given Credit to a very formal Story, That *Hercules* came into *Britain* and kill'd I know not what Giants. Tho' I shou'd believe there was a *Hercules*, yet it can't enter into my Thought that he was ever here; therefore I am perswaded, that the Name of *Hercules* was given to this Place by some *Greeks* out of Vanity, or some *Britans* on a Religious Account.

Hercules's Promontory.

Nectan.

As the Shore goes back from this Promontory, two Rivers, the *Towridge* and *Taw* fall by one Mouth into the Sea. The *Towridge* running towards the East, and receiving the *Ock*, which has given Name to *Ockhampton*, a little Market Town, passes towards the North by *Torrington*, to which it gives Name in old Records, call'd, *Chepan Torrington*, an Ancient Borough, and which formerly sent Burgesses to Parliament. It was incorporated by Queen *Mary*, and hath given the Title of Earl, to *George* Duke of *Albermale*, 1660; and after him to *Christopher* his only Son, and since to *Arthur Herbert* 1689, the present Earl thereof. Thence the *Towridge* passes to *Bediford*, famous for resort of People, and a fine Arched Stone Bridge; then it joyns the *Taw*, which rising in the very heart of the County, flows by *Chimligh*, a little Market Town, not far from *Chettelhampton*, a Village. from thence taking its Course by *Tawton*, and *Tawstoke*, which is over against it; it hastens on to *Berstaple*. This is reckon'd an Antient

Torrington. Its Earls.

Biddiford. Chimligh.

Tawton. Tawstoke. Berstaple.

tient Town, and for Neatneſs and Populouſneſs excells all others on this Coaſt: It is ſituated between Hills, in the form of a *Semi*-circle, upon the River, which appears, as it were, its Diameter. On the *South* there is a ſtately Bridge, Erected by one *Stamford* a Citizen of *London*; on the North are ſeen the remains of a Caſtle. *Henry* I. granted to it many Privileges, and K. *John* more, but Q. *Mary* gave it a Mayor, two Aldermen, and a Council of 24: The Inhabitants are generally Merchants. Nor muſt I forget to take notice of two very Learned Men, and famous Divines, bred in this *School*, *John Jewell* Biſhop of *Salisbury*, and *Tho. Harding* Profeſſor in *Lovain*.

From hence the *Taw* flowing by *Ralegh*, now in the poſſeſſion of the ancient Family of *Chicheſter*, and afterwards enlarg'd by *Tourridge*, runs into the *Severn* Sea. There is nothing farther to be ſeen on this Northern ſhore, beſides *Ilfarcomb*, which is a pretty ſafe Harbour for Ships, and *Combmartin* joyning to it, under which ſome old Lead Mines have been lately open'd, not without ſome Veins of ſilver, now wrought on with great Expectation. Now *Comb* which is commonly added to the Names of Places in theſe parts, ſignifies *a low Situation*, or *Vale*, and ſeems to be deriv'd from the Britiſh Word *Kum*, which has the ſame ſignification. More to the South-Eaſt, and next to *Somerſetſhire*, ſtands *Bampton*.

Ralegh.

Ilfarcomb Combmartin.

In the beginning of the Norman Government, *William* I. created one *Baldwin* Hereditary Viſcount of *Devonſhire*, and Baron of *Okehampton*, to whom ſucceeded *Richard* his Son, who dying without Iſſue Male, *Henry* I. made *Richard de Redveriis* Earl of *Devonſhire*. He had Iſſue, *Baldwin* who was Baniſh'd, but *Richard* his Son recover'd his Father's Honours, and left behind him two Sons, *Baldwin* and *Richard*, ſucceſſively Earls of *Devonſhire*. Theſe dying without Iſſue, the Honour fell to their Uncle *William*, Sirnam'd *de Vernon*. He had a *Baldwin*, who had a Son of the ſame Name; who had two Children, *Baldwin* the laſt Earl of this Family dying without Iſſue, and *Iſabel* married to *William de Fortibus* Earl

Viſcounts and Earls of Devonſhire.

of

of *Aumarle*; by whom ſhe had a Son and a Daughter, but both dyed Iſſueleſs. Then *Edward* III. created *Hugh Courtney* (deſcended (as they write) from the Royal Line of *France*, and related to the former Earls) Earl of *Devonſhire* by Letters Patents only. He was ſucceeded by his Son *Hugh*; after him came *Edward* his Grandchild by his Son *Edward*, and he dying left it to his Son *Hugh*, and he to his Son *Thomas*, who had three Sons, *Thomas*, *Henry*, and *John*; *Thomas* was Beheaded at *York*, and *Henry*, his Brother, who ſucceeded him, was alſo Beheaded ſeven Years after at *Salisbury*: And altho' K. *Edward* IV. created *Humphry Stafford* Earl of *Devonſhire*, yet *John Courtney*, the youngeſt Brother, wou'd never part with this Title. From henceforward this Family lay, in a manner, Extinct for ſome time, till it flouriſh'd again under *Henry* VII. who call'd *Edward Courtney* the next Heir Male to the Honours of his Anceſtors. He had a Son *William*, who marrying *Katharine* the Daughter of *Edward* IV. had by her *Henry* Earl of *Devonſhire*, and Marquis of *Exeter*, Beheaded by King *Henry* VIII. His Son *Edward* being reſtor'd again to all by Queen *Mary*, dyed in his Youth at *Padua* in *Italy*. Forty ſix Years after his Death, K. *James* I. created *Cha. Blount* Lord *Montjoy*, then Lord Deputy of *Ireland*, Earl of *Devonſhire*. After his Death, the ſame King, in the 16th Year of his Reign, created *William*, Lord Cavendiſh of *Hardwick*, Earl of *Devonſhire*, whoſe Son and Grandſon, both *Williams*, ſucceſſively enjoy'd that Dignity. And his Great-grandſon of the ſame Name ſucceeded them, now created Marquis of *Hartington*, and Duke of *Devonſhire*.

Vid. Exeter.

1618.

Dukes of Devonſhire. 12 *May* 1694, 6W. *and* M.

In this County are 394 Pariſhes; and it ſends 26 Members to Parliament, from the Places following.

The County.
Exeter.
Totnes.
Plimouth.
Okehampton.
Bernſtaple.
Plympton.
Honiton.
Taviſtoke.
Aſhburton.
Cliſton, Dertmouth, Hardnes.
Boralſton.
Tiverton, from each two.

The

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The Valuation of Eccleſiaſtical Preferments in this County of Devonſhire, *according to the King's Books.*

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
THE Biſhoprick of *Exeter*	1566	14	00*ob.*
The Deanary of *Exeter*	158	0	0
Precentor of the Cathedral of *Exeter*	99	13	4
Chancellor of the ſame	59	0	0
Treaſurer of the ſame	32	17	3
Archdeacon of *Exeter*	60	15	8
Archdeacon of *Cornwall*	50	6	3*ob.*
Archdeacon of *Totnes*	36	19	3*ob.*
Archdeacon of *Barnſtable*	48	19	8
Subdean of the Church aforeſaid	22	10	0
In the Cathedral Church of *Exeter* there are 24 Prebends, each of which hath	4	0	0
Prebendary of *Creſwell* Yearly.	2	13	4

Deanary of Honiton.

Rectory of Honiton	40	4	2
r. of Gittiſham	21	8	10
r. of Foreway	15	6	8
r. of Northley	10	9	7
r. of Wideworthie	11	16	00*ob.*
v. of Seton	17	0	6*ob.*
v. of Axmouth	23	19	2
r. of St. Pancras	2	10	10
r. of Uplinne	20	8	11
r. of Combpine	8	11	7
r. of Musbury	19	11	7*ob.*
r. of Southley	11	8	8
v. of Coliton with the Chap. of Shute	40	10	10
r. of Cotleigh	9	0	0
r. of Offewill	14	3	6*ob.*
v. of Thornecomb	15	18	8
r. of Axmiſter, in which are two Rectories or Parſonages	33	3	4

In

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
In the Biſhop's Regiſter the *R.* of Axmiſter is divided in two parts, one call'd *Grandale* at 20, and the other *Warbill* at 20.	40	0	0

Deanary of Dunkſwell.

r. Of Hemyock	32	0	7*ob.*
r. of Churchſtanton	26	5	5
r. of Clehidon	38	5	0
v. of Lopitt	13	6	10*ob.*
r. of Combrawleigh	20	0	0
v. of Yartecomb	28	0	0
v. of Auleſcombe	12	10	10
v. of Upawtrie.	15	5	7*ob.*

Deanary of Ailesbear.

v. Of Otterey	20	0	0
v. of Brodecliffe	26	0	0
v. of Sidmouth	18	15	5
v. of Harpford with Fenottry	18	11	3
v. of Rockbear	9	0	0
v. of Pinhoo	14	13	4
r. of Cloſte St. George	17	16	8
r. of Poltemore	15	15	3*ob.*
r. of Haxam	8	6	8
r. of Wimpell	30	0	0
v. of Coliton Raleigh	16	4	9
r. of Cliſte St. Michel als Souton	11	16	3
v. of Salcombe	14	12	8
r. of Faringdon	8	8	0
v. of Sidbury	28	0	0
v. of Branſcombe	18	15	10
v. of Budleigh with the Chapt. of Widecomb Raleigh	30	0	0
r. of Cutton	8	12	4
v. of Otterton	22	0	0
r. of Bickton	12	13	0
v. of Ailesbear	16	2	4
v. of Hittleham	15	12	6
r. of Cliſte.	5	1	8

Deanary

Deanary of Plimtree.	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
r. Of Bradmuch	53	0	0
v. of Colompton	47	3	10
r. of Boterleigh	10	8	8
r. of Kentisbear	27	18	10
r. of Taliton	32	2	9*ob.*
v. of Bokerell	10	0	2*ob.*
r of Feniton	16	18	5
v. of Payhembury	18	4	0
r. of Cliſte Hidon	20	0	5
r. Cliſte Lavarance	9	4	4*ob.*
r. of Brodhembery	16	17	0
r. of Plimtree	21	18	0
r. of Silverton	51	8	4
r. Rewe	22	4	0
r. Blakeborow	4	0	0
Preb. of Cutton	8	12	6
r. of St. Mary	15	14	8
r. of St. Peter	14	10	2
r. of St. Martin	8	14	6
r. of St. Stephen	7	16	11
r. of All Souls	6	4	0
r. of St. Pauls	8	2	6
r. of St. Pancras	4	13	4
r. of St.	5	18	4
r. of St. Mary	10	0	0
r. of St. Olave	7	13	4
v. of Hevitree, with the Chapter of St. Salm, and St. David to the ſame annexed	34	3	2
r. of All *Souls* on the Wall	5	4	8
r. of the Bleſſed Mary on the ſteps	8	6	8
r. of *St.* George	9	13	8
r. of the Holy Trinity	11	16	4
r. of *St.* Leonard	4	19	3
r. of *St.* Edmond on the Well.	10	16	8

Deanary of Kenne.	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
v. Of St. Tho. the Martyr	11	2	7*ob.*
r. of Alphington	34	6	8
r. of Shillingford	9	0	0
r. of Exminſter	33	0	0
r. of Kenne	46	13	4
r. of Mainhed	10	18	4
r. of Aſhcombe	18	0	0
r. of Powderham	27	3	6*ob.*
v. of Kenton	34	13	4
r. of Dounchidiock	14	16	11
r. of Stockentinhed	36	15	10
r. of Aſtogwell	19	3	7*ob.*
r. of Treſſam	9	4	8
r. of Haccombe	25	0	0
r. of Commentinhed	32	3	7
v. of Bp. Tinton with the Chapter of Weſt Tingmouth	25	8	10
v. of Chudleigh	21	0	0
v. of Dawliſh with Chap. of Eaſt Tingmouth	25	5	0
r. of Weſtoffel.	7	2	11

Deanary of Dunsford.			
r. Of Whiteſtone	19	3	4
r. of Doddiſcombleigh	16	6	3
r. of Ayſhton	11	9	3
v. of Cryſtow	8	6	8
r. of Bridford	13	14	11
r. of Tenitendrew	40	13	4
v. of Dunsford	19	10	0
r. of Shagford	39	0	6
r. of Throwleigh	19	6	10
r. of Gidleigh	14	19	0*ob.*
v. of South Tawton	10	0	0
v. of Spraiton	10	5	10
r. of Hittiſleigh	6	1	11
r. of Bp. Cheriton	22	13	5
r. of Tetbourn	18	6	2
v. of Holcombeburnell.	8	9	2

Deanary

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Deanary of Cadbury.	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
v. Of Crediton or the Office of Dean of the ſame	29	5	4
v. of Newton St.	16	15	5
r. of Shobbroke	36	0	0
r. of Down St. Mary	12	13	4
r. of Upton Helion	10	6	8
r. of Engliſh Stockley	7	0	0
r. of Poghill	8	17	7
r. of Cheriton Fitz Pain	37	6	8
r. of Stokeley Pomerey	15	6	8
r. of Cadleigh	13	0	0
v. of Cadbury	9	4	4
v. of Thornerton	18	12	8
v. of Benford Speke	10	0	0
r. of Upton Pine	23	6	6
r. of Biſhops Morchard	36	0	0
v. of Colbroke.	20	0	0

Deanary of Tiverton.			
r. Of Bickley	18	4	5
r. of Hunſham	10	12	9
r. of Waiſhfeld	19	7	5*ob.*
v. of Bampton	20	0	0
v. of Morebath	7	8	9
r. of Clehanger	14	7	2*ob.*
v. of Holcomb Regis	10	10	2
v. of Hanworthy	7	6	8
v. of Buckeſcomb	11	15	10
r. of Halberton	31	0	0
r. of Welland	7	10	5
r. of Uploman	21	0	10
r. of Samford Peverell	23	8	11
r. of Uffemline	54	0	8
v. of Uffemline	18	0	0
r. of Ealwoodley	12	0	0
r. of Lockesbear	6	14	9
v. of Colompſtock	16	0	0
r. of Templeton	8	15	0

Part

	l.	s.	d.
Part of Pit in the Church of Tiverton	36	0	0
Part of Clare in the ſame	27	0	0
Part of Tidcom in the ſaid Church	27	0	0
r. of Tiverton.	36	0	0

Hartland *Deanary.*

v. Of Monkleigh	12	14	6
r. of Biddiford	27	7	6
r. of Littelham	14	16	8
r. of Alwington	17	4	5
r. of Alverdiſcote	13	3	10
r. of Veyre Gifford	13	5	0
r. of Clavelleigh	19	11	5
v. of Northam	10	10	0
r. of Lancrees	5	4	8
v. of Abbatſham	16	4	6
r. of Purkeham	20	6	8
r. of Buckland Bruer	25	17	2ob.

Deanary of Shirwell.

r. Of Paracomb	13	10	8
r. of Alrington	13	18	1
r. of Combermartin	36	8	9
r. of Martinhow	8	10	10
r. of Eaſt Down	18	3	9
r. of Bermarber	34	15	9
r, of Trentiſhoo	8	8	3
v. of Braunton	16	3	5
r. of Eaſt Buckland	9	1	6
r. of Kenlesbury	12	10	7
v. of Weſt Down	9	0	7
r. of Shirwell	30	3	10
v. of Aſhford	8	13	7
r. of Charells	9	9	8
r. of Weſt Buckland	13	13	2
r. of Brendon	9	4	0
r. of Bratton	29	15	5
r. of Heamton	22	7	9
r. of Bittaden	5	2	7ob.
r. of Stoake Rivers	14	14	7

v. of Mortehaw

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
v. of Mortehaw	9	19	3
r. of Merwood	24	7	9
r. of Goodleigh	13	19	3
r. of Heybray	14	6	8
r. of Chollacomb	11	9	1
r. of Georgeham	40	17	10
r. of Ilfercomb	50	4	3
r. of Loſcore.	9	14	4*ob.*

Deanary of Southmolten.

r. Of Southmolten	67	3	4
r. of Meweſha	7	4	0
r. of Eaſtanſly	10	19	10
v. of Weſtanſly	10	16	8
r. of Kings Nymet	28	6	8
r. of Okeford	24	0	0
r. of Woolfardiſworth	9	19	3
v. of North moulton	16	16	1
r. of Nymet St. George	9	18	9*ob.*
r. of Childelton	4	18	3*ob.*
r. of Cruys Marehard	21	11	3
r. of Warkeleigh	14	4	7
v. of Biſhop Nymet	20	7	2
r. of Podington	6	7	9*ob.*
r. of Waiſheford	6	2	0*ob.*
v. of Knowſton and Molland	26	10	8*ob.*
r. of Stodeleigh	20	0	0
v. of Withrigg	23	10	8
r. of Tuelbrugg	10	6	3*ob.*
r. of Creycomb	4	0	7
r. of Saterleigh	4	0	7
r. of Eſraſe	18	19	6
r. of Weſt-worlington	8	15	5*ob.*
r. of Eaſt-worlington	7	15	7*ob.*
r. of Romandeſleigh	10	14	7*ob.*
r. of Rakinford.	14	17	3

Deanary of Chulmleigh.

r. Of Selemonachor	17	8	8
r. of Brodnymet	2	4	0

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
r. of Nymettracy	19	8	9
r. of Lapford	15	1	9
v. of Borington	13	11	2
r. of Wemworthie	11	13	1
r. of Claneburgh	5	16	11
r. of Nymetroleland	6	1	2
v. of Colrugg	7	8	9
r. of Challeigh	25	14	1
r. of Chumleigh	20	18	1
r. of Baveleigh	10	17	7
r. of Northlawton	32	4	6
r. of Eggesford.	7	13	7

Deanary of Toriton.

r. Of Doulton	20	16	5
r. of Aſhregrice	23	19	11
v. of Shelbear	11	8	4
r. of Buckland Fille	11	15	10*ob.*
r. of Meth	9	7	3*ob.*
r. of Newton St. Peter	8	5	6
r. of Marlin	20	15	1
r. of Roburgh	10	8	9
r. of Badford	11	15	5
r. of Great Torington with St. Giles	64	17	10
r. of Stow St. Peter	17	0	2
r. of Huiſh	7	19	10
r. of Winkeleigh	21	8	9
r. of Ediſleigh	17	1	2
r. of Langtree	29	9	2
r. of Little Toriton	14	18	10
r. of Aſhford.	8	13	1

Deanary of Barnſtaple.

r. Of Newton Tracy	5	8	1
v. of Weſtleigh	8	2	1
r. of Bukington	29	7	4*ob.*
r. of Adrington	26	2	1
r. of Filleigh	12	5	2
r. of Hunſhaw	11	6	11
v. of Biſhop Tawton	21	0	0
r. of Horewood	7	8	4

r. of Tave-

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	l.	s.	d.
r. of Taveſtock	69	12	0
v. of Yetniſcomb	7	11	11
v. of Fromington	20	0	3
r. of Juſtow	12	16	3*ob.*
v. of Barnſtaple	15	8	9
v. of Chedilhampton.	34	7	7

Deanary of Ipelpen.

v. Of Pameton with the Chapt. of Mareldon	52	1	0
v. of Brixham	52	14	6*ob.*
v. of Broalehempſton	25	6	8
r. of Stoke Flemming	31	6	0*ob.*
r. of Torbrian	20	14	7
r. of Denbury	12	7	3
r. of Abbatis carſwill	11	1	1
v. of Ipelpen with the Chapel of Woodland	26	2	0*ob.*
v. of Stoke Gabriel	16	11	8*ob.*
v. of St. Mary Church, with the Chap. of Kings Carſwill and Coffinſwell	31	11	0
v. of Bury Pomerey	18	19	5*ob.*
r. of Little Hempſton als Arrum Dell	19	15	1
v. of Staverton.	32	14	8

Moreton *Deanary.*

r. Of Morton	49	19	3*ob.*
r of Withicomb	25	13	7*ob.*
v. of Kingſtein with the Chap. of Hiwick	28	13	8
v. of Bovitracy	26	2	0*ob.*
v. of Ilſington	17	9	5*ob.*
r. of Luſtleigh	16	7	2*ob.*
r. of Ideforth	17	13	9
r. of Northbovy	22	10	3
v. of Aſhberton with the Chap. of Buckland and Buckington	38	8	9*ob.*
r. of Monaton	13	12	7
r. of Teyngrafe	4	19	4
v. of Hennock	16	0	0

Totton *Deanary.*	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
r. Of Dertington	36	4	3
v. of Blackaveton	15	8	8*ob.*
v. of Totneys	12	8	8*ob.*
r. of Dupford	29	2	0*ob.*
v. of Rattree	14	9	11*ob.*
v. of Hurberton with the Chap. of Halwill	49	2	0*ob.*
v. of Brent	29	14	4*ob.*
v. of Buckfaſtleigh	19	0	10*ob.*
v. of Hool	8	5	2
v. of Dene Prior	21	0	0
v. of Tunſtave with the Chap. of St. Salvator	12	15	4*ob.*
r. of Aſheprimton	29	1	7*ob.*
r. of Diliſham	34	14	10*ob.*
r. of Meuge.	13	5	0

Deanary of Woodleigh.

r. Of Ridmore	19	10	6
r. of Pottelmouth	29	18	4
r. of Pole	22	16	4
r. of Aveton Gifford	38	1	7
r. of Rigbury	28	7	10*ob.*
r. of Thurleſton	25	9	11
r. of Marleigh	9	8	1
v. of Churſtow	16	16	11
v. of Avelington with the Chap. of Malburgh Milton and Huiſh	62	16	10
r. of Charlton	31	8	4
r. of Woodleigh	21	18	4
r. of Clapton Collium	57	8	2*ob.*
v. of Loddiſwell	26	0	1*ob.*
r. of Eaſt-Allington	32	2	0*ob.*
v. of Stokingham with the Chap. of Chirford and Chulſton	48	7	7
r. of Dodbroke.	8	11	2

Deanary of Plimpton.

v. Of Plimmouth with the Chap. of *SS.* Budos and Pancras	25	10	9

r. of Corn-

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	l.	*s.*	*d.*
v. of Cornwood	33	4	5*ob.*
v. of Modbury	19	10	11*ob.*
v. of Ermington	33	11	1*ob.*
r. of Ermington	24	0	0
r. of Uggeburgh	20	11	1*ob.*
r. of Herford	11	14	4
r. of Newton Ferrys	45	12	1
v. of Yalmeton with the Chap. of Revelſtock	35	19	4*ob.*
r. of Hewiſh	29	18	11
v. of Holberton	24	1	6*ob.*

Deanary of Tamerton.

v. Of Tamerton	12	7	8
v. of Eaſt-Backland	8	4	5
v. of	19	8	8*ob.*
r. of Mewy	13	4	10*ob.*
r. of Bere Ferris	24	1	0
v. of Whitechurch	16	5	4*ob.*
v. of Walkhampton	9	14	7
r. of Peters Tavy	17	1	8
r. of Tavy	14	5	7
r. of Stoke Damerel	18	18	9
v. of Bichleigh.	11	4	9

Deanary of Taviſtock.

v. Of Taviſtock.	10	17	3*ob.*
v. of Milton	19	13	6*ob.*
r. of Kelley	9	8	9
r. of Coriton	8	13	7
r. of Sidenham	10	6	6
r. of Lewtrenchard	9	13	7
r. of Liſton	13	2	9*ob.*
r. of Stowford	11	12	3
r. of Lidford	15	13	7
r. of Bridſtow	32	17	11
v. of Mariſtow with the Chap. of Thurſelton	12	16	0*ob.*
r. of Dunterton	8	6	11
v. of Lamerton	13	2	0*ob.*

	l.	s.	d.
v. of Brodewood Wigger	8	3	4
r. of Bradſtone	6	7	2
r. Virginſtow.	5	6	8

Deanary of Halliſworthy.

r. Of Halliſworthy	32	3	0ob.
r. of Aiſhwater	26	6	8
r. of Milton Damerell	26	13	5
r. of Pyworthy	27	8	2
v. of Bradworthy with the Chap. of Wike St. Pancras	25	5	4ob.
r. of Weſt-putford	9	10	11
r. of Thornbury	11	3	10
r. of Hollowcomb	4	6	3
r. of Sutcomb	17	10	6
r. of Halwill	12	3	8ob.
r. of Bradford	13	8	4
r. of Black Torrington	22	8	8ob.
r. of Teteote	13	16	8
v. of Bridgrevell	14	0	0
r. of Loffingcote.	6	0	0

Deanary of Okehampton.

r. Of Bratton	21	5	0ob.
r. of Beaworthy	6	6	0
r. of Northlew	27	8	8ob.
r. of Highhampton	8	19	4ob.
r. of Mouckokehampton	6	14	5
v. of Hatherleigh	20	0	0
r. of Brodewod Kelley	19	7	4
r. of Sampford Courney with the Chap. of Brightley	47	12	0
r. of Baſton	9	0	1
r. of Ayſhebury	5	13	4
r. of Stow and Jacob	11	4	3
r. of Inwardleigh	16	11	4
r. of Honychurch	6	7	8
r. of Ekisborn	27	11	8
v. of Okehampton.	20	0	0

Duratriges.

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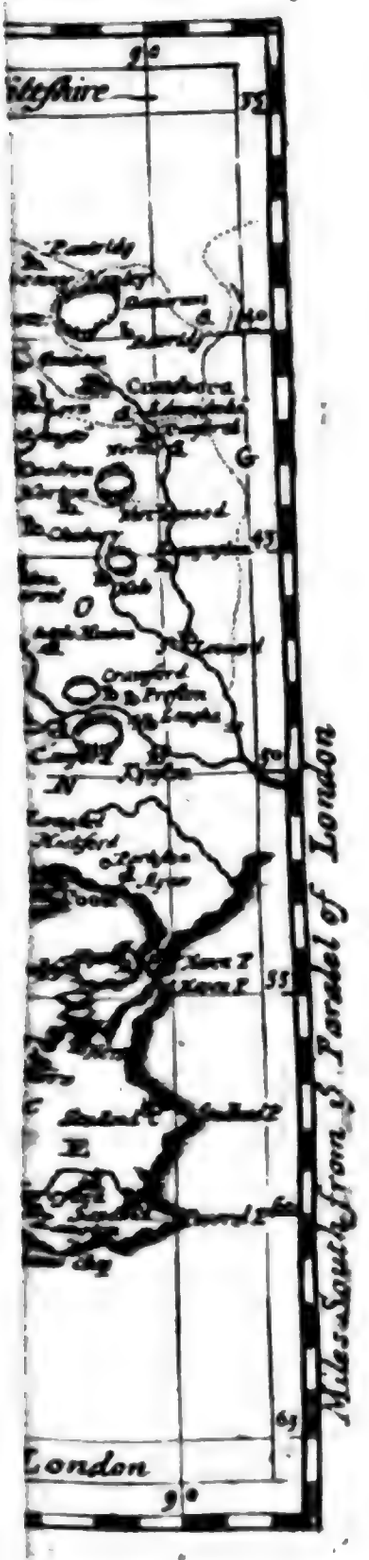
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London

Durotriges.

NExt *to the* Dannonii *Eaſtward*, Ptolemy *has plac'd the* Durotriges, *call'd by the Britans* Dwr-Gwyr, *by the Saxons* Dorſettan, *and we at this day call the Country* Dorſetſhire. *The Name of* Durotriges, *which is ancient and purely Britiſh, ſeems probably to be deriv'd from* Dour *or* Dwr, *which in the Britiſh ſignifies* Water, *and* Trig, *which ſignifies* an Inhabitant; *as if we ſhou'd ſay* Dwellers by the Water, or Sea-ſide: *The Saxon Word* Dor-ſettan *is partly Britiſh, partly Engliſh, and has the ſame ſignification as* Durotriges; *for* Settan *amongſt our Anceſtors, as well as other Germans, did ſignifie* to inhabit, *or* dwell upon. *Thus we find the Mountainers in their Language call'd* Dun-ſettan, *and the Dwellers in Woods* Holt-ſettan. *Nor did the Britans loſe the ſenſe of the ancient Name, when they call'd theſe* Durotriges Dwr Gwyr, *that is,* Dwellers on the Sea-coaſt: *For their Country a long way, namely, about* 50 *Miles together, lies along the Britiſh Ocean, ſtretch'd out from Eaſt to Weſt, with a very crooked ſhore, full of windings and turnings.*

To *Thomas Strangeways*, Eſq; and *Thomas Freke*, Eſq; This Shire for which they are Choſen Knights, is Humbly Dedicated.

Dorſetſhire.

THis County is bounded on the North by *Somerſetſhire* and *Wiltſhire*, on the Weſt by *Devonſhire*, on the Eaſt by *Hampſhire*, and on the South (which way it ſtretches fartheſt) it is all Sea-coaſt. *Its Bounds.*

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Soil. The Soil is very Fruitful, and in the Northern parts there are Woods and Foreſts, whence, with ſeveral green Hills, that Feed many Flocks of Sheep, with pleaſant Paſtures and fruitful Vales, it comes down to the Sea-ſhore, which I ſhall now deſcribe.

Lyme. At the very entrance of this County, from *Devonſhire*, ſtands *Lyme*, ſo call'd from a River of that Name gliding by it. 'Tis ſeated on a ſteep Hill; * *in Mr. Cambd. time,* and whereas not long * ſince it was but a petty Town, frequented only by Fiſhermen, 'tis now a handſome Borough, has 16 Capital Burgeſſes, a Mayor, and Recorder, and many conſiderable Merchants living in it: The Peer there for the nature and largeneſs of it, has ſcarce its like in *England*. This place is memorable for being the Landing place of the Unfortunate D. of *Monmouth* (*June* the 11th 1685) whoſe Attempt prov'd fatal to himſelf and followers.

Carmouth. *call'd alſo* Bridport, Britport, *and* Brute-port. Hard by, the River *Car* empties it ſelf, where ſtands *Carmouth* (uſually call'd *Charmouth*) a little Village. Next is *Burtport*, ſeated between two ſmall Rivers which meet here. The Soil here produces the beſt Hemp. But it cannot maintain the Name of a *Port*, tho' at the Mouth of a River which flows by it, Nature ſeems to have projected a Convenient Place for a Haven, but the Inhabitants, with Art and Induſtry, cou'd never make this a Commodious Port, the Tides perpetually barring it with Sand.

Portland. From hence the ſhore, with much winding, runs out into the Sea, where a Bank of Gravel, call'd *Cheſil*, thrown up by a narrow Sea, continues for nine Miles together; by this Bank, *Portland*, formerly an Iſland, is now joyn'd to the Continent. This *Portland* formerly belong'd to the Church of *Wincheſter*, having been given to it by *Edward* the Confeſſor, in Expiation of his wrongfully accuſing his Mother *Emma* of Incontinence with *Aldwin* Biſhop of that See; but being afterwards, in *Edw.* I.'s Time exchang'd for other Lands, it fell at laſt to the Crown, where it now continues. This Iſland, in the Year 1632, gave the Title of Earl to *Richard*, Lord *Weſton* of *Neyland*, Lord Treaſurer of *England*, who was ſucceeded by his Son *Jermy* 1634, and he by

Its Earls. 8 Car. I.

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by his Son *Charles* 1662. *Thomas* his Uncle ſucceeded him, the laſt Earl of this Family. It now gives the like Title to *William Bentinck*, created Earl of *Portland* 1689. 'Tis about 7 Miles in compaſs, and pretty Frutitful in Corn, having good Paſture for Sheep, but ſo little Wood, that they uſe dry'd Cowdung for Fewel. The Inhabitants often find *Iſidis Plocamos*, that is, *Iſis Hair*, among the Sea Weeds; 'tis, according to *Pliny*, a ſort of Marine ſhrub, not unlike Coral. It has one Church only built on the Eaſt part of it, and a few Houſes together: on the North ſtands a Caſtle built by *Henry* VIII. which commands the mouth of the Port call'd *Weymouth*, which is a little Town at the entrance of the ſmall River *Wey*, oppoſite to which, on the other ſide of the Bank, is *Melcomb Regis*, divided only by the Haven. They are lately united by Act of Parliament, and joyn'd together by a Bridge, and much enlarg'd in Buildings. *Weymouth* has lately (*viz.* 1682, 34 *Car.* II.) given the Title of Viſcount to Sir *Tho. Thyme* Baron of *Warminſter*.

1 W. & M.

Iſidis Plocamos.

Weymouth.

Melcomb Regis.

From hence the ſhore runs ſtrait along by the Iſland *Purbeck*, for the moſt part full of Heath and Wood, ſtock'd with Fallow Deer and Stags, and abounding in Marble and many ſorts of good Stone, of which much advantage is made, by carrying it to *London*. This *Purbeck* is call'd an Iſland, tho' it be only a Peninſula; in it is *Pool*, a little Town, ſo ſituated, that the Water ſurrounds it every where but Northward, where it is joyn'd to the Continent. This has been a well frequented Market-Town, but is now much gone to decay. In the middle of this Iſland ſtood formerly *Corffe Caſtle*, a Place of Strength and Fame, now Ruin'd, but the Town ſends Members to Parliament.

Purbeck.

Pool.

Corffe Caſtle.

To the Eaſt of this Peninſula the *Sea* ſpreads it ſelf to a great bredth, into the Weſt-Angle of which *Frome*, a Noble River in theſe parts, diſcharges it ſelf. It riſes near the Weſtern Bounds of this County, from whence it flows Eaſtward by *Frompton*, to which it gives its Name, and is joyn'd by a little Rivulet from the North that runs by *Cerne-Abbey*. Beneath this *Frome* makes a kind of an Iſland, and firſt

Frompton

Cerne-Abbey.

Dorcheſter. Durnium. Dunium. firſt viſits that antient Town, which *Antonine* calls *Durnovaria*, that is, *a paſſage over a River:* This is the principal Town of the County, pretty large, with wide Streets, and finely ſeated on a riſing Ground, opening the South and Weſt into ſweet Fields and ſpacious Downs. It has many marks of Antiquity, from the Barrows, Roman Ways, and Coins often diſcover'd here. It is a Corporation conſiſting of a Mayor, Bailiffs, Aldermen, and Burgeſſes, and gave the Title of Marquis (1645, 20 *Car.* I.) to *Henry Pierrepont* Earl of *Kingſton:* And he dying without Iſſue Male, K. *Jam.* II. (*An. R.* 1.) created *Katherine Sydley* Counteſs of *Dorſeſhire*.

1685.

Woodford Byndon. From hence the River *Frome* ſalutes *Woodford*, then paſſes by *Byndon* (once a Viſcounty in the Illuſtrious Houſe of *Howard*) call'd, by the Saxons, *Beandun*, or

Wareham Sax. *Beamdune*; and near its mouth hath *Warham*, ſeated very ſecure on all ſides, but the Weſt. It was once in a very flouriſhing Condition, having Eight Pariſh Churches, but three only are now made uſe of; by Fire, and other Accidents, it is very much decay'd. Into this mouth runs the River *Trent*, call'd, by the Inhabitants, *Piddle*.

But to return Weſtward.—— At the head of the River *Frome*, where the Land is moſt Fruitful, *Black-*

Blackmore Foreſt. *more Foreſt*, formerly full of Wood, now much-what Naked, affords good Hunting. This is commonly call'd the *Foreſt of White Hart*. The reaſon of its Name the Inhabitants have by Tradition, That *Henry* III. having been Hunting here, among ſeveral Deer he had run down, ſpar'd *a Milk-white Hart*, which afterwards *T. de la Linde*, a Gentleman of this Country, with his Company, took and kill'd; but they ſoon found what it was to provoke a Lion, for the King Fin'd them all ſeverely; and their very Lands pay to this day a *Tax* into the King's Exchequer, call'd *White-Hart-Silver*.

Shirburn. Fons limpidus or Clarus. *Shirbourn* alſo borders on this Foreſt, which is, by interpretation, *a Spring of clear Water*; 'tis the moſt Populous place of the whole County, being in great requeſt for Woollen Manufacture. More to the Eaſt

Stourton. the River *Stour* flows on to *Stourton*, the ſeat of the Barons of that Name, where it firſt enters this County:

ty: It runs through *Gillingham Foreſt*, then ſalutes *Shaftesbury* three miles off, ſeated on the top of a Hill, which ſome eſteem antient, tho' it appears it was built by K. *Alfred*; for *Malmesbury* tells us, that in his Time, there was an antient Stone remov'd out of the Ruins of the Wall into the Chapter-houſe, which had this Inſcription, Shaftesbury.

ANNO DOMINICÆ INCARNATIONIS
ALFREDUS REX FECIT HANC URBEM.
DCCCLXXX. REGNI SUI VIII.

King *Alfred* built this City in the Year of Our Lord 880, and the 8th of his Reign. It gave the Title of Earl in the Year 1672, to *Anthony Aſhley Cooper* (24 *Car.* II.) whoſe Grandſon, *of the ſame Name*, now enjoys that Honour.

From hence the *Stour* flowing along by *Marnhill*, takes its courſe to *Stourminſter*, a mean Town, and lowly ſituated; to which, by a ſtone Bridge, *Newton Caſtle* is joyn'd, where there is a mole of Earth, which coſt no ſmall pains in calling up, but of the Caſtle there remains nothing but the Name. In the Neighbourhood at *Shillingſton* are two pretty high Hills, one call'd *Hameldon*, the other *Hodde*, both fortify'd with a triple Rampire. From hence the *Stour* paſſes by *Brienſton* to *Blanford*, a Market-Town and an ancient Borough, very Populous, and adorn'd with handſom Buildings. Thence paſſing by *Farrent* ruſhes with a ſwift courſe to the antient Town call'd *Vindogladia* by *Antonine*, and by the Saxons *Winburnham*, vulgarly *Winburn*, and from its Monaſtery *Winburn Minſter*. I ſuppoſe it took its Name from the ſituation between two Rivers; for *Windugledy* in Britiſh ſignifies *between two Swords*. That the Britans, by a peculiar phraſe, call'd their Rivers *Swords*, the Name of *Milford Haven*, viz. *Aberdugledian*, plainly ſhews us, that is, *the mouth of the Swords*, becauſe two Rivers (*Gledian*, that is, *Swords*) run into it. The modern Name alſo ſeems to be deriv'd from Rivers; for it is compounded of a piece of the old Name *Vin*, and *Burne* which in Saxon ſignifies *a River*, and by the addition of that Word they Stourminſter. Vindogladia. Winburn.

were

were wont to Name places that ſtood by the Water ſide. The Town it ſelf is ſeated at the foot of a Hill, being large and well Inhabited. In the Church K. *Ethelred* (Brother of *Alfred*) one of the beſt of Princes, lies Bury'd, on whoſe Tomb this Inſcription may be Read.

In hoc loco quieſcit Corpus S. Etheldredi Regis Weſt-Saxonum, Martyris, qui Anno Domini DCCCLXXII. xxiii. Apr. per manus Danorum Paganorum occubuit.

Here Reſts the Body of St. *Etheldred* King of the Weſt-Saxons, Martyr, who fell by the Hands of the Pagan Danes, in the Year of Our Lord 872, the 23*d* of *Apr.*

Margaret, Counteſs of *Richmond*, Mother of *Henry* VII. a moſt Pious Princeſs, founded a School here for the Education of Youth, which has been conſiderably improv'd by the Bounty of Queen *Elizabeth.*

Kingſton-Hall. In the Neighbourhood is *Kingſton*, a Valley formerly call'd *Kingſton Lacy*, becauſe it belong'd to the *Lacy*'s Earls of *Lincoln*, together with *Winburn*; but now 'tis call'd *Kingſton Hall*, and is in the poſſeſſion Sir *John Banks.* At ſome diſtance from *Winburn*, the *Stoure* receives a ſmall River call'd *Alen*, on which is ſeated *Winburn St. Giles*, late the Habitation of the ancient and noble Family of *Aſhley*, from whom it fell by marriage to the *Coopers* Earls of *Shaftsbury*, whoſe Barony it now is. On the ſame River ſtands *Wickhampton*, formerly belonging to the Barons *Maltravers*, from whom it fell to the Earls of *Arundel.*

Winburn St. Giles.

Wickhampton.

From hence the *Stoure* paſſes by *Canford*, below which *James* Baron of *Montjoy*, a Searcher into the nature of Metals, began to make *Chalchanthum*, that is, *Copperas*, and boyl Alum. Here the *Stoure* leaves *Dorſetſhire*, receiving firſt a little River which flows to *Cranburn*; of which Place K. *James* I. created *Rob. Cecil* Viſcount, in whoſe Poſterity (the Earls of *Salisbury*) it remains.

Cranburn.

As

As to the Earls and Marquiſſes of this County. *William* the Conqueror created *Oſmund*, who was Earl of *Seez* in *Normandy*, firſt Earl of *Dorſet* and Lord Chancellor; a long time after *Richard* II. made *John de Beaufort* Earl of *Somerſet*, Marquis of *Dorſet*: From which Honour he was afterwards degraded by *Henry* IV. and his younger Brother *Thomas* was created Earl of *Dorſet*, who was afterwards, for his Valour, made Duke of *Exeter*, and had the County of *Harcourt* given him. He dying without Iſſue, *Henry* VI. made *Edmund* of the Houſe of *Lancaſter*, firſt Earl, then Marquis of *Dorſet*, and at laſt Duke of *Somerſet*; whoſe Sons being all deſtroy'd in the Civil Wars, *Edward* IV. created *Tho. Grey* of the Family of *Ruthen*, Marquis of *Dorſet*, who was ſucceeded in the Honour by *Thomas* his Son, and *Henry* his Grandſon. This *Henry* was created Duke of *Suffolk* on his Marriage with *Frances* the Daughter of *Charles Brandon* Duke of *Suffolk*, and Neice to K. *Henry* VIII. by his Siſter. He ſuffer'd for High Treaſon in Q. *Mary*'s Reign, and too late experimented how dangerous it is to marry into the Royal Family, and be puff'd up with too much Ambition. Afterwards, the Title of *Dorſet* was enjoy'd by none till K. *James* I. in the beginning of his Reign, created *Thomas Sackvil* Baron of *Buckhurſt*, Lord High Treaſurer of *England*, Earl of *Dorſet*. *Robert* his Son ſucceeded him, he was ſucceeded by his Son *Richard*, and he by his Son *Edward*. After him ſucceeded *Richard*, Father of *Charles* the preſent Earl of *Dorſet*. *Earls and Marquiſſes of* Dorſet.

There are in this County 248 Pariſhes. Theſe Places following ſend Members to Parliament.

County.
Poole.
Dorcheſter.
Lyme Regis.
Weymouth.
Melcomb Regis.
Bridport.
Shaftesbury.
Wareham.
Corff-Caſtle, each two.

The

An Account of the Eccleſiaſtical Preferments in this County of Dorſet.

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
BIſhoprick of Briſtol	383	8	4
The Dean of the Cathedral Chur. of Briſtol hath Yearly	100	0	0
In the Church aforeſaid there are Six Prebends, each of which receives Yearly	20	0	0

City of Briſtol.

Rectory of Trinity	11	0	0
r. of St John Baptiſt	7	4	6
v. of St Leonard	12	0	0
r. of St Stephen	14	15	2
r. of St Andr.	3	3	2
v. of All Saints	4	3	3
r. of St Lawrence	4	8	0
r. of St Warburge	10	0	0
r. of St Michael	6	0	0
v. of St Auguſtin	6	0	0
r. of St Peter	6	7	4
r. of St			
v. of St Phillip	15	0	0
v. of St. Nicholas	21	1	1
v. of the Bleſſed Mary of Redecliff	12	6	3
v. of St Crucis als Lee Temple	3	4	0

Dorſet *County lying in the Dioceſs of* Briſtol.

Birport *Deanary.*

r. Of Birport	10	12	2
r. of Hawkchurch	23	2	10
r. of Wotton Fitz Pain	12	0	0
v. of Metherbury and Bemiſter, with the Chap. of Maugart.	41	15	0

r. of We-

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	l.	*s.*	*d.*
r. of Wetherſtone	2	13	4
r. of Catteſtock	13	13	9
v. of Whitchurch	32	6	4
r. of Betteiſcomb	8	2	3
r. of Burton	25	0	0
v. of Burſtock	6	0	0
r. of Charmouth	8	16	6*ob.*
r. of Wambroke	8	7	0*ob.*
r. of Pilleſdon	6	19	10
v. of Cherſlock	14	2	4
r. of Abbotſtock	19	15	0
v. of Stokeland	15	14	4*ob.*
v. of Brode Winſor	15	8	7
r. of Chatherſtone	2	16	10*ob.*
v. of King's Lime	10	5	6
v. of Brapole	8	13	0
r. of Simondsborow	36	3	4
v. of Abbotsbury	10	0	0
v. of Porteſham	8	14	0
r. of Porten	5	11	4*ob.*
v. of Powrſtock with the Chap. of Brampton	16	16	8
r. of Hoka	10	0	0
v. Toller Porcor	5	0	0
r. of Chilcomb	14	11	6*ob.*
r. of Punckwell, with the Church of Bexinton	14	0	0
r. of Swire	7	0	5
r. of Maperton	8	3	0
r. of Logbredy	19	12	0
r. of Maiden Newton	30	4	10*ob.*
r. of Lucomb	8	0	0
r. of Winterbern Stepleton	10	4	7
r. of Litton	33	13	4
r. of Lancton Hering	7	2	10*ob.*
r. of Abbots Winterborn	14	0	0
r. of Mebery Samford	5	6	8
r. of Chelborow	6	13	4
r. of Rampiſham	11	17	8
r. of Corſtonib	21	3	4
v. of Loders	14	5	7
r. of Chedington	8	10	0

r. of Souh-

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
r. of Souhperat	17	4	0
r. of Abbots Campton	8	5	0
r. of Askerwell	9	2	6
r. of Cilfrome and Wrexale	10	0	0

Deanary of Dorcheſter.

r. Of Bincomb	9	1	5
r. of Brodemain	15	4	0
r. of Bradford Peverel	11	2	9
r. of Buchland Ripers	5	9	00*b.*
r. of Brodwey	7	15	20*b.*
v. of Combkins with the Chap. of Wulbridge	14	9	0
r. of Compton Valence	12	5	1
r. of Chekerell	9	13	4
r. of Corfe Caſtle with the Chap. of Kingſtone	40	14	7
v. of Chaldon	8	0	8
r. of Dorcheſter All-Saints	4	4	6
r. of Dorcheſter Trinity	17	8	6
v. of Eaſtlulworth	11	14	5
v. of Frampton	11	9	6
v. of Fordington	15	0	0
v. of Flete	5	10	0
v. of Frome Vanchurch	8	0	0
r. of Knighton	8	15	4*ob.*
r. of Knoll	17	17	4
r. of Langton Matrevers and Worth	14	8	9
r. of Moreton	9	19	1
r. of Owre Moyn	23	4	5
v. of Oſmington	11	0	1
v. of Preſton	8	18	0
r. of Portland	18	18	0
r. of Poxwell	10	15	0
r. of Radipole	11	5	5
r. of Stafford	10	8	0
r. of Swanwich	27	9	7*ob.*
r. of Stodeland	7	10	5
r. of Stipull	9	15	5
r. of Stoke	19	6	4
r. of Tynham	11	0	9

r. of Tin-

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	l.	s.	d.
r. of Tinkelden	5	11	6
v. of Fryers Toller	10	5	10ob.
v. of Worth	8	8	4
r. of Winterbourn Monckton	8	0	0
r. of Warmwell	15	0	0
r. of Winfrith Newburgh, with the Chap. of Weſtlulworth	23	13	4
v. of Winterbourn St Martin	9	15	0
r. of Winterborn Save	8	1	10
r. of Upway	18	3	0
r. of Winterborn Jermine	7	3	8
r. of Kings Wike	19	7	1.
r. of Wirdford	4	9	8

Whitechurch *Deanary.*

v. Of Affepudell	8	14	9
r. of Anderſton	6	19	1
r. of Almer	13	5	5
v. of Alton	9	0	0
r. of Athelhampſton	2	0	0
v. of Bere	25	5	0
v. of Burkland	16	19	8
r. of Blanford St Mary	15	17	7
r. of Bloxworth	15	17	0
r. of Burleſton	3	17	0
r. of Brameſton	8	11	5
r. of Cheſilborn	18	10	4ob.
v. of Cerne	8	15	11
v. of Cansford	11	9	9
r. of Charborough	7	3	5
r. of Durweſton	14	6	8
r. of Frome St Quintin, with the Chap. of Everſhute	15	7	0
r. of Fiſhed Nevile	5	1	5
r. of Godmanſton	13	6	8
v. of Holton	8	1	4q.
r. of Haſilbury	19	13	9
r. of Howton	14	0	0
r. of Iberton	19	12	9
r. of Lychet Matravers	13	3	4
v. of Mordon	8	4	5

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
r. of Melcomb Horſey	16	0	0
v. of Milborn St Andrew	13	6	8
r. of Mintern	12	14	0*ob.*
r. of Maponder	17	18	5
v. of Milton	10	0	0
r. of Okesford ſhilling, that half which *William Baily* held	7	9	8
The other half of the ſame	6	16	4
r. of Pulham	18	17	9
v. of Pudletrenchard	20	0	0
r. of Pudleton	31	2	18
r. of Pudlehenton	17	3	8
r. of Stokewake	8	8	9
v. of Stynsford	12	17	0
v. of Stirmiſter Marſhal, with the Chap. of Corſemoleyn Lychelminſter and Hamworthy	31	4	10
r. of Winterborn Stickland	16	6	4
r. of Spetisbury	28	18	1*q.*
v. of Sidelin	13	0	10*q.*
v. of Tolpudell	15	13	4
r. of Turnerſpudell	7	13	4
v. of Turnworth	10	12	3
r. of Thomſtone	4	10	0
r. of Wareham St Peter	6	1	5*ob.*
r. of Wareham the Holy Trinity	7	5	4
r. of Wareham St Michael	5	3	2
r. of Wareham St Martin	8	2	5
r. of Winterborn Clenſton	6	18	1*ob.*
v. of Whitechurch	7	16	0
v. of Upcern	5	18	5
r. of Winterborn Celſton	13	11	1
r. of Glansfeld Wootten	12	0	0
r. of St John.	6	0	0

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Pimpern *Deanary.*	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
r. Of Langton	13	10	0
r. of Tarrant Rowſton als Antioch	8	9	1
v. of Tarrant Kainſton	8	0	0
r. of Pimpern	19	2	5
r. of Tarrant Hinton	15	0	0
r. of Guſſage Michael	20	0	0*q.*
r. of Hampreſton	13	10	0
v. of Monkes Tarrant	17	16	8
r. of Weſtparley	6	17	5
v. of Stowr Pain	7	8	6
r. of Hammone	7	4	1
r. of Winbarne All-Saints	9	4	4
r. of Farnham	7	9	10*ob.*
r. of Ayſmere	7	19	9
v. of Market Blandford	12	8	1
v. of Swapwick	8	0	0
r. of Stanbridge	4	12	0*ob.*
r. of Long Crichill	13	0	0
r. of Chettell	8	2	9
r. of Pentridge	6	15	9
r. of Guſſage All-Saints	6	3	10
r. of Winterborn St Giles	12	13	4
r. of Wechehampton	12	12	1*q.*
r. of Tarrant Gunvil	19	7	9
r. of Chalbery	7	10	1
r. of Edmondſam	6	4	10*ob.*
v. of Harton, with the Chap. of Knolton	7	13	10
r. of Crichil the Leſs	10	9	7
v. of Cramborn	6	13	4
r. of Tarrant Ruſhton	4	19	1
r. of Stepleton	6	18	4
r. of Hinton Martell.	16	8	9

Shafton *Deanary.*

r. Of Ryme	6	5	8
v. of Yatminſter	20	14	5
v. of Bradford	7	17	10
r. of Batcomb	9	9	8

	l.	s.	d.
r. of Melbury Bubb, with the Chap. of Welcomb	11	10	4
r. of Melbury Oſmund	8	3	4
r. of Biſhops Candell	11	10	0
r. of Candell Purs	11	10	0
r. of Lydling	14	5	10
r. of Bell	7	8	8
r. of Holwale	14	13	9
r. of Stalbridge	27	4	6
v. of Sturmiſter Newton, with the Chap. of Bagbere	7	2	0
r. of Stokewood	5	13	4
r. of Cliſton Malbank	4	16	0
r. of Stower Parva	16	4	9
r. of Weſton Buckhorn	10	1	1
r. of Stoke Gailard	7	0	0
r. of Silton	7	10	0
r. of Sutton Waldrond	9	10	0
r. of Todbere	6	0	0
r. of Compton Abbey	9	10	2
r. of Upper Childeokeford	6	13	4
r. of Lower Childeokeford	7	0	0
v. of Maudlin Fighfield	7	0	0
v. of Fountwell, with the Chap. of Weſt-Orchard	7	10	0
v. of Gillingham, with the Chap. of Eaſtover Weſtover and Motcomb	40	17	3ob.
r. of Great Kigſton	13	4	5
r. of Ewrin Courtney	25	8	1
v. of Ewrin Minſter, with the Chap. of Hargrove, Henton, Mary Henly, and Guſſage	10	1	1
r. of Manſton	12	4	11
r. of Melbury Abby	9	18	10
r. of Marnhul	31	6	9
r. of Okeford Fitz Pain	21	12	8ob.
r. of Shaſton St Martin	3	13	6ob.
r. of Shaſton St Peter	11	10	2ob.
r. of Shaſton Trinity	4	1	10ob.
v. of Shaſton St James	6	13	4
r. of Shaſton St Lawrence	6	13	4
r. of Shaſton St Rumbold	9	2	0

v. of Sher-

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
v. of Sherbourn	20	4	5*ob.*
r. of Neather Compton	7	18	0
r. of Over Compton	11	9	4
r. of Thornford	6	17	3
r. of Berehaket	6	2	7
r. of Lillington	10	12	3*ob.*
v. of Burton, with the Chap. of Horneſt	10	15	0
v. of Oborn	6	5	10
r. of Folk	9	12	3
v. of Haidon	5	0	0
r. of Candlemerſh	5	16	1
p. of Fountmell	18	0	0
p. of Gillingham	54	0	0
p. of Stretton in the Cathedral Church of Sarum	35	15	4

Belgæ.

TO the North and North-East of the Durotriges *were the* Belgæ, *whom both the Name, and other good Authority, induce us to believe deſcended from the* Belgæ, *a People of* Gaul. *For the* Belgæ *are Originally ſprung from the Germans, and formerly paſſing the* Rhine, *were invited, by the Fruitfulneſs of the Place, to ſettle there, after having expell'd the Gauls: From whence (as* Cæſar *tells us) they paſs'd over into* Britain, *with a deſign to Plunder and Ravage that Country, and were all call'd by the Names of thoſe Cities where they were Born, and to which they belong'd. Here making War, they ſettled, and began to cultivate the Ground. It does not plainly appear what time they came over, unleſs poſſibly* Diviciacus, *King of the* Sueſſiones, *who flouriſh'd before* Cæſar, *brought the* Belgæ *hither; for he poſſeſs'd both a great part of* Gaul *and* Britain: *Neither is it yet clear, from whence the Name of* Belgæ *came. I am inclin'd to credit thoſe who derive it from the Old Gauliſh Language (which our Welch do to this day, in a great meaſure, preſerve uncorrupted) and wou'd have the* Belgæ *ſo nam'd from* Pēl, *which ſignifies with them,* Remote; *for they were the* Remoteſt *of all* Gaul. *But to come to our* Belgæ, *whoſe Territories were very large, viz.* Somerſetſhire, Wilts, *and the inner part of* Hampſhire.

The Learned Annotator on the following County, in the late Edit. of *Camb. Brit.* is Judiciouſly of the Opinion, That *Somerſetſhire* and *North-Wiltſhire* are not to be rank'd under the *Belgæ*, but the *Cangi*. See his Reaſons well worth peruſing, *p.* 75. too large to be inſerted here.

To

STER
IRE.
PART OF WILT SHIRE.
Bathe
Wellow
Phillips norton
Buckland
Frome
Shetwood
Mallet
Batcombe
Bruham
Bruton
East
T OF
HIRE.

To Sir *John Trevelyan*, Bar. and *John Hunt*, Eſq; This Shire, for which they are Choſen Knights, is Humbly Dedicated.

Somerſetſhire.

THE County of *Somerſet*, commonly call'd *Somerſetſhire*, is a large and plentiful Country. On the North waſh'd by the *Severn Sea*, bounded on the Weſt by *Devonſhire*, on the South by *Dorſetſhire*, and on the Eaſt by *Wiltſhire*, and part of *Glocesterſhire*. The Soil is very Rich, eſpecially for Grain and Paſturage; it is very populous and well furniſh'd with Havens. Some think that its Name was given it becauſe the Air is gentle, and, as it were, a *Summer Air*; but I believe that this Name was certainly given it from *Somerton*, formerly the chief Town of the County, ſince *Aſſerius*, a very ancient Author, calls it every where the County of *Somertun*.

In Saxon Sumeſeteſcyre.

Its Bounds.

Soil.

Its Name.

Upon the Severn Sea, the two firſt places we meet with, are, *Porlock* and *Watchet*, formerly *Weecedpoort*, both Harbours. Between theſe two lies *Dunſtor Caſtle*, every where ſhut up with Hills, except on that ſide which faces the Sea. Near this Caſtle are two ſmall Villages Dedicated to two of their Country Saints; one is call'd *Carenton*, from *Carentocus* the Britan; the other *St. Decombes*, from *Decumanus*, who coming hith[illegible] out of South-Wales, and being ſtab'd by an Aſſaſſin, got the reputation of a Saint amongſt the Common People.

Porlock. Watchet.

Stoke Curcy, a Barony ſo Nam'd from the Lords of it, (of which Family was that Valiant Heroe *John de Curcy*, who took *Ulſter* in *Ireland*) lies at a little diſtance from the Sea. From thence the ſhore ſhoots out by degrees to the *Start-point*, where two of the greateſt Rivers in this whole County meeting together, empty themſelves at one mouth, call'd, by

Stoke Curcy.

Uzella. *Ptolemy* the *Æſtuary of Uzella*, from the River *Ivell*, which throws off that Name before it comes here. It riſes in *Dorſetſhire*, and at his firſt entrance into this County, gives its Name to a well frequented Market-Town call'd *Evel*, and receives a little River, upon which is *Camalet*, a ſteep Mountain of a very difficult aſcent, on the top whereof plainly appear the remains of a Camp; the Inhabitants call it *Arthur's Palace*: That it was a work of the Romans is plain from the Coins daily dug up here.

Camalet.

From hence the River *Ivel* runs to *Iſcalis*, mention'd by *Antonine*, now *Ivel-ceſter*, famous only for its Antiquity and a Market. A little more inward, the conflux of the *Ivel* and *Pedred* form a *River-Iſland* call'd *Muchelney*, that is, *a large Iſland*. *Pedred*, commonly call'd *Parret*, riſes in the very South bound of the County, and with a winding Channel runs by *Crockhern*, in Saxon *Crucerne*, and *Pedderton*, ſo nam'd from the River, formerly *Pedridan*, and the Palace of K. *Ina*, now of note only for its Market and Fair. Here the *Parret* runs into the *Ivel* and robs it of its Name. Three Miles hence towards the Eaſt it ſalutes *Montacute*, ſo call'd by the Earl of *Moriton*, half Brother to *William* the Conqueror, becauſe it riſes by degrees into a ſharp point. This place gave Name to the Illuſtrious Family of the *Montacutes*, of which Four were Earls of *Salisbury*: But Q. *Mary* beſtow'd the Title and Honour upon *Anthony Brown*, whoſe Grandmother was Daughter of *John Nevil* Marqueſs of *Montacute*. It ſtill continues in the ſame Family, the Honour being now enjoy'd by *Francis* Viſcount *Montacute*. Next to this is *Odcomb*, only a ſmall Village, but memorable for having once had its Baron *William de Briewer*. Below, at a little diſtance, is *Stoke under Hamden*, where the *Gurnays*, a very ancient and famous Family, had their Caſtle. Next, the *Parret* waters *Martock* a little Market-Town, from hence cutting its way Northward thro' a muddy Plain, paſſes by *Langport*, a pretty well frequented Market-Town, and *Aulre*, a little Village of a few ſmall Hutts, a place of great Antiquity, and of Note in the Saxon Times. Then it receives the River *Thone*, which riſing far off in the Weſtern [illegible] part

Ivel-ceſter

Pontavel coit.

Michelney

Crookern.

Pedderton

Monta-cute, *in Doomſday-Book* Montagud.

Odcomb.

Stoke under Hamb.

Martock.

Langport.

Aulre.

part of the County, runs by *Wellington* a little Market Town, and paſſing from thence with a gentle Courſe, waſhes *Thonton* (commonly *Taunton*) giving it its Name: 'Tis a neat Town, finely ſituated, and may be call'd one of the Eyes of this County. The County all about is beautify'd with green Meadows and delightful Orchards, which, with the thickneſs of the Villages, wonderfully Charm the Beholders. Where the *Thone* mixes with the *Parret*, there is form'd a *River-Iſland*, formerly call'd *Æthelingey* (that is, *an Iſland of Nobles*) now *Athelney*, which is no leſs remarkable to us for K. *Alfred*'s abſconding there, when the Danes deſtroy'd all before him, than thoſe *Minturnenſian Fens* to the Italians, for being a Hiding-place for *Marius*.

Wellington. Taunton. Athelney.

The *Parret* runs not far alone before it is joyn'd by another River from the Eaſt, which paſſes by *Somerton*, formerly the Chief Town of the County, tho' now it cou'd ſcarce be call'd a Town, were it not for a Beaſt-Fair kept here from Palm-Sunday to the middle of *June*; for hereabouts they make Grazing their chief Employment.

Somerton.

After the *Parret* has receiv'd this River, it ſeeks that large and populous Town call'd *Bridgwater*, as ſome think, from the Bridge and Water, but more truly *Burgh-Walter*, being ſo ſtil'd in ancient Charters, and belonging probably formerly to *Walter de Doway* a Soldier under *William* the Conqueror. King *Henry* VIII. honour'd it by creating *Henry* Lord *Daubeney*, Earl of *Bridgwater*, who dying without Iſſue Male, this Title lay dead till the 15th of King *James* I. when it was conferr'd upon *John Egerton*, Baron of *Elleſmere*, and Viſcount *Brackley* Son to the Lord Chancellor *Egerton*, who was ſucceeded by his Son *John*, and he by another *John*, the preſent Earl.

Bridgwater. *Its Earls.*

Below this, at a few miles diſtance, the *Parret* empties it ſelf into the *Severn Sea* by a wide Mouth, call, by *Ptolemy*, the *Æſtuary Uxella*, and by ſome at this day *Exelmouth*, but by the ancient Engliſh *Pedredanmuth*. At the ſame *Æſtuary* we meet with another River, call'd, by ſome *Brian* which riſes out of that ſpacious Wood, call'd, by the Britans, *Coit-Maur*, by the Saxons *Selwood*, i. e. according to *Aſſer*'s Interpretation, *a large Wood*: This River firſt

vi-

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viſits *Brieuton*, giving it that Name, then running a long way thro' ſeveral ſmall Villages, and being enlarg'd by the influx of ſome few Rivulets, it waters ſome fruitful Fields, till meeting with a ſofter Soil, it ſtagnates as it were, and forms an Iſland call'd formerly by the Britans *Avalon*, from the Apples there, afterwards *Inis-witrin*, that is, *Glaſſy-Iſland*; and in the ſame ſenſe Glaſtn-ey, as in Latin *Glaſconia*; in this flouriſh'd the Monaſtery of *Glaſtenbury*, which boaſts of a very ancient Original, deriving it ſelf from *Joſeph* of *Arimathæa*, the ſame who Bury'd Chriſt's Body; from whence this place was, by our Anceſtors, call'd *The firſt Ground of God, the firſt Ground of the Saints in* England, *the Burying-place of the Saints, the Mother of the Saints*, &c. Nor is there any reaſon to doubt this, ſince I have ſhewn before, that the Chriſtian Religion, in the very Infancy of the Church, was preach'd in this Iſland.

Glaſtenbury.

When this ancient Fabrick was worn out by Time, King *Ina* (who Founded a School at *Rome* for the Education of the Engliſh Youth; and to maintain that, as alſo to diſtribute Alms at *Rome*, Tax'd every ſingle Houſe one Penny) pull'd down this, and Built that ſtately Church Dedicated to *Chriſt*, St. *Peter*, and St. *Paul*. In thoſe early days ſeveral devout Perſons ſerv'd God here, and eſpecially Iriſh, who were maintain'd at the King's Charge, and inſtructed the Youth in Religion and the Liberal Sciences: But at length *Dunſtan*, a Man of great Wit, inſtead of theſe, brought in Monks of a Newer Order, namely, *Benedictines*, who, by the Bounty of good and pious Princes, got ſo much Wealth, as even exceeded that of Kings. After that they had for above 600 Years *Reign'd*, as it were, in great abundance, they were driven out by *Henry* VIII. and the Monaſtery, which was now grown into a little City, was Demoliſh'd and laid even with the Ground.

An. 691.

When *Henry* II. King of *England* had learn'd from the Songs of the Britiſh Bards, that *Arthur*, the moſt Noble Heroe of the Britans, was Bury'd at *Glaſſenbury* between two Pyramids, he order'd ſearch to be made for the Body, and they had ſcarce digg'd ſeven

Gyraldus Cambr. *King* Arthur,

ſeven Foot deep, but they light upon a Stone, in the part whereof was faſten'd a Leaden Croſs, ſomething broad, and under it, almoſt nine Foot deep, they found a Coffin made of hollow'd Oak, wherein were repoſited the Bones of the famous *Arthur*: But now take a view of the Inſcription.

Hic Jacet Sepultus Inclytus Rex Arturius in Inſula Avalonia.

But *Arthur*, as we may obſerve by the by, ſignifies, in the Britiſh, *a horrible Bear, or an Iron Hammer, to break the Grinders of Lyons.*

From *Glaſſenbury* three Rivers meeting there, make a ſort of a Fen, and diſcharging themſelves at one little mouth, run Weſtward, and in one Channel ſeek the *Æſtuary* of *Uzella*, paſſing by *Gedney Moor*, *Wead Moor*, and that large Fenny Tract call'd *Brentmerſh*, which the Monks of *Glaſſenbury* have Interpreted *a Country of Fen-Frogs*; as its little Town *Brentnoll, a little Hill of Frogs.* Gedney Moor.

From hence to the Eaſt *Mendipp Hills* ſtretch themſelves out a great way in length and bredth, abounding in Lead Mines, and very good Paſturage for Cattle. In theſe Hills is a Cave of a vaſt length, wherein are Wells and Rivulets; they call it *Ochichole*; of which the Inhabitants hereabouts have related as many idle Stories, as the Italians have of their *Sibyl*'s Cave in the *Apennine Mountains*: Not far off, in *Henry* VIII.'s Time, was caſt up an Oblong Plate of Lead, with this Inſcription, Mendipp Hills. Ochy hole

Ti. Claudius Cæſar Aug. P. M. Trib. Pot. VIIII. Imp. XVI. DE Britan.

Amongſt theſe Hills is *Chuton*, at preſent the Mannour, as well as Title, of the Lord *Walgrave*, whoſe Father was, by K. *James* II. created *Baron Walgrave* of *Chuton*. Chuton.

Towards the North is *Chue magna*, or *Biſhops Chue*, where is dug up a *Red Bolus*, which is often us'd by Apothecaries inſtead of *Bolus Armenus*.

Digitized by

A Mile Eaſt from *Chue Magna*, on the South ſide of the River *Chue*, lies *Stanton Drew*, where is to be ſeen a Monument of Stones, not unlike thoſe of *Stonehenge* in *Wiltſhire*; but theſe being not altogether ſo big, nor ſtanding in ſo clear a Plain, (the Hedges and Trees being mix'd amongſt them) have been leſs taken notice of.

Stanton Drew.

Two Miles South of *Stanton Drew*, at *Stowey*, on the ſide of a Hill, above the Church, riſes a Spring, that is never dry, the Water coming through *Stowey*, covers whatever it meets with in its way with a Stony Cruſt, and makes the ſide of the Bank hard Rock. Under *Mendipp Hills* to the North, is the little Village *Congersbury*, ſo call'd from *Congarus* a famous Hermit who led his Life here. Southward, not far from the famous Cave; we met with *Wells*, call'd formerly, as *Leland* tells us, *Theodorodunum*, now *Wells*, ſo nam'd from the *Wells* that ſpring up in all parts of it. Hence alſo this Church is call'd the Church of *Wells*, and is exceeding Beautiful; nor can there be any thing finer than its Frontiſpeice towards the Weſt, which is one entire Pile of Statues, curiouſly wrought out of Stone; 'tis of great Antiquity; and the Cloyſters adioyning very Fair and Spacious: The Biſhops Palace is very Splendid, and towards the South looks like a Caſtle, being fortified with Walls, and a Ditch. The Prebendaries Houſes on t'other ſide are very neat; a Biſhops See was ſettel'd here in the time of *Edward* the *Elder*, afterwards, in the Reign of *Henry* I. *John de Villula*, a Frenchman, was Elected Biſhop, and Tranſlated the See to *Bath*; by which means *Both* growing into *One*, the Biſhop has his Title from *Bath* and the ſame Perſon is now ſtil'd, *Biſhop of Bath and Wells*. Out of theſe *Mineral Mountains* riſes the River *Frome*, which haſtning Eaſtward, by theſe Pits of Coal which Smiths make uſe of for the ſoftening their Iron; and turning ſoon towards the North, it divides this County from *Gloceſterſhire*, and Waſhes *Farley*, a Caſtle upon a Hill, once belonging to the *Hungerfords*: At a little diſtance from *Philip's Norton*, a famous Market Town, lower down, is *Selwood*, a Wood that ſpreads it ſelf out

Wells.

Farley.
Philips Norton.
Selwood.

a

a large way both in Length and Breadth; from which the Country hereabouts, was formerly call'd *Selwood-ſhire*; and a Town near it, is at this time call'd *Frome Selwood*, which ſupports its ſelf by Woollen Manufacture. And now *Frome* grown larger by the Addition of ſome little Rivers, joyns it ſelf to the Noble River *Avon*, which, with an Oblique Courſe, preſently viſits the Antient City, which from the *Baths Ptolomy* calls Υδατα Θερμα *Hot Waters*, and *Antonine Aquæ Solis*, *Waters of the Sun*; the Britans *Yr ennaint twymin*, as alſo, *Caer Badon*, the Saxons, *Bathanceſter*, *Stephanus*, *Badiza*; and we at this day, *Bath*, and in Latin *Bathonia*: It lies low in a Plain not very large, and ſurrounded on every ſide with Hills; from which flow many Springs, to the great advantage of the Citizens: In the City it ſelf, ariſe Three Hot Springs, which are an effectual Remedy for Bodies that are full of ill Humours; for by virtue of their Heat they cauſe Sweating, and ſo Expel the ill Humours. Of theſe Three, that which is call'd, The *Croſs Bath*, is gently and moderately Warm; on the ſide of it are 16 Stone Seats, and it is enclos'd with a Wall. The ſecond about 60 Foot diſtant, is much Hotter, and is therefore call'd, the *Hot Bath*. Near theſe two is a Hoſpital Built by *Reginald*, Biſhop of *Bath*. The Third which is the largeſt, is in the very heart of the City, and is call'd the *King's, or the Royal Bath*; it is near the Cathedral Church, and enclos'd with a Wall, and has 28 Seats Arched over; but there are other Stone Benches to ſit on; [the Men and Women ſit apart, and both of them, when they go into the Water, put on Linnen Drawers, and have their Guides. I eaſily Conjecture from *Solinus*'s Authority, That ſince *Minerva*, was the Tutelar Goddeſs of thoſe Springs, this muſt be the ſame City which the Britans call'd *Caer Palladdur*, that is, in Latin *Urbs Palladiæ Aquæ*, or, the City of *Pallas*'s Water: for the Thing, Name, and Meaning, do exactly agree. *Bath* has Honour'd many of the Nobility with the Title of Earl; for we read, that *Philibert de Chandew* had that Title confer'd on him by King *Henry* VII. afterwards *Henry* VIII. Created *John Bourchier, Lord*

Bath. *Akemanchester.* *Acamanni Civitas.* *Baths.* *Caer Palladdur.* *Earls of Bath.*

Fitz-

Fitz Warin, Earl of *Bath*, who Dying, was ſucceeded by *John* his Son, who before the Death of his Father, had *John Lord Fitz Warin*, from whom deſcended *William* Earl of *Bath*, who left the Honour to *Edward* his only Son, then Living; who Dying without Iſſue Male, the Title came to Sir *Henry Bourchier*, as Son to Sir *George Bourchier* (who was Third Son to *John* the Second of that Name Earl of *Bath*) This *Henry* Dying without Iſſue, *Anno* 1654, the Title lay vacant, till King *Charles* II.'s Reſtoration, when, among other Honours, it was confer'd upon *John Grendvil* for his Eminent and Signal Services to the King.

Cainſham. Upon the ſame River *Avon*, on the Weſtern Bank of it, is *Cainſham*, ſo call'd from *Keina*, a devout Britiſh Virgin, whom many of the laſt Age fooliſhly believ'd to have chang'd Serpents into Stones, becauſe in Quaries they ſometimes find ſome ſuch little Miracles of Nature. In the Neighbouring Fields and Places hereabouts, the Herb *Percepier*, a Herb peculiar to *England*, grows naturally all the Year round; 'tis ſharp and bitter, and never higher than a Span, and grows in Buſhy Flowers without a Stalk; it provokes Urine ſtrangely and quickly.

Percepier.

Briſtol. Scarce five Miles from hence, the River *Avon* parts *Briſtol* in the middle, call'd by the Britans *Caer Oder Nant Badon*, that is, the City *Odera* in *Badon* Valley: In the Liſt of the Antient Cities, 'tis nam'd *Caer Brito*; in Saxon, *Brigeſtow*, that is, *A famous Place*. This City is plac'd partly in *Somerſetſhire*, and partly in *Gloceſterſhire*, ſo that it do's not belong to either, but has diſtinct Magiſtrates of its own, and is a County Incorporate of it ſelf: It ſtands on a pretty high Ground, between the River *Avon* and the little River *Frome*, guarded very well with Walls and Rivers; and with its publick and private Buildings, makes ſo beautiful a Proſpect, that it very well anſwers its Name, and is ſo furniſhed, with what they call *Goutes*, contriv'd in the Subterraneous Caverns of the Earth, to carry off and waſh away the Filth, that nothing is wanting either for Neatneſs or Health; by reaſon of which *Goutes* or Vaults, they draw all things on Sledges, for fear the ſhaking

ſhaking of Cart Wheels ſhou'd looſen theſe Arches. It is ſo well accommodated for all the Neceſſities of Life, that next to *London* and *York*, it may juſtly claim the Pre-eminence over all the Cities of *Britain*. The advantage of Commerce, and the Harbour (which is ſo commodious, that Veſſels under Sail come into the heart of the City) has drawn the Trade of many Nations hither. The Citizens themſelves drive a vaſt Trade throughout *Europe*, and make Voyages to the Remoteſt parts of *America*. At what time, and by whom it was Built is hard to ſay, but it ſeems to be of a late Date; and I am of Opinion it roſe in the decline of the Saxon Government, ſince it was never mentioned till the Year of Our Lord 1063. In the beginning of the Norman Times, *Berton* an adjoyning Farm, and this *Briſtow* paid to the King (as 'tis in the Doomſday-Book) 110 Marks of Silver. But a few Years after the Suburbs began to enlarge on every ſide, and that part to the South is joyn'd to the City by a Stone Bridge, which is ſo ſet with Houſes, that it appears more like a Street than a Bridge. There are Hoſpitals in all the Parts for Poor, and neat Churches for the Service of God; amongſt which is St. *Mary's of Radcliff without the Walls*, into which is a ſtately aſcent by many Stairs, ſo large is it, and the Workmanſhip ſo Exquiſite, that, in my Opinion, it excells all the Pariſh Churches in *England* I have yet ſeen. Juſt by it is alſo another Church, the Tower whereof, whenever the Bell Rings, moves to and fro, ſo as to be quite parted from the reſt of the Buildings; and there is ſuch a Chink from top to bottom, that the gaping is three Fingers in breadth, growing broader and narrower as the Bell Rings. Beyond the River *Frome*, over which is a Bridge, are two Churches, the one ſmall, and a Pariſh Church; the other large, and the Biſhop's Cathedral, adorn'd by King *Henry* VIII. with ſix Prebendaries. From whence, where the *Avon* runs, are high Rocks on both ſides the River, as if Nature had induſtrouſly deſign'd them; one of theſe is call'd St. *Vincents*, and is ſo ſtock'd with Diamonds, that one may get whole Buſhels of them; but the great plenty leſſens *Britiſh Diamonds.*

leſſens the value with us: For beſides that by their tranſparency they even vie with thoſe from the *Indies* they hardly yield to them in any reſpect, except in hardneſs. The other Rock is likewiſe full of Diamonds, which, by a wonderful Artifice of Nature, are contain'd in hollow reddiſh Flints.

The *Avon*, after it has paſs'd theſe Rocks, is at laſt with a full Channel unloaded into the Severn Sea.

Earls and Dukes of Somerſet.

As to the Earls and Dukes of this County. The firſt Earl of *Somerſet* is ſaid to have been *William de Mohun*; nor does there from this time occur any diſtinct mention of the Earls of *Somerſet*, unleſs it be in a certain *Reſcript* of King *Henry* III. to *Peter Mawley*: Under the ſame *Henry*, 'tis affirm'd, That Pope *Innocent* made *Reginald Mohun* Earl of *Eſte*, that is (as our Author interprets it) of *Somerſet*; ſo that this Man ſeems not ſo much to have been properly *Earl* as *Apoſtolical Earl*; for ſo thoſe were term'd in that Age who were Created by the Pope (as thoſe Created by the Emperor, *Imperial* Earls) and had a power of Licenſing Notaries, making Baſtards Legitimate, *&c.* A conſiderable time after *John de Beauford*, Natural Son to *John* of *Gaunt*, Duke of *Lancaſter*, being made Legitimate by King *Richard* II. by the Aſſent of Parliament, was Created Earl of *Somerſet*, and afterwards Marqueſs of *Dorſet*; but was ſoon depriv'd of that Honour by *Henry* IV. and had only the Title of *Somerſet* left him. His Son *John* was Created firſt Duke of *Somerſet*, by *Henry* V. This *John* had an only Daughter, who was Mother to *Henry* VII. and *Edmund*, who ſucceeded his Brother in the Dukedom, *Henry* his Son ſucceeded him, who being a Time-ſerver, was taken Priſoner at *Hexam*, and was puniſhed with the loſs of his Head: He was ſucceeded by his Brother *Edmund*, who was the laſt Duke of *Somerſet* of this Family. Afterwards *Henry* VII. Honour'd *Edmund* his young Son with the Title, who Dy'd ſoon after. Then *Henry* VIII. his Natural Son *Henry Fitz Roy*, who dying without Iſſue, *Edward* VI inveſted, his Uncle *Edward de Sancto Mauro*, commonly call'd *Seymor*, with the ſame, who, being full of Honours, and loaded with Titles, was, as if he had been Fortune's Foot-

Dr. Heylyn inſerts William Longſpee *Earl of Salisbury as Earl of Somerſet, between the two Mohuns making him the 2d. Earl.*

Between theſe 2 Johns Heylyn inſerts a Henry.

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Footbal, ſuddenly caſt down for but a ſmall Crime, and that too contriv'd by the treachery of his Enemies, and depriv'd of his Honours and Life together. The Title after that lay vacant for a long time, only Sir *Robert Carr*, Knight of the *Bath*, was by the favour of King *James* I. Created Earl of *Somerſet*, who falling under diſgrace on the Account of Sir *Tho. Overbury*'s Death, and having only a Daughter, that Honour was at an end. Upon the Reſtauration of King *Charles* II. *William Seymour* Marquis of *Hertford* was for his eminent Services reſtor'd to the Title of Duke of *Somerſet*, and was ſucceeded by *William* his Grandchild by *Henry* his Third Son; *William* and *Robert* the two Elder Brothers dying Unmarried; *William* died Unmarried, and had for his Succeſſor *John* Lord *Seymor* his Uncle, who died without Iſſue, whereupon this Title was devolv'd upon Sir *Francis Seymor*, the 3d Son of *Edward* Lord *Beauchamp*, Son and Heir to *Edward* Earl of *Hertford*, whoſe Poſterity now enjoys it.

This County contains 385 Pariſhes; and ſends to Parliament 18 Members, *viz.*

The County.

Briſtol.	*Bridgwater.*
Bath.	*Minehead.*
Wells.	*Ilcelceſter.*
Taunton.	*Milburn Port*, from each two.

The Value of the Eccleſiaſtical Benefices in the County of Somerſet.

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
Biſhoprick of Bath and Wells	533	1	3
Deanary of Wells			
Precentor of the Cathedral Church of Wells	24	6	8
Archdeacon of Wells	144	2	11*ob.*
Chancellor of the Cathedral Church aforeſaid	40	5	0
Treaſurer of the ſaid Church	62	2	2*ob.*
Archdeaconry of Bath	25	15	0
Archdeaconry of Taunton	43	7	6
Subdeaconry of the Cathedral of Wells	21	15	0
Provoſt of the ſaid Church	64	19	4
Succentor of the ſame.	8	14	8

Prebends in the ſaid Church.

p. Of Wenelſcomb	37	16	0
p. of Dultingcomb	22	8	8
p. of Whitlakington	8	13	4
p. of Eaſton	11	13	4
p. and *r.* of Biſhop Compton	24	0	0
p. and *r.* of St Decumanus	22	15	4
p. of Litton	15	14	9*ob.*
p. of Warmiſter als Luxfeld	11	6	8
p. of Warmiſter	7	0	0
p. of Henſtrigge	14	0	0
p. of Wanſtrow	7	16	3
p. and *r.* of Buckland Dinchin	8	16	0*ob.*
p. and *r.* of Compton Dandon	22	0	0
p. and *r.* of Burton	3	7	6
p. of Cary	1	0	0
p. of Ilton	11	4	2
p. and *r.* of Shalford	6	12	1
p. of Cudworth, with the Chap. of Knoll	6	7	1
p. of Whitechurch	20	10	0

p. and *r.*

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	l.	*s.*	*d.*
p. and *r.* of Dindry	2	10	7*ob.*
p. and *r.* of Timberſcomb	4	13	4
p. of Haſilbere	9	0	0
Eaſt Harptree	6	13	4
p. and *r.* of Aiſhill	7	9	8
p. of Holcomb	1	0	0
In the ſaid Church are 15 other *pp.* called Combes, the Yearly Value of each	5	6	8
And in the ſaid Church are 4 other *pp.* which are called Wedmore, each of which are taxed at	4	0	0
p. of Milverton 2	5	6	8
p. of Taunton	4	0	0
v. of St Cuthbert Wells.	33	13	6

Juriſdiction of Glaſton.

r. Of Streat, with Walton Chap.	24	12	2*q.*
v. of Bucleigh, with the Chap. of Bolſtonsborough	12	6	8
v. of Mere	13	2	8
v. of Shapwich	9	13	4
v. of Murlinceh and Sutton, with the Chap. of Chepton	10	0	0
v. of Weſton	14	6	8
v. of Middleſoway	12	0	0
v. of Otherey.	12	0	0

Deanary of Carey.

r. Of Corſtome	12	6	8*ob.*
r. of Shipton Mallet	33	12	0*ob.*
v. of Doulting, with the Chap. of Stoke Donnet, Weſt Cremers, and Eaſt Cre.	29	12	5*ob.*
r. of Hornblowton	7	2	1
r. of Dichiat	46	4	10
r. of Lamyat	12	4	1
r. of Culmington	21	9	3*ob.*
r. of Penſelwood	6	14	9
r. of Stoke als Braiford	7	15	10*ob.*
r. of Charlton Muſgrave	13	9	10

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
r. of Maperton	13	9	7
r. of Compton Paunsford	8	10	9*ob.*
r. of Northcadbury	28	17	2*ob.*
r. of Babcary	13	10	4*ob.*
r. of Kington	6	13	9
v. of Barton	8	0	0
r. of Eaſtlidford	7	9	4
r. of Kingweſton	10	6	2*ob.*
r. of Southcadbury	10	3	1*ob.*
r. of Alford	9	9	9*ob.*
r. of Almisford	7	12	9
v. of Shepton Mountague	8	15	0
r. of Wheathill	4	5	2
r. of Bratton	5	4	7
r. of Yarlington	16	1	1
v. of Caſtlecary	11	16	2*ob.*
r. of Collington	12	19	4
v. of Pilton, with the Chap. of Wotton	7	0	0
r. of Pill	8	19	5
r. of Halton	8	0	2
v. of Eaſtpennard	7	8	9*ob.*
r. of Blackford	6	11	*ob.*
r. of Badcombe	26	14	1*ob.*
v. of Milton Clivedon	6	13	4
v. of Everchurch, with the Chap. of Cheſterblack	16	19	0
r. of Weſtlidford	17	13	5
r. of Weſton Bampfeld	8	15	9*ob.*
r. of Spergrove	5	3	10*ob.*
r. of Sparkesford	12	16	4*q.*
r. of Northbarrow	7	17	6*ob.*
r. of Sutton Mountague.	6	11	11*ob.*

Deanary of Frome.

v. Of Wellow	20	6	8*ob.*
v. of Norton ph', with the Chap. of Henton	5	11	2
r. of Beckington	19	10	11*ob.*
r. of Wolfrington	7	1	2
r. of Rood	11	9	4
r. of Farley Hungerford	8	11	6*ob.*

v. of Chriwton

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	l.	*s.*	*d.*
v. of Chewton	29	11	7
r. of Orchardleigh	2	0	0
r. of Benagre	13	12	8
v. of Cannons Norton	10	3	4
r. of Camlerton	15	9	0
r. of Cameley	6	18	4
r. of Foxcote	4	19	2*ob.*
v. of Kilmerſden, with the Chap. of Aſhweck and Colsford	6	18	5
r. of Donkerton	10	3	5*ob.*
r. of Mellys, with the Chap. of Lye	33	16	7
v. of Closford	7	16	4
r. of Babington	10	0	0
r. of Hemington	13	1	5*ob.*
v. of Buckland Dinham	6	9	7
r. of Nony	15	9	4
r. of Laverton	6	18	7*ob.*
r. of Combhawey	9	12	1*ob.*
r. of Wridlington	5	7	8*ob.*
r. of Stratton	9	10	4
r. of Helcomb	5	7	8
r. of Radſtock	6	10	10
r. of Tellesford	9	0	10
r. of Hardington	6	0	0
r. of Whatley	12	9	11*ob.*
r. of Elm	9	13	4*ob.*
r. of Wanſtrow	13	9	10*ob.*
r. of Litton	8	12	8
r. of Merſton Bygott	11	19	7*ob.*
r. of Berkley	7	9	6*ob.*
r. of Frome Selwood	21	19	11
v. of Eaſt Harptree	8	15	0
r. of Sanderwick.	2	9	5

Deanary of Crukern.

r. Of Crukern firſt part	55	12	11*ob.*
r. of Crukern ſecond part	20	0	0
r. of Crukern third part	10	1	6
v. of Chard	36	18	9
v. of Ilminſter	25	4	10
r. of Henton George	13	13	3

r. of Whit-

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	l.	*s.*	*d.*
v. of Whitlakington	7	10	0
r. of St Mary Buckland	12	19	9*ob.*
v. of South Petherton	24	0	0
v. of Winſham	14	13	4
r. of Sevinghampton, with the Chap. of Dunnington	6	14	11
v. of Iliabbots	8	0	0
v. of Moryet	11	11	4*ob.*
r. of South Braddon	5	4	2*ob.*
v. of Swell	5	10	3*ob.*
r. of Shepton Becham	14	8	11*ob.*
r. of Corymallet, with the Chap. of Curload	24	1	2*ob.*
v. of Ilton	6	19	4
r. of Stokelinch Otterſy	6	9	1
r. of Staple, with the Chap. of Bucknel	17	14	0
r. of Hachbecham	13	5	2
r. of Berecrockham	7	0	9
r. of Copeland	4	11	7*ob.*
v. of Fifelied	7	2	8
v. of Kinsbury	17	18	0
v. of Combe St Nicholas	15	4	4
r. of Pokington	13	7	3
r. of Stokelinch	4	4	5
v. of Corniwell, with the Chap. of Weſton	13	15	10*ob.*
r. of Waisford	5	1	4
r. of Dowliſhwake	8	9	8
r. of Cherſcomb	9	10	1
r. of Weſtdowliſh	3	7	6
r. of Cricket Malherb	6	6	3
r. of Donyet	15	14	10*ob.*
r. of Seborough	6	14	10*ob.*
r. of Aſhill	8	9	8
r. of Wich Taunton	14	2	10*ob.*
r. of Goſebradon	1	6	8
of Ernſhill	2	1	6
v. of Ilbruers	7	10	0
r. of Eaſtlambroke	6	6	8
r. of Cricket Thomas, with the Cha. an'	9	17	5
r. of Eaſtham.	3	6	8

Deanary

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Deanary of Taunton.	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
v. Of Mardelin	20	3	4
r. of Orchard	7	11	5
r. of Thornſawcon	14	9	11*ob.*
r. of Mounkton	26	0	0
v. of Creach	16	18	7*ob.*
r. of Chedon	13	10	8
v. of Kingſton, with the Chap. of Cuſton annexed	18	17	11*ob.*
r. of Norton	20	10	7*ob.*
r. of Bagborough	18	10	9*ob.*
r. of Combeflory	11	12	7
r. of Lidiard Lawrence	22	6	8
v. of Halſey	5	19	5*ob.*
r. of Hethfeld	9	6	0
r. of Oke	11	0	4
v. of Nynehed	8	7	11*ob.*
r. of Rourington	5	1	4
r. of Stowley	8	8	4*ob.*
r. of Aſhbrittle	19	3	9*ob.*
r. of Kittesford	11	10	3
v. of Sampford, Arundel	6	0	3
r. of Angerſly	4	19	2*ob.*
v. of Pitmiſter	15	10	3*ob.*
v. of Bradford	10	17	4
v. of Wellington, with the Chap. of Buckland	15	10	0*ob.*
v. of Northcary, with the Chap. of Stoke Gregory and Weſtharch annexed	21	0	0
v. of Biſhops Lidiard	20	10	0
r. of Milverton, with the Chap. of Langford annexed	21	19	0
r. of Bardialton	7	2	5
Thorney Margaret Chapel.	2	3	9
Deanary of Bath.			
v. Of Slatts with the Chap. of Widcomb annex'd	5	6	1
r. of St James	4	14	6
r. of St Mary within	5	17	10
r. of St Michael without	4	19	0

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	l.	s.	d.
r. of Walcot	6	19	8
v. of Weſton	10	1	6
r. of Kelſton	15	9	0*ob.*
r. of Northſtock	5	7	6
r. of Langrige	5	19	4
r. of Swainſwick	9	17	8
v. of Batheſton, with the Chap. of St Katherin	9	6	5
v. of Ford	8	18	0
r. of Freſhford	7	7	7
r. of Laverton	26	6	8*ob.*
v. of Hampton	7	16	10
r. of Bathwick and Wooley	3	6	2*ob.*
v. of Bathwick and Wooley	8	5	4
v. of Southſtock	7	18	9*q.*
v. of Twiverton	5	18	1*q.*
v. of Ingleſton	9	3	11
r. of Newton St Low	17	18	4
r. of Charlcomb	5	15	8
r. of St Peter and St Paul.	26	17	8

Deanary of Redcliffe.

v. Of Bedmiſter, with the Chap. of Leigh	10	3	4
v. of Kempſham, with the Chap. annexed	11	19	6
v. of Coſton	6	3	8
r. of Preſton	12	18	3*ob.*
r. Stanton Prior	10	1	10
r. of Marksbury	10	4	2
r. of Farnborow	10	2	9*ob.*
r. of Tumsborough	11	19	7*ob.*
v. of Littleton	7	7	7
r. of Clutton	9	4	0
v. of Compton Dando	5	10	3
r. of Salford	10	5	10
r. of Chelworth	5	7	4
v. of Stanton Drew	7	2	7
v. of Weſtharptree	13	19	4
r. of Henton Bluet	9	8	1
r. of Ubley	11	11	5*ob.*

r. of Winſ-

	l.	s.	d.
r. of Winsford	21	12	10
r. of Wrington, with the Chap. of Burington	39	9	2*ob.*
r. of Butcomb	6	17	10
r. of Blackwell	11	16	1
v. of Blackwell	6	19	8
r. of Wraxhall, with the Chap. of Nailſey and Burton	49	11	6
v. of Ticknam	8	15	3
r. of Chelwey	4	9	7
r. of Brokeley	9	18	3
r. of Kingſton Seymore	29	3	11*ob.*
v. of Clewdon	15	14	4
r. of Walton	9	15	4
r. of Weſton in Gardane	6	3	0
v. of Longarſton	10	17	11
v. of Chew, with the Chap. of Dantry	30	13	4
r. of Norton Malreward	9	2	6
v. of Stowey, with the Chap. annex'd *r.* of Chew the Greater	6	12	0
v. of Yatton, with the Chap. of Kene	30	0	0
r. of Compton Martin, with the Chap. of Nempuet	10	6	8
r. of Clopton	10	9	1
r. of Porkſhed	32	15	6
v. of Portbury	10	11	1*ob.*
v. of Eaſton in Gardane.	5	9	4*ob.*

Deanary of Axbridge.

r. Of Axbridge	11	4	4
r. of Rowbarow	7	10	0
v. of Eaſtbrent	30	11	3
v. of Were	12	1	5*ob.*
v. of Wainſcombe	16	2	9*ob.*
v. of Wurle	12	15	0
v. of Kewkſtock	9	12	4
v. of Locking	5	7	2
v. of South Brent	25	17	8
v. of Congarsbury, with the Chap. of Laurenſwick	42	1	8
r. of Bageworth	25	14	10*ob.*

r. of Stoke

	l.	s.	d.
r. of Stoke Giffard	8	12	6ob.
r. of Shipham	10	3	11
r. of Bledon	27	7	7ob.
r. of Weſton	14	17	11
r. of Laxton	15	15	5
r. of Hutton	13	10	10ob.
r. of Uphill	11	6	11ob.
r. of Brenne	7	0	4
r. of Limpſham	38	5	1ob.
r. of Blagdoun	29	13	9
v. of Barrow	13	11	9ob.
v. ot Wedmore	20	8	5
r. of Alverton	10	8	2
Weſtbury with the Chap. of Predy	11	4	8
v. of Biſhop Compton	11	0	0
r. of Cuſton	6	1	6
v. of Banwell with Paxton Chap.	26	6	0
v. of Chedder	23	6	8
v. of Wokey	12	15	8
v. of Bernham.	16	11	10

Deanary of Yevelcheſter.

r. Of Aller	36	14	10
r. of Higham	38	19	0
v. of Huiſh and Lamport	14	10	5
r. of Pilney	9	14	8
r. of Charlton Mackrell	16	0	1
v. of Charlton Adam	6	14	7
v. of Compton Dondon	6	9	10
v. of Mochelney	10	0	0
v. of Tintenhull	9	8	7
r. of Podymore Milton	12	6	4ob.
v. of Somerton	16	0	7
v. of Long Sutton	8	18	0
r. of Kingſdon	27	3	1
r. of Yevelcheſter	7	16	9ob.
r. of Whithall	16	9	8
v. of Chiltern Dummer	5	7	0
r. of Brimpton	7	6	11
r. of North Perot	9	18	1ob.
r. of Penne	3	4	3

r. of Stoke un

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	l.	*s.*	*d.*
r. of Stoke under Hampden	44	18	10
v. of Martoke, with the Chap. of Stapleton	15	9	10*ob.*
r. of Chefelburgh	14	5	6
r. of Yevelton	26	9	1*ob.*
r. of Limmington	21	6	5*ob.*
v. of Northover	6	12	11
r. of Middle Chinnock	7	9	7
r. of Eaſt Chinnock	6	7	7*ob.*
r. of Luſton	5	7	6*ob.*
v. of Haſilbere	7	0	0
r. of Thorn Coffin	5	5	0*ob.*
r. of Norton by Hampden	9	16	3
r. of Hardington	9	15	7
r. of Odcomb	15	9	9*ob.*
r. of Sock	5	10	1*ob.*
v. of Mountegue.	8	9	11

Deanary of Merſton.

r. Of Pointington	13	8	3
v. of Milborn Port	14	1	4*q.*
v. of Yevill	18	0	0
r. of Kington als Pitney	5	19	0
r. of Trent	23	5	4*ob.*
v. of Eaſt cammel	17	16	5*ob.*
v. of Merſton	6	10	9
r. of Gatehill	3	11	9
r. of Weſt cammel	13	8	8
r. of Corton	13	9	3*ob.*
r. of Athenton	6	3	2*ob.*
r. of Chilton	9	11	5*ob.*
r. of Sampford Orcas	11	9	8
r. of Rimpton	9	19	9*ob.*
v. of Mundford	9	4	8*ob.*
r. of Cheriton	8	12	0*ob.*
r. of Horſington	18	5	7
r. of Comb Abbey	9	9	4
v. of Hengeſtrige	13	0	2*ob.*
v. of Sutton Bringham	4	15	8
r. of Stowell	6	14	10
r. of Charlton Camvile	8	10	4

r. of Ber-

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	l.	*s.*	*d.*
r. of Berwick	7	14	6*ob.*
r. of Clowſworth	6	8	10
v. of Eaſtcoker	12	6	9*ob.*
r. of Weſtcoker.	12	19	5*ob.*

Deanary of Bridgewater.

v. Of Bridgewater	11	7	5*ob.*
v. of Cannington	7	10	8
r. of Chedſey	38	7	6*ob.*
v. of Stokegurſey, with the Chap. of Kilſtock	16	7	5*ob.*
v. of North-petherton	27	7	10
v. of Wemden	9	16	6
r. of Spaxton	24	8	7*ob.*
v. of Stokeland Gammets	6	9	3
r. of Cherſinch	9	15	3
r. of Fedington	6	10	2*ob.*
r. of Halford	5	1	4
r. of Aſholt	7	12	3
r. of Doddington	5	6	8
r. of Culve	9	16	6
r. of Eaſt-quantockſhed	9	8	3
r. of Enmer	8	4	1
v. of Kilton	7	6	9
r. of Chilton	7	0	2
r. of Gothorſt	9	10	6
r. of Otterhampton	13	5	10
r. of Crocomb	32	14	4
v. of Overſtowley	7	1	4
v. of Netherſtowley	5	2	7
v. of Leng als Weſt-leng	10	8	4
r. of Thurliſton.	6	15	9

Deanary of Powlet.

r. Of Hunſpill	72	4	6
v. of Powlet	10	17	10
v. of Poriton	6	15	8
r. of Cuſſington	13	9	10
r. of Bawdrip	15	19	7*ob.*
r. of Greinton	13	0	10
v. of Wollavington.	11	7	11

Deanary

Deanary of Dunſter.	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
v. Of Dunſter	4	13	4
r. of Elworthy	6	6	6
v. of Old Cleve	7	0	0
v. of Mynhead	18	9	6*ob.*
r. of Skilgate	9	9	3*ob.*
r. of Reddington	8	7	7
r. of Porlock	18	11	6
v. of Cutcomb	14	0	7
r. of Clotworthy	13	10	3*ob.*
r. of Brompton Raffe	17	10	3*ob.*
v. of Wywelſcomk	27	0	10
r. of Huiſh Chamflowr	13	9	4*ob.*
r. of Dulverton	21	10	8
r. of Wethicomb	10	11	4
r. of Stoke Gomer	11	18	7
r. of Kidenor	3	18	10*ob.*
r. of Stoke Pero	4	10	8*ob.*
r. of Ore	4	16	9
r. of Luccomb	14	3	6
r. of Monkſilver	9	8	1
r. of Exford	18	2	7*ob.*
v. of St Decumanus	10	10	4
r. of Selworthy	12	15	4
v. of Carhampton	11	8	0
r. of Treborough	7	10	4*ob.*
v. of Timbercomb	6	10	0
v. of Wennisford	14	13	8
r. of Browisford	15	1	3*ob.*
r. of Tolland	7	0	0
r. of Chipſtable	11	1	6
r. of Sampford Birt	7	19	7
r. of Weſtquantock	11	8	8
r. of Wooton Courtney	16	8	7*ob.*
r. of Exton	14	12	11
r. of Hawkridge	13	8	2
r. of Nettlecomb	16	16	2
v. of Kings Brompton	12	5	7
v. of Keneſtoche	9	13	4
r. of Upton Hovel	17	8	11

To Sir *George Hungerford*, Kt. and *Richard How*, Eſq; This Shire for which they are Choſen Knights, is Humbly Dedicated.

Wiltſhire.

Its Name. *Wiltſhire* (which was alſo Inhabited by the *Belgæ*) is an Inland County, call'd by the Saxons *Wilſetta*, or rather *Wiltun-ſcyre*, and in Latin *Wiltonia*, from its once chief Town *Wilton*, as that was ſo nam'd from the River *Willy*. It is bounded on the Weſt by *Somerſetſhire*, and part of *Gloceſterſhire*, on the Eaſt by the Counties of *Berks* and *Southampton*, on the North by *Gloceſterſhire*, and on the South by *Dorſetſhire*, and part of *Hantſhire*. A Country renown'd for the Valour of its Natives, the extraordinary Fertility of its Soil, and the pleaſant variety of its Proſpect.

call'd alſo Severnia, *and* Provincia Semerana, *and* Severorum.

Its Bounds.

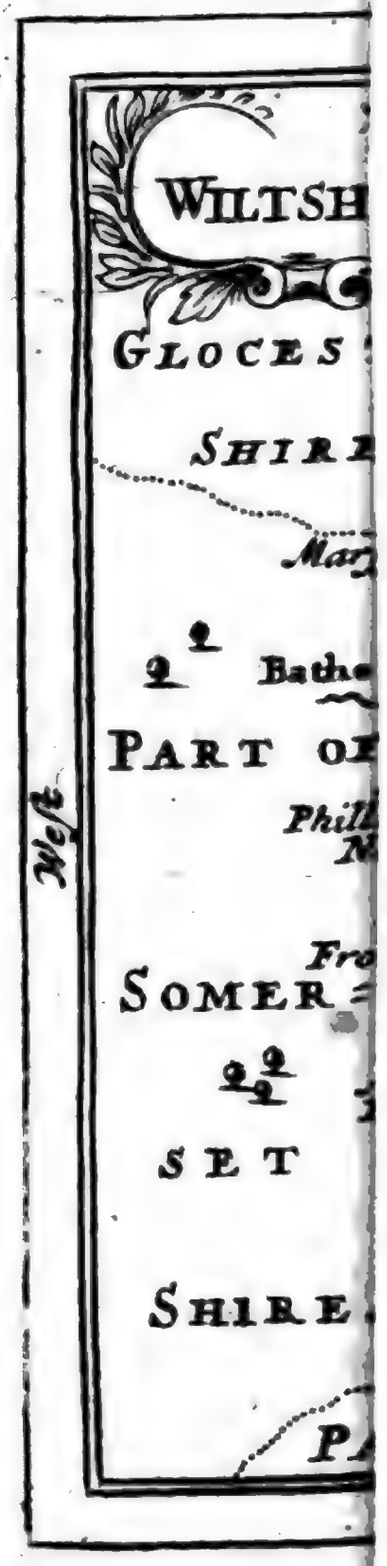
Soil.

The Northern part, once o'erſpread with Woods, is full of pleaſant Riſings, and water'd with clear Springs; For the *Iſis*, which is afterward call'd the *Tamiſis*, the chief of the Britiſh Rivers, with other Rivers of leſs note (which I ſhall mention in their proper places) runs thro' it. The South part, being a large Champagne Country, Feeds innumerable Flocks of Sheep. In the middle of this Shire is a wonderful Ditch thrown up for many Miles in length from Eaſt to Weſt: The Inhabitants call it *Wanſdike*. Some ſuppoſe it was made by the Saxons for a Boundary between the Weſt-Saxons and the Mercians; but others believe it to be much more ancient than the Mercian Kingdom, and that it was made by *Cerdic* the firſt King of the Weſt-Saxons, or by *Kenric* his Son, as a Fence againſt the Inroads of the Britans, who made frequent Incurſions into this County from their Garriſons, at *Bath*, *Gloceſter*, and *Cirenceſter*.

Wanſdike

Vid. Camb. Brit. Add. *to* Wiltſhire.

In


WILTSH
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In North *Wiltſhire*, the *Thames*, before it reaches *Crecklade*, receives from the North a little River called *Churn*, not far from which is *Pulton*, a Town within the Bounds of *Glocesterſhire*, yet belongs to, and is reckon'd a part of, *Wiltſhire*. After the *Thames* has receiv'd this little River, it paſſes on to *Crecklade*, formerly a Town of great Reputation, it has now a Free-School Founded by *Robert Jenner*, Eſq; and endowed, by him, with 40 *l. per Annum*. Weſt from this is *Highworth*, a well-known Market Town, and below it is *Lediard Tregoze*, the ſeat of the Knightly Family of the St. *Johns*. Near this is *Wotton-Baſſet*, formerly belonging to the *Baſſets*, and ſince to the Dukes of *York*, who incloſed here a large Park for Deer. All the Country hereabouts was once *Breden Wood*, now call'd *Breden-Foreſt*; on the Weſt-ſide of which the River *Avon* ſmoothly glides, having its riſe almoſt in the North Limit of this County, and running toward the South. Whilſt it is but ſhallow it runneth at the bottom of a Hill upon which *Malmsbury* is Built, and having receiv'd another Brook, it almoſt compaſſes it round. It is a very neat Town, and in good Repute for the Cloathing Trade. It was for a long time known only by the Name of *Ingelborn*; afterwards, from one *Maildulphus* an Iriſh Scot, a Man of great Learning and ſingular Devotion, it was call'd *Maildulfesbury*, and ſoften'd in proceſs of time into *Malmsbury*. Amongſt *Maildulph*'s Scholars, *Aldhelm* was the moſt Eminent, a Perſon that merited Eternal Honour, not only for his Piety, but his Learning, conſidering the Times he liv'd in. He was the firſt Saxon that ever wrote Latin, and the firſt that taught the Saxons the method of Compoſing Latin Verſe. This Monaſtery (Built by *Maildulph*) was very much enrich'd by the great *Æthelſtan*, whoſe Monument the Inhabitants pretend to ſhew to this day; and beſides many other Learned Men, here was Educated *William*, from this place call'd *Malmsburienſis*, to whoſe Induſtry and Learning the Eccleſiaſtical and Civil Hiſtories of *England* are very much endebted.

Crecklade

High-worth

Lediard Tregoze.

Malmsbu-ry.

Ingelborn

Bede *calls it* Maildulphi Urbs, *others* Meldunum, Maldubury, *and* Malduf-burg.

From *Malmsbury* the *Avon* paſſes to *Dantſey*, not long ſince in the poſſeſſion of the Family of *D'anvers*, of

Dantſey.

of which *Henry D'anvers* was dignified by K. *Jam.* I. with the Title of *Baron D'anvers of Dantſey*, but upon the Attainder of his Brother and Heir Sir *John D'anvers*, King *Charles* II. gave this Town to *James* (then) Duke of *York*, whoſe ſecond Son *James* was created Baron of *Dantſey*; it was afterwards part of Q. *Mary*'s Dowry, and ſince the Revolution belongs to the Earl of *Peterborough* and *Monmouth*.

Six miles from hence the *Avon* receives a little Rivulet which runs thro' *Calne*, an ancient little Town
Calne. on a ſtony Ground, adorn'd with a neat Church; then grown bigger flows to *Chippenham*, a Town of
Chippenham. great note in the Times of the Weſt-Saxons, now famous only for its Market and Church. Q. *Mary* made it a Corporation, conſiſting of a Bailiff and twelve Burgeſſes. Over-againſt this Town, but at
Coſham. ſome diſtance from the River, lies *Coſham*, now a ſmall Village, from whence you may view *Caſtle-*
Caſtle-comb. *comb*, an ancient Caſtle, famous for its Lords the *Walters* of *Dunſtavil*, from whom the *Wriotheſleys*, late Earls of *Southampton*, deriv'd their Pedigree.

The *Avon* runs not far before it receives a little River from the Eaſt, which riſes near the *Caſtle de Vies*, *Deviſes*, or the *Vies*; the *Diviſio* of *Florence* of *Worceſter*, the *Diviſæ* of *Neubrigenſis*. It was once a
call'd alſo Viſæ *and* Wiſæ. noble Caſtle, Built by *Roger* Biſhop of *Salisbury*, in the 11th Century, and ſo ſtrongly Fortify'd by Art and Nature, that *Ralph Fitz-Stephen*, in the War between K. *Stephen* and *Maud*, boaſted that by the aſſiſtance of this Caſtle he wou'd ſubject all the Country between *London* and *Wincheſter*. The Town is very Populous, and is Govern'd by a Mayor, Recorder, *&c.*

The *Avon* encreas'd by this Rivulet, bends its courſe to the Weſt, and preſently another Brook, from the South, runs into it, which gives Name to
Broke. the Houſe call'd *Broke*, formerly the ſeat of the *Paveleys*; Lords of the Hundred of *Weſtbury*, afterwards of the *Willoughby's*, to whom it gave the Title of Baron, as it does now to the Noble Family of the *Grevills*, whoſe Anceſtor Marry'd an Heireſs of that Family. Not far from hence, to the Eaſt, lies *Edindon*, here-
Edindon. tofore *Eaſhandune*, where K. *Alfred* won the moſt glorious

glorious Victory that ever was obtain'd over the ravaging Danes, driving them to that Extremity, that they ſolemnly Swore immediately to depart the Land.

South from hence are *Steeple Lavington*, and *Weſt Lavington*, the laſt a Seat of the Earl of *Abington*, to whoſe Father it fell, by Marrying one of the Heireſſes of Sir *Henry Lee*. The next River the *Avon* receives, is the *Were*, which runs not far from *Weſtbury*, a ſmall Mayor Town, which a late Learned Gentleman, with good grounds judges, to be the *Verlucio* of *Antonine*. Lavington Weſtbury *See the Ad. to C. B. laſt Edit. in Wilts.*

Not far hence, on a Hill, ſtands *Trubridge*, and next *Bradford* (ſo call'd from the *Broad Ford*) places noted for the Cloathing Trade. Here the *Avon* forſakes *Wiltſhire*, and enters into *Somerſetſhire*, running towards the *Bath*. Trubridge Bradford.

From hence the Weſt limit of this Shire goes directly Southward by *Longleat*, the noble Seat of the Antient Family of *Thynne*, now ennobled with the Title of *Viſcount Weymouth*. And *Stourton*, the Seat of the Barons of *Stourton*, the Town takes its Name from the River *Stour*, which riſes here out of ſix Fountains, between which [proper] the *Stourtons* Lords of this Place bear for their Arms, A *Bend*, *Or*, in a Field, *Sable*. Longleat. Stourton.

By *Maiden-Bradley* glides a Rivulet call'd *Deverril* and haſtens to *Werminſter*, an Antient Town, thought by *Cambden* to be the *Verlucio* of *Antonine*, tho' no marks of Roman Antiquity appear here, neither do the diſtances from *Aqæ Solis*, and *Cunetio*, ſuit with *Antonines* Account, all which agree to ſettle it at *Weſtbury* above-mentioned. It is famous for a great Corn Market kept on *Saturdays*. VVerminſter.

From this Place towards the South, North, and Eaſt, all along the middle of the Country, the Downs are ſo wide, that the bounds can ſcarce be diſcover'd, from whence they are call'd the *Plains*; but thinly Inhabited, and heretofore infamous for Robberies. The South Part is watered by two pleaſant Rivers, the *Willey-bourn*, and the *Nadder*, commonly call'd, the *Adder-bourn*. The Firſt having its riſe at *Warminſter*, runs by *Heitesbury*, to a Vil- Salisbury *Plains.*

lage call'd *Willey*, oppoſite to which is ſeen a very large military Entrenchment, call'd by the Neighbouring Inhabitants *Yanesborough Caſtle.*

Yanesborough.

The *Nadder* riſing in the South Border of this Country, with a winding Channel creeps like an * *Adder* (from whence it ſeems to derive its Name) nor far from *Wardour*, a pretty Caſtle, now in the poſſeſſion of the Lords *Arundel*; *John Arundel*, created by King *James* I. Lord *Arundel* of *Wardour*, deſerves an honourable mention for his extraordinary Valour againſt the Turks, for which he was made a Count of the Empire, by *Rodolph* II. Nor leſs Valiant was the Lady *Arundel*, who in 1643, with only 25 Men defended this Caſtle for a week againſt 1300 of the Parliament Forces, and at the laſt yielded on honourable Articles, which they infringed.

* *Naddre is Saxon for an Adder.*

VVardour *Caſtle.*

At the Conflux of theſe Rivers, *Willey* watereth *Wilton* (ſo called from it) once the chief Town of the County: It was formerly called *Ellandunum*, and was a Town of great Note, but is now dwindled by little and little into a ſmall Vilage, but hath yet the honour of a Mayor for its chief Magiſtrate, and the ſtately Houſe of the Earls of *Pembroke* for its Ornament.

VVilton.

But formerly *Sorbiodunum* was, and now *New Sarum* is a great Obſtacle of its Splendor. *Antonine* calls that Town *Sorbiodunum*, which the Saxons afterward *Searisbyrig*, and the Vulgar Latins *Sarum*, and *Sarisburia*; and without doubt *Searisbyrig* was deriv'd from *Sorbiodunum*, the Saxon Word *Byrig* (which ſignifies a Town) being put in the place of *Dunum*, which word the Britans and Gauls uſually added to places of lofty Situation, as was this *Sorbiodunum*. In the Reign of *Henry* III. by reaſon of the Inſolences of the Garriſon Soldiers againſt the Churchmen, and the great ſcarcity of Water, the Churchmen firſt, and the then Citizens began to remove, and ſettle themſelves in a low Ground, ſcarce a Mile diſtant, at the Conflux of the *Avon*, and the *Nadder*, being as it were a Rendezvous of many Waters. When they were remov'd, *Richard Poor* the Biſhop, in a pleaſant Meadow, before call'd *Meriſield*, laid the Foundation of the great Church

Old Saliſbury.

It is called likewiſe Severia, *as the County is* Severina *and* Provincia Severorum. *vid* C. Br. *laſt Ed. p.* 106.

New Saliſbury.

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Church A. D. 1220, which with its high Steeple and double croſs Iſles, ſtrikes a venerable ſurprize in the Spectators, and was in about 43 Years ſpace finiſh'd at great Expence, and Dedicated in the preſence of King *Henry* III. of which Church the Learned *Dan. Rogers* has Elegantly thus written.

Mira Canam, Soles quot continet Annus, in unâ.
Tam numeroſa ferunt, æde, feneſtra micat.
Marmoreaſq; capit fuſas tot ab arte columnas,
Conprênſas horas quot vagus Annus habet.
Totq; patent Portæ quot menſibus Annus abundat,
Res mira, at verâ res celebrata fide.

This Church in a ſhort time ſo increas'd in Ornaments and Revenues, that it maintains a Dean, Chanter, Chanceller, Treaſurer, and *41 Prebendaries, all very well Endow'd. *Mr. Cam. ſays 33, but 'tis an Error.

Whilſt the Biſhop was Building the Church, the Citizens alſo with like Expedition forwarded the City, ſettled the Civil Government thereof, and ſupplied every Street with Water, and fortified the Town with a Ditch on that ſide, which is not defended with the River, and to ſuch Splendor it arriv'd out of the Ruins of the Old *Sorbiodunum*, that (preſently after, by Royal Authority, the High Road into the Weſt being turn'd thro' this Town) it became the Second City in all theſe Parts, very Populous, abounding in Plenty of all things, eſpecially Fiſh, beautified with a fine Council Houſe, which ſtands in a ſpacious well-furniſh'd Market-place.

Salisbury had Earls very early. *Walter de Eareux* Earl of *Roſmar* in *Normandy*, had by the Munificence of *William* the Conqueror very large Poſſeſſions in theſe Parts, which he bequeath'd to his Younger Son *Edward* born in *England*, and Sirnamed of *Salisbury* 1153. whoſe Nephew *Patrick* was the firſt Earl of *Salisbury*: He had for his Suceſſor *William* his Son, whoſe only Daugter *Ela* was Married to *William Longſpee*, Natural Son to *Henry* II. His Son was alſo call'd *William Longſpee*, with whom *Henry* III. being offended, took from him the Title of *Earl* and *Caſtle* of *Sarum*, wherefore his Son, call'd alſo *William*, never enjoy'd the Title of Earl, and had only

Earls of Salisbury.

ore Daughter nam'd *Margaret*, who was however call'd Counteſs of *Salisbury*, and was Married to *Henry Lacy*, Earl of *Lincoln*, by whom ſhe had but one Daughter, *Alice* the Wife of *Tho.* Earl of *Lancaſter*, who being Outlaw'd, King *Edward* II. ſeiz'd upon the Lands which ſhe had made over to her Husband, making *William de Montacute* Earl of *Salisbury*, who by the girding on of a Sword had the ſaid Earldom inveſted in him, and his Heirs for ever. This *William* had two Sons, *William* who ſucceeded his Father in his Honours, and Died without Iſſue, and *John* a Knight (who died before his Brother) the Father of *John* Earl of *Salisbury* who conſpiring againſt *Henry* IV. was ſlain at *Cirenceſter*, *Anno* 1400; however his Son *Thomas* was reſtor'd to his Blood and Eſtate, and was one of the greateſt Generals of his Age, who whilſt he Beſiged *Orleans*, was wounded by a Dart from a *Baliſt*, of which he Died. *Alice* his only Daughter, was Married to *Richard Nevil*, to whom ſhe brought the Title of *Earl* of *Sarum*, who following the *York* Party, was taken Priſoner in a Battle at *Wakefield*, and Beheaded. He was ſucceeded by his Son *Richard* Earl of *Warwick* and *Salisbury*. One of whoſe Daughters *Iſabella* was Married to *George* Duke of *Clarence*, Brother to King *Edward* IV. by whom ſhe had a Son nam'd *Edward*, who was unjuſtly Beheaded in his Childhood by King *Henry* VII. and his Siſter *Margaret* ſuffer'd the ſame Fate at 70 Years of Age by command of *Henry* VIII. For it is a frequent Practice amongſt Princes to put to Death, or perpetual Impriſonment, their Kindred, upon ſlight ſurmiſes which are never wanting, that they and their Poſterity may be the better ſecur'd on the Throne. From that time this Honorary Title ceaſed till 1605, when King *James* I. Created *Robert Cecil* (ſecond Son to *William Cecil* Lord *Burleigh*) Earl of *Salisbury*; in which Family it now continues in the Perſon of *James*, the preſent Earl.

Dr. Heylyn *Hiſt. per* Eleanor.

Weſt Dean. Not far from hence is *Weſt Dean*, late the Seat of Sir *John Evelyn* Knight of the *Surrey* Family now, by its devolution to a Daughter in the poſſeſſion of the Right Honourable *Evelyn Pierrepont* Earl of

Kingſton. Below

Below *Salisbury*, upon the *Avon*, is *Donćton*, which is reported to be a very Antient Corporation, and famous for having been the Seat of *Beavois* of *Southhampton*, for his Valour much celebrated by the Bards, and commonly accounted one of our Worthies. Doncketon.

Going along with the *Avon*, we paſs by *Langford*, a ſtately Seat, belonging to *Henry Hare*, Viſcount *Colerain* in *Ireland*. Then by *Clarendon*, Famous for two Parliaments held here, the one in the Reign of *Henry* II. and the other of *Edward* II. and ſince for giving the Title of *Earl* to *Edward Hyde*, Baron of *Hindon*, Viſcount *Cornbury*, then Lord Chancellor of *England*, who dying at *Roan* in *Normandy Decem.* 19. 1674, he was ſucceeded by his Eldeſt Son *Henry*, now Living. Langford. Clarendon *its Earls.* 20 *April* 1661.

Not far from hence is *Farle*, where St. *Stephen Fox*, one of the Lords Commiſſioners of the Treaſury, out of a reſpect to his Native Place, has Founded an Hoſpital for ſix Old Men, and as many Old Women, with a Maſter, who is to teach a Free-School here, and Officiate in the Church, which he alſo Built anew from the Ground (in the room of an Old ruin'd Chappel) and made it Parochial. Farle.

About ſix or ſeven Miles Northward of *New Sarum*, is *Stonehenge*, a piece of Antiquity ſo Famous, that it has been the admiration of all Ages. It is ſituated on a riſing ground, environ'd with a deep Trench ſtill appearing about 30 Foot Broad: From the Plain it had three Entrances, the moſt conſiderable lying North-Eaſt; at each of which was rais'd on the outſide of the Trench two huge Stones Gate-wiſe; parallel whereunto, on the inſide, were two others of leſs proportion. After one has paſs'd this Ditch, he aſcends 35 Yards before he comes at the Work it ſelf, which conſiſts of 4 Circles of Stones. The outward Circle is about 100 Foot Diameter; the Stones whereof are very large, 4 Yards in heighth, 2 in breadth, and 1 in tickneſs. Two Yards and an half within this great Circle, is a range of leſſer Stones; three Yards farther is the principal part of the Work, call'd the *Cell*, of an irregular Figure made up of two rows of Stones, the outer of Stonehenge.

which consists of great upright Stones, in highth 20 Foot, in breadth 2 Yards, and in thickness 1 Yard. These are coupled at the top, by large Transome Stones, like *Architraves*, which are 7 Foot long, and 3½ thick. Within this was also another range of lesser Pyramidal Stones of about 6 Foot in highth. So much for the Structure, the Opinions of it are divers, *viz.* 1 That it was a work of the Phœnicians. 2 That is was a Temple of the Druido. 3 That it was an old Triumphal British Monument, erected to *Anaraith* the Goddess of Victory. 4 That is was a Monument erected by the Britans, in memory of that valiant Heroine Q. *Boadicia*. 5 That it was a Temple built by the Romans to the God *Cœlum*, or *Terminus*. 6 That is was the Burial Place of *Uther Pendragon*, *Constantine*, *Ambrosius*, and other British Kings; or 7 That it was a Danish Monument erected for a Burial Place, Trophy of some Victory, or for the Coronation of their Kings.

1 *Mr. Sams in his* Brit.
2 *Mr.* Aubry.
3 *a M. S. of Mr.* Andr *Pascalls.*
4 *Author of* Nero Cæsar
5 *Mr.* Inigo Jones.
6. 7. *Opinion of several Authors.*
See the Ad. to Wiltshire *in the* C. B. *last Ed.*

It is now time to pass over the River, upon whose Banks is *Ambresbury*, that is, *The Town of Ambrosius*, once Famous for a Monastery of 300 Monks. About 4 Miles from hence, on this side of the *Avon*, is a Warren call'd *Everly Warren*, noted for a great breed of Hares.

Ambresbury.
Mat. Westm. calls it Pagus Ambr.
Everly Warren.

More Eastward the River *Cunetio*, by the Saxons call'd *Cynetan*, but commonly *Kennet*, has its Source near a Village of the same Name. Here] *Selbury*, a round Hill, rises to a great heighth, and seems by the Fashion of it, to be the Work of Mens Hands: Of this sort are many to be seen in this Country, and are call'd *Barrows*, perhaps rais'd in memory of Soldiers Slain, for Bones are found in them; and I have read that it was a custom of the Northern People, that every Soldier escaping alive out of the Battle, was to bring his Helmet full of Earth towards the raising a Monument for his Slain Fellows.

Cunetio.
Kennet.
Selbury.

At the first this River runs thro' the Fields, in which Stones like Rocks every where appear, between which there sometimes breaks out Water on a sudden like a Torrent, which the Country People call *Hungerborn*, because they say it is a Prognostick of a great Scarcity.

From

From hence the *Kennet* runs to a Town of its own Name, which was the *Cunetio* of *Antonine*, and plac'd 20 Miles from *Verlucio*, at which diſtance that old Town, call'd by the new Name *Marleborough*, formerly *Marleburgh*, is ſeated on the ſide of a Hill from Eaſt to Weſt, on the Banks of the River *Cunetio*. Here was a Parliament held in the 52d of King *Henry* III. and formerly there was a Caſtle here, by the injuries of Time now laid in Ruins. This Place gave the Title of *Earl* to *James* Lord *Ley*, Lord-High-Treaſurer of *England*, created *Feb.* 5, 1 *Car.* I. To whom ſucceeded his Son and Grandſon: But the latter being ſlain in a Sea-Fight againſt the Dutch 1665, and having no Iſſue, the Honour came to *William* his Uncle, who died without Iſſue. It has of late (1689, 1 *W.* and *M.*) been conferr'd upon *John* Lord *Churchill*, who now enjoys it.

Cunetio. Marlborough. *Its Earls.*

The Earls of this Shire have been but few; for, excepting *Weolſthan* before the Norman Conqueſt, it had none that I know of, till *Richard* II.'s Time, who advanced *William le Scrope* to that Dignity: But when that King was Depos'd, this Earl was Beheaded. Some years after he was ſucceeded by *James Butler* Earl of *Ormond*, who had this Title beſtow'd on him by *Henry* VI. but the Houſe of *Lancaſter* declining, he was attainted, and *Edward* IV. conferr'd this Honour on *John Stafford* younger Son to *Humphry* Duke of *Buckingham*, who was ſucceeded by his Son *Edward*, who dying without Iſſue, *Henry* VIII. beſtow'd this Title on *Hen. Stafford* deſcended from the *Buckingham Family*, who alſo died without Iſſue. At laſt it came to the Family of the *Bollens*, by the favour of the ſame K. *Henry* VIII. who created *Tho. Bollen*, Viſcount *Rochford* (deſcended from an Heireſs of *Tho. Butler* Earl of *Ormond*) *Earl of Wiltſhire*, whoſe Daughter *Anne* the King Marry'd; which Match was unfortunate to her Self, her Brother, and Parents, but happy for *England*; for ſhe gave Birth to that moſt Excellent Princeſs Queen *Elizabeth*. But when this *Tho. Bollen* died without Iſſue Male, of grief for the unhappy Fate of his Children, this Title lay dormant till *Edward* VI. conferr'd it on *William Powlet* Lord St. *John* of *Baſing* (19 *Jan.* 1549.

Earls of Wiltſhire.

An. R. III.) whom afterwards he created Marquis of *Winchester* (11 *Oct.* 1551. *An. R.* V.) He was Lord-High-Treaſurer of *England* The Honour has ever ſince remain'd in this Family, and hath lately receiv'd an additional encreaſe, *Charles*, the Father of the preſent Poſſeſſor of theſe Titles, having been created *Duke of Bolton* in *Yorkſhire* (1689, 8 *Apr.* 1 *W.* and *M.*)

This County hath 304 Pariſhes, and ſends 34 Members of Parliament from the Places following.

County.
New Sarum.
Wilton.
Downton.
Hindon.
Heytesbury.
Weſtbury.
Caln.
Devizes.
Chippenham.
Malmsbury.
Cricklade.
Great Bedwin.
Ludgerſhall.
Old Sarum.
Wootton Baſſet.
Marlborough, Each two.

The

The Value of the Eccleſiaſtical Benefices in the County of Wiltſhire.

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
THE Biſhoprick of Salisbury	1367	11	8
The Deanary of the Cathed. Chu. of the ſame	204	10	0
The Precentor of the ſaid Church	99	6	8
The Chancellor of the ſame	56	5	9
The Treaſurer of the ſame	101	3	0
Archdeaconry of Berks	54	18	4q.
Archdeaconry of Salisbury	88	5	4
Archdeaconry of Wilts, with the Chur. of Minty annex'd	70	12	2
Preb. of Cheſmiſter and Bere	120	0	0
p. of Horton	64	13	9
p. of Highworth	62	0	0
p. of Graham als South Grantham in the County of Lincoln	24	5	8
p. of Graham als North Grantham	32	9	0
p. of Bitton	29	0	0
p. of Bedwin			
p. of Chute and Cheſingbury	35	16	2
p. of Fordington in the County of Dorſet and Writhlington in the County of Somerſet	30	3	4
p. of Biſhopſton	19	9	2
p. of South Alton	19	10	0
p. of Husborn	11	2	2
p. of Bemiſter ſecond	22	5	8
p. of Wivelsford and Woodford	25	16	0
p. of Bedmiſter and Ratcliſt	32	0	0
p. of Netherhaven	27	5	6
p. of Church Netherbury	43	12	6
p. of Grimſton and Yatmiſter	32	1	10
p. of North Alton	16	0	0
p. of High Yatmiſter	18	0	0
p. of Lower Yatmiſter	14	13	4
p. of Axford	4	13	4

p. of the

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
p. of the Leſſer part of the Alter	2	0	0
p. of Yatesbury	3	4	2
p. of Warmiſter	7	0	0
p. of Comb and Harnham	29	3	0
p. of Stratford	5	1	11
Subdeanry of the Cathedral Church of Salisbury	1	13	4
p. of Cheiſe Bemiſter	20	2	5
p. of Preſton	17	0	0
p. of Faringdon	43	13	4
p. of Kings Teinton	63	13	4
p. of the Leſſer part of the Altar	6	10	6
p. of Stretton in the Cathedral Church of Salisbury.	35	15	4

Creekelade *Deanary.*

v. Of Wainborough	21	10	6
v. of Swindon	17	0	0
r. of Staunton	10	2	4*ob.*
v. of Somerford Keyns	8	0	0
v. of Stratton St Margaret	8	12	2
v. of Radboure St Mary	17	0	0
v. of Purton	22	17	6
v. of Luddington	17	0	0
r. of Luddington	14	0	0
r. of Lidyard Millicent	17	4	4*ob.*
r. of Lidyard Treygoſe	10	5	4*ob.*
v. of Ingleſham	8	0	0
v. of Hanington	7	0	10
r. of Hinton the Leſs	13	6	8*ob.*
r. of Elingdon	31	4	4*ob.*
v. of Eyſy	11	14	4
r. of Blomeſdon	8	19	0*ob.*
r. of Crekelade	4	14	9
r. of Serncote	4	7	4
r. of Caſtle Eaton	19	0	0
v. of Aſhton Keyns	16	0	0
v. of Latton	8	0	0
v. of Crekelade	78	11	10
v. of Biſhopſton	6	6	8

Averbury

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Averbury *Deanary.*	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
r. Of Alcanings	31	17	0
v. of Staunton	7	0	0
r. of Calſton	4	13	4
r. of Yatesbury	17	3	4
v. of Wotton Baſſet	12	0	0
r. of Winterborn Baſſet	18	9	5*ob.*
r. of Woodborow	10	0	0
r. of Tokenham	5	7	9
v. of Overton	23	0	4
v. of Rowd	6	10	0*ob.*
p. of Newenton	2	15	8
v. of Newenton	7	1	3
v. of Monkton	5	0	0
v. of Helmerton	20	6	8
r. of Heddington	8	14	3
v. of Great Hinton	14	18	10
v. of Biſhop Cannings	17	19	0
p. of Alcannings	13	0	0
v. of Caln	8	5	0
r. of Blackland	3	6	0
r. of Compton Baſſet	13	6	9*ob.*
v. of Cleve Pepard	9	0	0
v. of Bremehill	15	5	0
r. of Bromeham	12	16	0*ob.*
r. of Bechingſtock	7	3	0
r. of Altonberns	6	19	0
v. of Aler	9	0	0
p. of Staunton.	12	11	4
Malmsbury *Deanary.*			
r. Of Brinkworth	23	9	0
r. of Buddeſton St Peter	2	18	2
r. of Lockington	9	7	8*ob.*
r. of Yatton	8	7	0
r. of Northwraxall	15	9	1*ob.*
r. of Okeſey	6	8	1*ob.*
r. of Weſtkington	11	9	9*ob.*
r. of Somerford the Leſs	8	7	1
v. of Seger	7	14	0*ob.*
r. of Sopworth	8	10	4

r. of Staun-

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
r. of Staunton Quinten	10	5	7*ob.*
v. of Sutton	6	3	4
r. of Sherſton Pinckney	3	14	4
v. of Lacock	8	4	0
v. of Great Sherſton	10	2	0
r. of Langley Burrell	12	7	1*ob.*
r. of Littleton Drew	6	9	9
v. of Kemble	11	4	5*ob.*
v. of Kington St Michael	8	9	3
v. of Haukerton	8	10	0
v. of Hullavington	6	13	0
r. of Grullington	13	10	0
r. of Nettleton	18	12	0*ob.*
v. of Weſtport	16	17	9
v. of Minty	7	7	6
v. of Powls in Malmsbury	8	2	1*ob.*
r. of Pole	7	12	5*ob.*
r. of Newenton	8	4	10
v. of Norton	2	19	8
r. of Draycot	6	7	9
r. of Crudwell	17	5	1*ob.*
r. of Chriſtian Malford	27	0	0
v. of Coſham	10	16	0
r. of Garſdon	10	9	8
r. of Foxley	3	17	8
r. of Eaſtongray	6	0	4
r. of Dauntſey	13	6	1*ob.*
v. of Chippenham	14	19	4
r. of Caſtlecomb	9	0	0
r. of Colorn	16	11	10*ob.*
v. of Colorn	9	16	0
r. of Bremilham	4	1	8
v. of Box	15	8	8
r. of Dichbridge	2	9	0
r. of Haſilbury	35	0	5
r. of Aſhley	9	16	5*ob.*
r. of Great Somerford	12	14	5*ob.*
r. of Leighdalamer	8	0	0
r. of Callows.	53	0	4

Pottern

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Pottern *Deanary.*	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
v. Of Northbradley	11	0	0
v. of Milkſham Seen and Erlſtock	38	9	4
v. of Steepleaſton with Sevington	17	2	6
r. of Winfeld	5	16	4
r. of Whaddon	8	4	8
v. of Pottern	20	6	8
r. of Polſholt	6	3	5
r. of Hilprington	16	0	0
v. of Netherhaven	14	6	8
r. of Fittleton	22	19	9ob.
v. of Ensford	19	4	8
v. of Bradford with the Chap. of Weſtwood, Stoke, Winſley, Wraxal, Atworth and Holt to the ſame annex'd	10	1	2
v. of Uphaven	7	16	8
r. of Ruſſel	12	11	6
r. of Monk Farley	7	10	3
r. of Great Chaldfeld	6	0	0
v. of Eaſtlavington	14	2	6
v. of Wilsford	8	17	9
v. of Charlton	6	15	6
v. of Marden	8	17	6
r. of Patney	19	8	4
r. of Cuſton	7	14	1
r. of Broughton Gifford	19	14	8
v. of Biſhop Lavington	11	16	4
v. of Kebell	13	6	6
v. of Erchefaunt	15	15	8
v. of Cheriton	11	0	5
r. of Great Cheverell	15	19	11
r. of Little Cheverell	11	7	3
r. of Trowbridge	20	12	8
p. of Imber	17	9	8
p. of Netherhaven	28	19	0
p. of Erchefaunt.	18	0	0

Marlburgh *Deanary.*

r. Of Ham	12	6	8
r. of Everley	16	4	20b.

r. of Huiſh

	l.	s.	d.
r. of Huiſh	8	6	8
r. of Wotton Rivers	7	10	4
r. of Draicot	6	6	8
v. of Froxfeld	7	16	4
r. of Maningford Brute	10	3	4
v. of Abbots Collingborn	15	7	2
v. of Burbage	7	3	0
v. of St Mary in Marlb.	10	9	4
r. of St Peter in the ſame	12	0	0
v. of Preſhut	8	0	0
v. of Little Bedwin	9	6	8
r. of Great Bedwin	63	13	4
v. of Great Bedwin	8	10	10
r. of Buttermere	10	0	0
v. of Wilmet	6	16	11*ob.*
v. of Milton Lilbourn	7	13	6
r. of Dukes Collingborn	16	6	8
v. of Aldbourn	26	6	2
v. of Chute	10	18	2
v. of Titcomb	6	13	4
r. of Pewſey	26	16	4
r. of Mildnal	17	8	9
v. of St George in Okebourn	14	5	10
v. of St Andrew in Okebourn	15	2	10
r. of Abbots Maningford	9	10	2
v. of Ramsbury	9	13	0
v. of Cheſulden	8	8	8
r. of Chilton Folliot	14	8	8*ob.*
p. of Ramsbury with Baidon	48	11	8
p. of Axford.	2	14	4

Ambresbury *Deanary.*

r. Of Ludgerſhall	11	6	7*ob.*
v. of Great Durnford	9	0	0
r. of Winterborn Cherborgh	12	16	9
v. of Wilsford and Woodford	13	10	0
r. of Boſcomb	13	17	0
v. of Fighelden	14	0	0
r. of Aldington	14	13	4
r. of Chaldrington	11	0	6
r. of Winterſlow	18	13	4

r. of Fighel-

	l.	s.	d.
r. of Fighelden	23	0	0
r. of Langford	4	3	7
v. of Whiteparish	13	7	3
r. of Grinſted	7	10	1
v. of Idmerſton	15	6	0
r. of Tudworth	11	16	1
r. of Weſtdean	19	4	4
r. of Newton Tony	19	13	9
r. of Milleſton	12	15	0*ob.*
r. of Winterbourn Earls	13	9	3
v. of Winterbourn Earls.	10	0	0
p. of Rochefen	13	6	8

Wilton *Deanary.*

v. Of Bulbridge	11	2	0
r. of Fulſton St Peter and Bemerton	24	0	0
r. of Dichhampton	10	0	0
r. of the Bleſſed Mary Wilton	12	15	1*ob.*
v. of South Newton	12	18	4
r. of Fiſherton Auger	13	0	0
v. of Dounton	20	0	0
v. of Alveſton.	10	0	0

Wily *Deanary.*

r. of Wily	21	14	1
r. of Partwood	3	1	5
r. of Stourton	16	2	7
r. of Kingſton Deverell	19	15	0
v. of Deverel Longbridge	11	19	11
r. of Mary Orcheſton	13	13	8
r. of Brixton Deverel	19	0	11
v. of Chiltern Mary	6	0	0
r. of Upton Lovell	17	8	11
r. of Corſley	11	0	10
r. of Shorington	11	0	0
r. of St Peter Sodford	17	15	0
r. of Great Langford	34	0	6
v. of All-Saints Chiltern	7	0	9
v. of Warmiſter	18	0	1
r. of Veny Sutton	21	0	0

r. of Upton

	l.	s.	d.
r. of Upton Skidmore	16	6	11
r. of Boyton	27	17	2
v. of Stapleford	10	0	0
v. of Norton bevet	6	0	8
v. of Fiſherton Delamar	8	17	0
v. of Mere	28	4	4
r. of Great Wiſhford	17	10	8
r. of Stockton	18	2	0
r. of Mary Codford	18	0	0
r. of Biſhopſtrow	11	9	11
v. of Sherſton	8	0	0
v. of Tydulſide	7	16	0
v. of St James Berwick	8	10	0
v. of Winterborn Stoke	11	2	8
r. of Bolſton	8	0	0
r. of Orſton George	19	7	4
r. of Little Langford	7	13	4
v. of Weſtbury	44	16	0
p. of Hildeverel	10	14	10*ob.*
p. of Great Horningham and Tidringt.	19	9	11

Chalk *Deanary.*

r. Of Chekelade	11	5	2
v. of Damerham	25	10	2
r. of Barford	24	2	7
v. of Fiſhbury	18	10	9*ob.*
r. of Denington	15	2	7
r. of Fifeld	7	10	0
v. of Compton Chamberlain	13	0	0
r. of Semeleigh	17	2	7
r. of St John Barwick	26	13	4
r. of Baberſtoke	11	10	1
r. of Odſtoke	11	17	9
r. of Tollard Royal	16	0	0
r. of Teffeound Evias	8	0	0
v. of Burtford	13	0	0
r. of Eblesbourn Wake	18	0	0
r. of Great Knoll	30	0	0
r. of Biſhop Fountell	10	0	0
r. of St Leonard Barwick	8	6	8
r. of St Mary Donghede	30	14	3*ob.*

r. of Foun-

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	l.	*s.*	*d.*
r. of Fountell Gifford	13	10	0
r. of Sutton Maundfeld	13	6	8
r. of St Andrew Donghede	13	6	8
v. of Brodhalk	17	14	0
v. of Burchalk	10	0	0
r. of Foſſount	17	0	0
v. of Dinton	6	8	0
v. of Comb	7	0	0
v. of Biſhopſton	12	1	2
r. of Biſhopſton	19	14	0
r. of Stratford Tony	12	0	0
r. of Chilmark	19	14	4
p. of Little Knoll	8	12	9
p. of Swallowcliff.	8	13	4

To *Thomas Jervoiſe*, Eſq; and *Richard Chaundler*, Eſq; This Shire, for which they are Choſen Knights, is Humbly Dedicated.

Hampſhire.

Its Name. NExt to *Wiltſhire* is that Country, which, by the Saxons, was call'd *Hamptunſcyre*, now commonly *Hampſhire*; the Inland part of which, without doubt, belong'd to the *Belgæ*; the Maritime part to the *Regni*, an ancient People of *Britain*. 'Tis bounded on the Weſt by *Dorſetſhire* and *Wiltſhire*, on the *Limits.* South by the Ocean, on the Eaſt by *Suſſex* and *Surry*, on the North by *Barkſhire*. 'Tis very Fruitful in Corn, in ſeveral places well Wooded, and very *Soil.* rich in Paſturage, and ſtor'd with all Sea Commodities, being very commodiouſly ſituated for Traffick by its many Creeks and Havens. It is thought to have been the firſt that was reduc'd to the Power of the Romans, and to have been Conquer'd by *Veſpaſian*.

In the Deſcription of this County, I ſhall firſt begin with the Weſt-ſide, and having ſurvey'd the Sea-coaſts, and the Rivers that run into the Ocean, ſhall paſs on to the more Inland parts.

River Avon. Near the Weſtern bounds of this County runs the *Avon* with a gentle ſtream, which, at its firſt entrance into this County, meets with the Ford of *Cerdick*, formerly call'd *Cerdick's Ford*, from *Cerdick* a Cerdicks Ford. Valiant Saxon, now contracted into *Chardford*; hence the River runs along by *Regnewood* or *Ring-* Regnum. *wood*, which was that *Regnum*, a Town of the Ringwood *Regni*, mention'd by *Antonine*, as we may well ſuppoſe, from the courſe of the Itinerary, the remainder of the old Name, and the ſenſe of the preſent; for *Ringwood*, in the Saxon Dialect, ſeems to ſignifie *the Wood of the Regni:* This Place was formerly of great Note, but now only famous for a good Market.

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West
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ket. The *Avon* paſſing from hence receives the River *Stour*, where, at the meeting of the two Rivers, ſtands a Populous little Market-Town, now call'd *Chriſt-Church*, from the Church ſo Dedicated; but formerly from its ſituation between two Rivers, *Twinamburn*, for the ſame reaſon as the *Interamna* in *Italy*. It was formerly ſtrengthen'd with a Caſtle, and adorn'd with an ancient Church of Prebendaries, which flouriſh'd till the Diſſolution of Monaſteries by *Henry* VIII. Below this Town the *Stour* and the *Avon* joining in one Channel, empty themſelves by one mouth into the Sea, which *Ptolemy* call'd *The Mouth of the River Alaun*. On the Eaſt-ſide of this River, *William* the Conqueror deſtroy'd all the Towns, Villages, and Churches, and, turning out the poor Inhabitants, made a Foreſt for Wild Beaſts, of more than thirty Miles in Circuit, which the Engliſh at that time call'd *Ytene*, We, *New-Foreſt*; wherein are nine Walks, and to every one a Keeper. It has two *Rangers*, a *Bowbearer*, and a *Lord Warden*, which Office formerly belong'd to the Earls of *Arundel*, but is at preſent in the hands of His Grace the Duke of *Bolton*. On the North-ſide of this Foreſt is the Oak that Buds on *Chriſtmas-Day*, and Withers again before Night; it was order'd by K. *Charles* II. to be Rail'd round.

Chriſt-Church.

New Foreſt.

Oak Budding on Chriſtmas Day.

That ſo great a Tract of Land, as this Foreſt is, might not lie Defenceleſs, *Henry* VIII. began to Fortifie it with Caſtles; for in that Neck of Land, from whence is the ſhorteſt paſſage to the *Iſle of Wight*, He Built *Hurſt-Caſtle*, which commands the Sea on every ſide; and more Weſtward he built another ſtrong Fort, call'd vulgarly *Calſhot*, inſtead of *Caldeſhore*, to ſecure the Entrance of *Southampton-Bay*; for here, by the diſtance of the two Shores, and by the oppoſite ſituation of the *Iſle of Wight*, is form'd a very commodious Harbour, which *Ptolemy* calls, The Mouth of the River *Triſanton*, inſtead of *Traith Anton*, that is, *The Bay of Anton*; for that the River, which we now call *Teſt*, was formerly call'd *Ant*, or *Anton*, we may infer from the Towns which lay upon it, *viz. Antport*, *Andover*, &c. On this Port is ſituated *Southampton*, between two Rivers, once

Hurſt Caſtle.

Calſhot Caſtle.

Southampton.

famous for the number and neatneſs of its Buildings, for the Riches of its Inhabitants, and a vaſt Concourſe of Merchants, Fortify'd with a double Ditch, ſtrong Walls, with ſeveral Battlements; but the Town is now very much decay'd; for having loſt its Trade, it has loſt moſt of its Inhabitants, and the once ſtately Houſes of Rich Merchants are now dropping to the Ground, and only ſhew its ancient Greatneſs. There is now a Dock here for the Building of Men of War; in which place Roman Coins have been frequently dug up. For the better Defence of the Harbour *Richard* II. Built a ſtrong Caſtle of ſquare Stone on a high rais'd Mount. Memorable is that Action of the Powerful *Canute*, King of *England* and *Denmark*, done here, by which he reprov'd the Baſeneſs of a flattering Courtier, who pretended that all things wou'd Obey his Royal Will and Pleaſure. *He order'd a Chair to be ſet for him on the Shore* (ſays *Henry* of *Huntingdon*) *and ſaid to the Sea, flowing up to him, thou art under my Dominion, and the Land on which I ſit is mine, nor has any one Diſobey'd me without Puniſhment; therefore I command thee not to come upon my Ground, nor to wet the Feet of Me, thy Lord and Maſter:* But the diſrepectful Waves ſoon came up, and wet his Royal Feet; upon which he ſtept back, and ſaid, *Let all the Inhabitants of the World know, that the Power of Monarchs is a vain and empty thing, and that none deſerves the Name of King, but he whoſe Will, by an Eternal Law, the Heaven, Earth, and Sea Obey; nor wou'd he ever after ſuffer the Crown to be put upon his Head*, &c.

To the North-Eaſt of this *Southampton* ſtood once another Town of the ſame Name, which was the *Clauſentum* of *Antonine*, as ſeems probable from the diſtance of *Regnum* on one ſide, and *Venta* on the other.

Of thoſe Rivers, between which *Southampton* is plac'd, the Weſtern one, now call'd *Teſt*, riſing out
Andover. of the Foreſt of *Chute*, paſſes to *Andover*, in Saxon *Andeaſaran*, that is, *The Ferry or Paſſage of the River Ande:* It is a very populous Corporation, where is a Free-School, Founded by *John Hanſon* A. D. 1569, and an Hoſpital for the Maintenance of ſix Men,

Built

Built and Endow'd by Mr. *John Pollen*. After this the *Teſt* receives a ſmall Stream call'd *Wallop*, or *Wellop*, from whence the ancient Family of the *Wallops* Knights, who live near it, take their Name. Hence the River runs in ſearch of *Brige*, or *Brage*, an ancient Town, plac'd by *Antoninus* nine Miles from the old *Sorbiodunum*; at which diſtance, between *Salisbury* and *Wincheſter*, not far from its own Banks, it finds a ſmall Country Village, call'd *Broughton*: If that was not the old *Brage*, I am of opinion, that it was entirely demoliſh'd, when *William* the Conqueror turn'd all theſe parts into the Foreſt before-mention'd. Then *Rumſey*, in Saxon *Rumſeg*, is viſited by this River, which immediately runs into *Southhampton Bay*, at the *Vadum Arundinis*, as *Bede* calls it, which is interpreted *Redford*, but now from the *Bridge*, where the Ford was, is call'd *Redbridge*. The other River which flows by the Eaſt ſide of *Southhampton*, ſeems to have been call'd *Alre*, 'tis now call'd *Itchin*, from a Pariſh of that Name near its Head; upon it lies *Alresford*, which on *May-Day*, 1601, was deſtroy'd by a Fire that began in ſeveral parts of the Town almoſt at the ſame time, and burnt down their Market-houſe and Church, but moſt of the Houſes and the Market-houſe are Rebuilt. From this place to *Alton* there goes all along a Roman Highway, part of which makes a Head to an extraordinary great Pond here at *Alresford*; and nearer the River's Head are three noble Seats, *Chilton-Candover* built by the late Sir *Robert Worſly*, the *Grainge* by the late Sir *Robert Henly*, and *Abbotſton* by the late Duke of *Bolton*. Near *Alresford* lies *Tichborn*, which gives Name to an eminent and ancient Family.

The Family of the Wallops.

Rumſey.

Redbridge

Itchin River.

Alresford.

Tichborn.

On the Weſtern Bank of this River is ſeated the famous City of the *Britiſh Belgæ*, call'd, by *Ptolemy* and *Antoninus*, *Venta Belgarum*, by the Britans, to this day, *Caer-Gwent*; by the old Saxons *Wintanceſter*; by Latin Writers *Windonia*; and by us, at this time, *Wincheſter*. There are different Opinions concerning the Etymology of its Name, but I am of the ſame with our Countryman *Leland*, who derives it from the Britiſh *Gain* or *Guen*, that is, *White*, as *Caer Gwin*

Wincheſt.

the *white City*; for this *Venta* (as are two more of the ſame Name, *Venta Silurum*, and *Venta Icenorum*) is ſeated in a Soil of Chalk and whitiſh Clay. This City was, doubtleſs, very famous in the Roman Times; for here it was the Roman Emperors ſeem to have had their Imperial Weaving Houſes; for in the *Notitia*, there is mention'd a *Procurator* or Governor of the *Cynegium Ventenſe* in *Britain*, which *Jacobus Cujacius* reads *Gynæcium*, and interprets it the *Royal-Weavery*.

During the Saxon Heptarchy this place was the Palace of the Weſt-Saxon Kings, adorn'd with ſtately Churches, and honour'd with an Epiſcopal See, and endow'd by King *Ethelſtan* with the Privilege of ſix Money Mines. In the Norman Times it very much flouriſh'd, and the Archives or Publick Records were kept in it; and *Edward* III. ſettled here a Publick Mart for Cloth and Wool, which we call the *Staple*. At this time the City is pretty Populous and well Water'd; ſtretching from Eaſt to Weſt, and contains above a Mile and a half within the compaſs of its Walls, which have ſix Gates, opening every way to large Suburbs. At the South ſide of the Weſt Gate ſtood an ancient Caſtle, in the place of which is now a Royal Palace, begun by K. *Charles* II. 1683, but being unfiniſh'd, remains only the Model of a more noble Deſign. There was intended a large Cupolo thirty Foot above the Roof, which would have been ſeen a great way to Sea, and alſo a fair Street leading to the Cathedral Gate in a direct Line from the Front of the Houſe, for which, and for the Parks, the Ground was procur'd. The South-ſide is 216 Foot, and the Weſt 326. 'Tis ſaid to have Coſt 25000 *l.* already. Almoſt in the middle of the City, *Kenelwach*, King of the Weſt-Saxons, Built (as *Malmsbury* writes) a Church, in which place was afterwards Erected a Cathedral, Built after the Model of the firſt, but much more ſtately. In this See from *Wina*, whom the ſame *Kenelwach* made firſt Biſhop, there have been a long Succeſſion of Perſons no leſs Eminent for Wealth and Honour than Piety and Devotion, and, by a peculiar Privilege, are Chancellors to the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*,

Biſhops of Winchester.

bury, and Prelates of the Garter. Some of theſe, at great Expence, have Beautify'd and Enlarg'd this Church. At the Eaſt ſide of the Cathedral ſtood a ſtately Palace for the Biſhops, call'd *Wolveſey*, which was ſeiz'd on in the late Civil Wars, and pull'd down, to make Mony of the Lead and other Materials; but ſince the Reſtoration, Biſhop *Morley* laid out 2300 *l.* on a very handſom Structure for that uſe, and dying before it was finiſh'd, left 500 *l.* to compleat it. Over the Door is this Inſcription. *Biſhops Palace.*

Georgius Morley Epiſcopus has Ædes propriis Impenſis de novo Struxit, A. D. 1684.

In the South Suburbs is a neat College, which *William Wickham* Biſhop of this See (the greateſt Patron and Encourager of Learning that was in *England*) Erected for a publick School, which has afforded great numbers of Learned Perſons in the Church and State: In this are genteely maintain'd, a Warden, ten Fellows, two Maſters, and ſeventy Scholars. *College of William Wickham.*

As to the Earls of *Wincheſter* (to paſs by *Clito*, a Saxon, who at the coming in of the Normans was depriv'd of this ancient Honour) King *John* created *Saer Quincy* Earl of *Wincheſter*, who was ſucceeded by *Roger* his Son, who dy'd without Iſſue Male. A long time after this, *Hugh le Deſpencer* was honour'd with this Title, during Life only, by *Edward* II. A pretty while after this, by the Bounty of *Edward* IV. *Lewis de Bruges*, a Pelagian, Lord of *Gruthuſe*, and Prince of *Steenhuſe* (who had entertain'd this Prince when he fled thither for Refuge) obtain'd this Title, with Arms not very different from thoſe of *Roger de Quincy*, which, after the Death of *Edward* IV. he ſurrender'd up to *Henry* VII. Afterwards *Edw.* VI. honour'd *William Pawlett*, Lord-Treaſurer of *England*, with a new Title of Marquis of *Wincheſter*; for whoſe Succeſſors the Reader is referr'd to the Earls of *Wiltſhire*. *Earls of Wincheſter.*

From *Wincheſter*, more to the Eaſt, the River *Hamble*, which *Bede* calls *Homelea* from a large Mouth, is pour'd into the Sea; *Bede* ſays it runs through the *Hamble.*

Solente. Country of the *Jutes* into the *Solente*, ſo he names the Channel between *Britain* and the *Iſle of Wight*; into which, at certain hours, two oppoſite Tides coming up with great violence from the Ocean, meeting here, caus'd ſo great an Admiration in our Forefathers, that they reckon'd it one of the wonders of *Britain*. Into this Channel another ſmall River is empty'd, which riſing near *Warnford*, runs between the *Foreſt of Waltham*, and that of *Bere* along by Tichfeild. *Tichfeild*, where was formerly a ſmall Monaſtery built by *Peter de Rupibus*, Biſhop of *Wincheſter*, wherein was ſolemnized the Marriage between *Henry* VI. and *Margaret* of *Anjou*. Here was formerly the Seat of the *Wriotheſlys*, Earls of *Southampton*.

Portſey. Thence the Shore turning and winding about, the Iſland call'd *Portſey* makes a Creek or Haven.

This Iſland is above 14 Miles in Circuit, and at high Tide is ſurrounded by Sea Water, of which they make Salt, and it is joyn'd to the Continent by a Bridge; and here, at the Entrance into the Harbour, our Anceſtors built a Town, which was thence call'd *Portſmouth*; which in War time is very Populous, and is now reckon'd one of the principal Chambers of the Royal Navy, being well furniſh'd on ſhore with Docks wet and dry; Store-houſes, Rope-Yards, and all other materials and requiſites of all kinds, for the Building, Rigging, and Arming, Victualling, Repairing, and compleat fitting the Sea Ships of the greateſt Rates: It has alſo Dwelling Houſes, and ample Accomodations for a Commiſſioner, and all the ſubordinate Officers, and Maſter-Artizans, needful for the Service of the Navy, both in Peace and War: It is a Place of great ſtrength both to the Sea and Land. This Place gave the Title of Dutcheſs to *Loviſe de Queronolle*, one of the Miſtreſſes of King *Charles's* II. created *Aug.* 19. 1673, Dutcheſs of *Portſmouth*.

Havant. Hence from *Portes-Bridge* on a winding Shore is *Havant*, a ſmall Market Town; and near it is *Warblinton*, once a beautiful Seat of the Earls of *Salisbury*, now the Family of *Cottons* Knights. Before theſe lie two Iſlands, one call'd *Haling*, the other

Toorney,

Thorney from the *Thorns*, each has its Pariſh Church. In ſeveral places on this Shore they make Salt of the Sea Water that comes up; it is at firſt of a pale and green Colour, but by their Art they boil it to a pure White. Farther from the Sea lie the *Meanvari*, whoſe Country, with a very little alteration of the Name, is now divided into three Hundreds, *Meansborow*, *Eaſtmean*, *Weſtmean*, within which is a rais'd Hill, encompaſs'd at the top with a large Trench, and call'd *Old Wincheſter*. There bordered on theſe the *Segontiaci*, who ſubmitted themſelves to *Caſar*, and liv'd in the Hundred of *Holeſhot*, in which we meet with *Aulton*, a Market Town, and *Baſingſtock*, a well frequented Market, with a very handſom Chappel, dedicated to the Holy Ghoſt, built by *William* the Firſt, Lord *Sands*, who lies their buried. Below this, to the Eaſt, lies *Baſing*, famous for its Lords of that Name, St. *Johns*, *Poinings*, and *Paulets*. Near this place we ſee the *Vine*, a neat Houſe of the Lord *Sands*, ſo call'd from *Vines*, which we have had more for Shade, indeed, than Fruit in *Britain* ever ſince the time of the Emperor *Probus*. Near this to the South-Eaſt lies *Odiam*, having a Palace of the Kings, and was once famous for being a Priſon of *David* the 2d King of Scots.

Meanvari.

Segontiaci.

Baſing-Stoke.

Baſing.

Vines firſt brought into England.

Odiam.

Higher up among the *Segontiaci*, on the Nothern edge of that Country, lay formerly the City of the *Segontiaci*, *Vindonum*, which loſing its old Name, took that of its Inhabitants; for it was call'd by the Britans *Caer-Segont*, that is, *The City of the Segontians*, but we at this day call it *Silceſter*: Our Hiſtorians write, That in this City was the Inauguration of our Warlike King *Arthur*, and ſoon after the place was demoliſh'd, either in the Saxon Wars, or when *Athelwolph*, Rebelling againſt King *Edward* his Brother, aſſiſted by the raging Danes, ruin'd all this Country as far as *Baſing-Stoke*.

Vindonum.

Silceſter.

More Northwards, in the very edge of this County, you ſee *Kings-clear*, a well frequented Market Town; *Sidmanton*, the Seat of the family of *Kingſmils* Knights, and *Burgh-Clear* that lies under a Hill, the top of which is a Military Camp (ſuch as our Anceſtors call'd *Burgh*) encompaſs'd with a large Trench,

Burgh-clear.

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Trench; and there being a commanding Proſpect from hence over all the County round, a Bacon is here fix'd, which by Fire gives notice to all the Neighbouring parts of the coming of an Enemy. Theſe kind of Watch-Towers we call *Beacons*, from the old word *Beacnian*, that is, *to Becken.*

This County has had very few Earls beſides thoſe of *Wincheſter* before-mention'd. In the beginning of the Norman Times, our *Bogo*, or *Beavoiſe* had this Title; he was a Man of great Courage and Conduct in War. From his Time we read of no Earl of this County till *Henry* VIII. who created *William Fitz-Williams*, in his Elder Years, Earl of *Southampton*, and Lord High Admiral of *England*; but he ſoon dying without Iſſue, *Edward* VI. beſtow'd the Title on *Tho. Wriotheſly* Lord Chancellor of *England*, who was ſucceeded by *Henry* his Grandſon, and he by *Thomas Wriotheſly* his Son, who upon the Reſtoration of K. *Charles* II. was created Knight of the Garter, and made Lord-High-Treaſurer of *England*. He was thrice Marry'd, but left no Iſſue Male behind him, nor any to Inherit his Title; ſo that, in the Year 1675, *Charles Fitz-Roy*, Eldeſt Son to the Dutcheſs of *Cleaveland*, had this Honour of Duke of *Southampton*, among other Titles, conferr'd upon him.

Earls and Duke.

There are in this County 253 Pariſhes, and 18 Market-Towns; and hence are ſent to Parliament 26 Members, *viz.*

County.
Wincheſter.
Town of Southampton.
Portſmouth.
Yarmouth.
Petersfeild.
Newport in the Iſle of Wight.
Stockbridge.
Newton.
Chriſt Church.
Lymington.
Whitchurch.
Andover, Each two.

Iſle

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The Horse
No Mans land
S H
Black R.
Hellin
Bins bridg
East Foreland
Isle
Yaverland
White Cliffe
Sandome C.
Moße
1 2 3

Iſle of Wight.

TO this County of *Southampton* belongs an Iſland which lies Southward in length, oppoſite to it; the Romans formerly call'd it *Vecta*, *Vectis*, *Victeſis*, *Ptolemy*, Ουϊκτνονς, the Britans *Guith*, the Engliſh Saxons *Witland*, and *Wicth-ea* (for they call'd an Iſland *Ea*) We at this day call it, *The Iſle of* Wight. 'Tis ſeparated from the Continent of *Britain* by ſo ſmall a Channel, which they formerly nam'd *Solent*, that it ſeems to have been joyned to it; from the nearneſs of the Situation, and the likeneſs of the Name, we may judge this *Vecta* to be that *Icta*, which (as *Diodorus Siculus* writes at every Tide ſeem'd to be an Iſland; but at the Ebb, the Ground between this Iſland and the Continent was ſo dry, that the ancient Britans carry'd their Tin over thither in Carts, in order to Tranſport it into *France*.

A modern Author thinks it takes its Name from the Jutes, *once Poſſeſſors of this Iſland, called by* Bede Vitæ, *and in Saxon* Witæ.

This Iſland from Eaſt to Weſt, is like a Lentil, or of an Oval Form, in length 20 Miles, and in the middle 12 Miles broad; the ſides lying North and South. To ſay nothing of the Fiſh in this Sea, The Soil is ſo very Fertile, that much Corn is tranſported thence: There is every where plenty of Rabbets, Hare, Partridge, and Pheaſants; it has alſo a Foreſt and two Parks well ſtock'd with Deer. Through the middle of the Iſland runs a long Ridge of Hills, which affords plenty of Paſture for their Sheep, whoſe Wool, next to that of *Lempſter* and *Cotſwold*, is eſteem'd the beſt, and is ſo valu'd by the Clothiers, that the Inhabitants make good Advantage of it. In the North part is good Paſturage, Meadow-Ground, and Wood; the South part is almoſt all Corn-Land, enclos'd with Ditches and Hedges: In *Bede*'s Time there was reckon'd to be in it 1200 Families; now it has 36 Villages, Towns and Caſtles; and as to its Eccleſiaſtical Government, is under the Juriſdiction of the Biſhop of *Vincheſter*; but as to its Civil, under the County of *Southampton*.

The Places of greateſt Note are, *Newport*, the beſt Market-Town in the Iſland, formerly call'd *Medena*, and Newport.

and *the New Borough of Meden*, whence the whole County, as it lies Eaſt and Weſt, is divided into *Eaſt-Meden* and *Weſt-Meden*; this *Newport* gave the Title of Earl to *Montjoy Blunt* (created *Auguſt* 3. 4 *Car.* I.) who was ſucceeded in the ſame Honour by his Son and Heir *George Blunt*, and he by his Brother *Henry*. Then *Caresbrook-Caſtle*, Built by *Whitgar* a Saxon, and call'd *Whitgaraburh*, corruptly *Caresbrook*; 'tis an old Caſtle in the midſt of the Iſland; it was very eminent in the Saxon Times, and lately for the Impriſonment of *Car.* I. *Brading* another Market-Town. *Newton* and *Yarmouth*, Mayor Towns, that ſend Burgeſſes to Parliament, and *Godſhill*, where *J. Worſly* founded a School for the Education of Youth: On the North-Eaſt ſide ſtands *Sandham Caſtle*, ſtrengthen'd, like the reſt, with pieces of Cannon. This Iſland is well Fortify'd both by Nature and Art; for it is ſurrounded with a continu'd Ridge of Rocks; ſome alſo lie under Water all along before the Iſland, and are very incommodious to Sailors; and if there be any place convenient for an Enemy to Land, it is according to old cuſtom ſecur'd by Stakes faſten'd into the Ground. But it is not ſo well fortify'd by its Rocks or Caſtles, as by its Inhabitants, who are naturally Bold and Courageous; and by the daily Diligence and Care of the Governor, are ſo perfect in Military Exerciſe, that they are Maſters of whatever is requiſite in a Soldier: The Iſland it ſelf can raiſe 4000 ſuch Men in time of War; beſides, there are 3000 of the *Hampſhire* Militia, and 2000 of the *Wiltſhire*, appointed to be always ready for the Defence of the Iſland. As to the Lords of this Iſle, after *William Fitz-Osborn* (who was *William* the Conqueror's Mareſchal and Earl of *Hereford*) had Conquer'd it and was firſt Lord of it, and was ſlain in the Wars in *Flanders*, and his Son *Roger* Attainted and Baniſh'd, it fell to the King; and *Henry* I. gave it to *Richard de Ridvers* Earl of *Devonſhire*, and with it the Fee of the Village of *Chriſt Church*; but his Son *Baldwin*, in the troubleſome Times of King *Stephen*, was turn'd out by the ſaid King; yet his Poſterity regain'd their ancient Right; at length, *Iſabel*, Widow to *William de Fortibus*,

Caresbrook Caſtle.

Brading.

Rocks, *the Needles*; *Shingles*, *Owers*, *Mixon*, *Brambles.*

See the Earls of Devonſhire.

bus, Siſter and Heireſs to *Baldwin*, the laſt Earl of *Devonſhire* of this Family, was, againſt her Will, forc'd to deliver up all her Right herein, to *Edw.* I. Since that Time, the Kings of *England* have kept the Poſſeſſion of this Iſle, and *Henry de Beauchamp*, Earl of *Warwick*, was, by *Henry* VI. *Crown'd King of the* Iſle of Wight, *and afterwards Entitled firſt Earl of all* England. But this new and extraordinary Title ceas'd with him. Afterwards *Richard Wideville*, Earl of *Rivers*, was made Lord of the *Iſle of Wight* by *Edward* IV. and *Reginald Bray* receiv'd it to Farm (as the Lawyers call it) for the Yearly Rent of 300 Marks, from *Henry* VII. who had a great Affection for him; beſides theſe, it has had for it its Lords, a Noble Family, call'd *de Inſula*, or *Liſle*, one of whom, in the Reign of *Edward* II. was Summon'd to Parliament, under the Name of *John de Inſula Vecta*, that is, *The Iſle of Wight*.

The Value of the Eccleſiaſtical Benefices in the County of Southampton.

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
Biſhoprick of Wincheſter	3885	3	3*ob.*
Archdeacon of Wincheſter.	67	15	2*ob.*

Deanary of Wincheſter.

Hoſpital of the Holy Croſs near Wincheſter	84	4	2
H. of the St Mary Magdalen	16	16	2*ob.*
r. of St Maurice Wincheſter	6	7	6
r. of St Lawrence of the ſame	6	5	0
r. of St Mary of Callender	6	18	11
r. of St George of the ſame	3	6	8
r. of St Peter of the ſame	3	13	4
r. of St Mary de Wood	2	0	0
r. of St Peter	3	4	0
r. of St Clements of the ſame	6	12	4
r. of St Thomas of the ſame	7	4	3
r. of St Peter	14	9	8*ob.*
r. of St Michael	5	17	10
r. of Winnall	2	9	4
v. of St Barthol.	5	6	8
r. of Kinggate	6	6	9
v. of Twyford	12	12	6
r. of Moreſted	5	19	10
r. of Stoke Biſhop	14	7	4
r. of Compton	23	6	8
v. of Hurſley	9	0	0
v. of Chilcomb	8	6	8
r. of Crawley	35	13	4
r. of Wick	12	19	0*ob.*
r. of Worthy-mortimer	15	12	1
v. of Sperſhot	16	10	1
r. of Lamſton	2	13	4
r. of Farley.	10	12	1

Andover

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Andover *Deanary.*	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
Preb. of Wherewell	44	11	0
v. of Wherewell	14	0	0
v. of Andover	17	4	4
r. of Penyton	9	12	7
r. of Way	26	0	0
r. of Fyfield	11	12	9
r. of Kimpton	25	12	9
r. of Tudworth	14	15	1
v. of Shipton	8	0	0
r. of Quarley	15	12	9
r. of Greately	15	9	1*ob.*
r. of Over Wallop	27	5	11
v. of Nether Wallop	13	13	4
v. of Goodworth	10	0	0
r. of Upclatford	22	0	0
p. of Husburn Terant'	41	9	0
v. of Husburn Terant'	8	13	4
r. of Eneham	10	0	0
r. of Crokſeaſton	12	13	4
v. of Comb	6	13	4
r. of Facomb	26	1	9*ob.*
r. of Ninkinnold	7	0	5
p. of Middleton	18	9	4
v. of Middleton	8	0	0
r. of Ludſheff	12	19	7
r. of Thurkſton	15	12	9
r. of Munxton	14	12	9
r. of Abbotſham	42	17	4*ob.*
v. of Amport	25	2	9*ob.*
v. of Whitchurch	13	12	6*ob.*
v. of Husborn Prior	12	19	2*ob.*
r. of Boroughclear	30	0	0
r. of Highclear	7	13	4
r. of Eaſtwoodhay.	21	5	10

Alresford *Deanary.*

r. Of Alresford	49	12	8*ob.*
r. of Cheriton	66	2	4*ob.*
r. of Ovington	9	10	0
r. of Eaſton	26	6	8

r. of Brown

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
r. of Brown Candover	23	4	*oob.*
r. of Martyr Worthy	15	10	1
r. of Kings Worthy	19	11	9
r. of Bighton	19	8	1
v. of Sutton	19	10	*oob.*
r. of Abberſton	6	13	4
r. of Bradley	8	13	4
v. of Preſton	10	0	0
v. of Nutley	8	0	0
r. of Chilſton Candover	6	6	1
r. of Swarwotton	4	5	1
r. of Brandon	8	14	9
r. of Avington	11	11	9
r. of Henton	19	11	9
Priory of Itchen Abbey	4	6	8
r. of Itchen Abbey	14	1	4
r. of Itchen Stoke.	6	13	4

Alton *Deanary.*

r. Of Alton	35	17	8
r. of Hedleigh	21	4	7
r. of Bramſhot	18	9	*oob.*
r. of Colmer	22	9	4
r. of Gretham	6	5	10
r. of Bentworth	14	10	4
v. of Selborn	8	2	0
r. of Laſſeham	6	18	8
r. of Eaſtiſtede	16	0	*oob.*
r. of Farington	18	5	11
r. of Chawton	11	5	4*ob.*
r. of Shalden	9	15	8
v. of Newton	13	10	2*ob.*
v. of Froyl	11	12	1*ob.*
r. of Hertley Maudet	10	1	8*ob.*
v. of Empſhot	5	16	4
Eaſtworthan Chap. of Sherborn	13	18	0
Chawton Chap.	2	11	8

Baſingſtoke *Deanary.*

v. Of Wintey Hartley	4	10	7*ob.*

v. of Ba-

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
v. of Baſingſtoke	30	16	4*ob.*
r. of Skewers	5	10	9*ob.*
r. of Silcheſter	9	5	11
v. of Bramley	7	3	3
r. of St John Sherborn	9	7	11*ob.*
v. of St John Sherborn	7	0	0
v. of Monk Sherborn	8	0	7*ob.*
r. of Sherefield	11	3	5
r. of Newenham	17	16	8*ob.*
r. of Hartley Waſpill	6	16	8
r. of Stratford Turges	6	10	1
r. of Stratford Say	24	13	7*ob.*
v. of Heckfield	16	12	11
r. of Everſley	11	7	10
r. of Farnborough	7	12	10
r. of Elvetham	7	17	2
r. of Winchfield	8	16	10*ob.*
r. of Dogmersfeld	9	6	8
v. of Crondall	22	5	6
r. of South-warnborough	14	12	2
v. of Odyam	23	11	5*ob.*
r. of Turnworth	8	18	9
r. of Winſlade	6	12	0
r. of Ellisfield	8	3	6
r. of Cluddeſden	10	16	1
r. of Fairby	9	12	5*ob.*
r. of Dumer	14	12	2
r. of Okeley	11	13	11
r. of Stephenton	11	4	4
r. of Aſhe	9	11	4*ob.*
Eſcrop Chap.	2	0	0
r. of Dean	10	8	9*ob.*
r. of Laverſtock	8	10	0
v. of Kings-clear	17	9	6*ob.*
r. of Wolverton	13	2	8
v. of Wooton	10	2	2
v. of Heryard	7	6	4
r. of Worting	8	17	7*ob.*
r. of Baghurſt	7	12	0
r. of Hammington	6	6	4*ob.*
r. of North-waltham	15	13	4

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
r. of Overton	29	19	2*ob.*
Chap. of Ewehurſt.	1	6	8

Somborn *Deanary.*

v. Of Romſay	20	17	11*ob.*
r. of Shilbolton	26	19	2*ob.*
r. of Howghton	27	12	6*ob.*
v. of Micheldever	26	13	4
r. of Stokecherity	15	13	5
v. of Barton Stacy	8	1	8
p. of Leckford	9	0	0
v. of Leckford	8	16	9*ob.*
v. of Langſtock	10	15	0
v. of Kings Somborn	21	1	9
r. of Aſhley	7	16	0*q.*
r. of Broughton	37	9	11*ob.*
r. of Weſtiderl	8	5	9
r. of Montisford	14	18	11
r. of Shirfield	6	10	1
v. of Wellow	5	0	0
p. of Tymsbury	35	12	8*ob.*
r. of Mychelmerſh	26	12	6*ob.*
r. of Wonſton	46	15	6*ob.*
Eling Chap.	2	0	0

Fordingbridge *Deanary.*

v. Of Wittlesbury	5	13	2
v. of Fordingbridge	30	2	2*ob.*
v. of Boldre	11	2	0*ob.*
v. of Milford	20	12	11*ob.*
v. of Chriſtchurch	16	0	0
v. of Sopley	12	16	9
v. of Ringwood	75	5	5
v. of Elingham	8	4	9
r. of Menſted	7	12	4
North-charford Chap.	5	13	4

South-

Southampton *Deanary.*	l.	s.	d.
v. Of the Holy Croſs in the Town of Southampton	12	1	9
v. of St Michael of the ſame	12	11	8ob.
r. of St John	5	6	8
r. of St Lawrence	7	9	9
r. of All-Saints of the ſame	8	1	8ob.
r. of Milbrook	10	6	1
v. of Eling	11	17	10
r. of Dipden	5	12	11
r. of Nurſling	13	11	9
r. of North-ſtoneham	20	12	0
r. of Botely	5	10	2
v. of Hownd	5	4	7
Præcentor in the Church of St Mary near Southamp.	37	5	3
r. of Falley	34	13	4
v. of South-ſtoneham.	12	0	0

Drokinsford *Deanary.*			
v. Of Portſmouth	5	10	0
v. of Titchfield	6	17	3
v. of Farham	8	12	5ob.
r. of Alverſtock	21	5	10ob.
r. of Havaunt	24	5	10ob.
v. of Hamulden	26	19	0q.
v. of Eaſtmean	35	1	6ob.
r. of Weſtmean	30	17	10ob.
r. of Meanſtock	46	2	10ob.
r. of Exton	10	5	10ob.
r. of Waltham	26	5	10ob.
r. of Upham	11	12	0ob.
r. of Buriton	32	16	8ob.
r. of Chawton	20	0	8
r. of Clanfield	11	0	0
v. of Katherington	9	5	8
r. of Blendworth	6	7	8ob.
r. of Warblington	19	9	4
v. of Hayling	8	9	10
r. of Bedhampton	10	3	7

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	l.	s.	d.
r. of Forlington	9	13	3ob.
r. of Widley	7	0	0
v. of Portſey	12	0	0
v. of Wimerling	7	11	8ob.
v. of Porcheſter	6	0	0
r. of Rowner	6	0	00b.
r. of Wickham	8	2	8ob.
r. of Warmford	21	9	3ob.
r. of Drokinsford.	17	19	2ob.

Deanary of the Iſle of Wight.

r. Of Brightſtone	32	3	2ob.
Chap. of the Holy Ghoſt	7	9	4
r. of Calborn	19	2	6ob.
v. of Carisbrook	23	8	0
v. of Arreton	15	14	9
v. of Newchurch	9	18	8
v. of Breading	18	18	9
r. of Yaverland	5	6	10ob.
r. of Bonechurch	6	15	3
r. of Mottiſtone	11	16	3
v. of Goddeſhill	37	17	5
r. of St Lawrence	3	8	2ob.
r. of Nighton	20	7	1
r. of Kingſton	5	4	6
r. of Shorewell	20	0	2
r. of Freſhwater	19	8	4
v. of Thoreley	6	18	9
v. of Shalfleet	12	2	3
r. of Gatecomb	25	16	2
r. of Whippingham	10	1	8
r. of Wootton	6	4	2ob.
r. of Chale	14	3	11
r. of Benſted	1	7	0
v. in the Fort	7	0	0
Chap. of Brook	1	18	8
v. of Shorewell	17	7	9
v. of Yarmouth.	4	10	10

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In the Iſle of Guernſey.	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
r. Of St Peters Gate	12	0	0
r. of St Salvator	10	0	0
r. of St Mary in the Fort	10	0	0
r. of St Sampſon	5	0	0
v. of the Vale	6	13	4
r. of St Andrew	6	13	4
r. of St Peter du Boves	11	0	0
r. of St Martin	11	0	0
r. of the Foreſt	7	0	0
r. of Tortenvall	5	0	0
v. of Leighow	5	0	0
v. of St Briocus	0	12	0
p. of the Abbey	4	6	8

Attrebatii.

THE Attrebatii, *as in* France, *ſo likewiſe in* Britain, *Border upon the* Belgæ: *That Name is now diſus'd, and the Country is call'd* Barkſhire; *but it ought to be granted (ſince* Cæſar *tells us, that the Foreigners which came out of* Gallia Belgica, *poſſeſs'd the Sea-coaſt of* Britain, *yet retained the Names of their own Countries) that theſe* Attrebatii *came hither from among the* Attrebatii *in* Gaul, *who Inhabited the Maritime parts of* Gaul, *viz. That Country which lies oppoſite to our* Attrebatii. *Whence this Name firſt deriv'd, is yet a matter of Diſpute; it is enough for me, that I have ſhewn from whence they came into* Britain; *let others ſearch for the Etymology of their Name.*

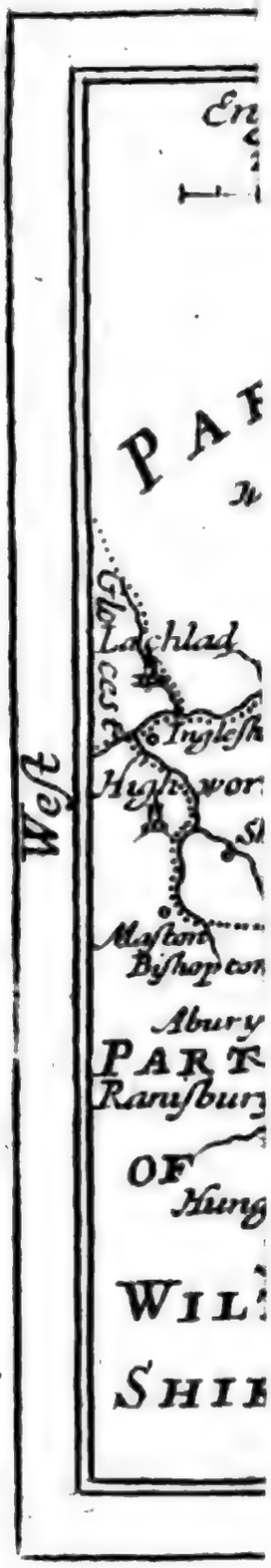
To Sir *Humphry Forſter*, Bar. and *Richard Nevil*, Eſq; This Shire, for which they are Choſen Knights, is Humbly Dedicated.

Barkſhire.

The Name. THat Country which is now call'd *Barkſhire*, was by the Latin Writers term'd *Bercheria*, and by the Engliſh-Saxons * *Berrockſcyre*; which Name *Aſſerius Menevenſis* derives from *Berroc*, a certain Wood, where Box grew in great plenty; Others from an Oak disbark'd (for ſo the word *Berroc* ſignifies) to which, when the State was in extraordinary Difficulties, the Inhabitants were wont to reſort, and conſult about publick Matters. The North ſide of this County is water'd by the winding (but pleaſant)

* Bearwuc ſcyre. Bearruc-ſcyre. Barruc-ſcyre.

Limits.



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pleaſant) Streams of the * *Iſis*, or *Ouſe*, which firſt parts it from *Oxfordſhire*, and afterwards from *Buckinghamſhire:* The South ſide, where it looks towards *Hampſhire*, is waſh'd by the River *Kenet*, till it runs into the *Thames*; the Weſt part, where it borders upon *Wiltſhire*, and is broadeſt, as likewiſe in its middle parts, is very Rich and Fertile, eſpecially where it ſinks into a Valley, which is call'd the Vale of *Whitehorſe*, from a ſhape of a *white Horſe* fancy'd on the ſide of a whitiſh Chalky Hill; the Eaſtern part, which touches upon *Surry*, is perfectly Barren, or, at leaſt, bears very little, and is very much taken up with Woods and Foreſts.

* *The Author, or the Additions to the Great* Camb. *will not allow this River ever to have been ſo called, but the* Terms *from its Fountain head. See him here & in* Wiltſh.

On the Weſt ſide, near the *Ouſe*, ſtands *Farendon*, ſeated high, formerly noted for its Fortification, now for its Market: From hence the *Ouſe* making its way Northward with a great compaſs, paſſes many Villages of little note, till winding backwards again, and dividing its ſtream, it comes to *Abbendon*, a handſom and well frequented Town, call'd firſt by the Engliſh-Saxons *Sheoveſham*, then *Abbendune*, no doubt, from the Abbey which *Ciſſa*, King of the Weſt-Saxons built there. This Abbey was ſoon after Demoliſh'd by the Ravaging Danes, but recover'd it ſelf by the Bounty of King *Edgar*; and afterwards, by the Induſtry of the Norman Abbots, grew to that Magnificence, as to vie with any Abbey in *England* for Riches and Greatneſs; but the Town, tho' it depended, for a long time, on the Abbey, yet ſince the Year 1416, when *Henry* V. built Bridges over the *Ouſe*, and turn'd the High Road hither for a ſhorter cut, it was ſo much frequented, as to be reckon'd one of the principal Towns of this County, and is now the Shire Town for all Publick Buſineſs, having a Mayor, and much enriching it ſelf by ſteep'd Barley ſprouting and chitting again, which the Greeks call *Byne*, and We *Malt*. This Town has a Noble Market-houſe of Free-ſtone, Erected ſome few Years ſince, and was honour'd, by affording to the Right Honourable *James Bertie* Lord *Norreys*, the Title of Earl, who is ſucceeded by his Son *Mountague Bertie*, Earl of *Abingdon*.

Farendon.

Abington.

Abendon. *that is*, Abbatis Mons.

Abington, Abbatis oppidum.

Abingdon *is thought, by more than one, to be the ancient* Cloſeſhoo, *where two Synods one in* 742, *the other in* 822, *were held.*

Near *Abington*, the little River *Ock* gently flows into the *Ouſe*, it riſes in the Vale of *Whitehorſe*, ſcarce a mile or two from *Kingſton Liſle*, formerly the Poſſeſſion of *Warin de Inſula*, or *Liſle*, a Noble Baron, from whom it paſs'd the *Talbots*, *Greys*, *Brandon*, *Plantagenet*, and *Dudleys*, to the *Sydneys*, where it now remains.

Puſey. Thence this River *Ock*, juſt now mention'd, runs between *Puſey*, ſtill in the Poſſeſſion of a Family of that Sirname, and held by a *Horn* given to their Dench-worths. Anceſtors by *Canutus* the Dane; and the two *Dench-worths*, hard by, where two noble and ancient Families have long flouriſh'd, *Hide* at *South-Denchworth*, and *Fettiplace* at *North-Denchworth*: After this the *Ock* receives a nameleſs Rivulet, which flows out of the ſame Vale, about Wantage. *Wantage*, anciently a Royal Vill, and the Birth-place of the famous King *Alfred*; it was made a Market-Town by the Intereſt of that Valiant Soldier *Foulk Fitz-waring*, on whom *Roger Bigod*, Earl-Marſhal of *England*, beſtow'd it for his Courage and Conduct in War.

Sinodun. The *Ouſe* leaving *Abingdon*, receives the River *Tame* out of *Oxfordſhire*, and making a viſit to *Sinodun*, an high Hill, defended with a deep Ditch, where, in ancient Times, was a Roman Fortification; it paſſes to the once chief City of the *Attrebatii*, call'd by *Antoninus*, *Galena Attrabatum*, by *Ptolemy*, *Galena*, for that is the right, and not *Gallevæ*, as is in ſome Copies; I am of opinion that it was ſo call'd in the Britiſh Tongue, as it were *Guall-hen*, that is, the Old Fort, the Name being ſtill kept, and *Ford*, from a ſhallow place in the River being added to it; the Saxons call'd it *Guallengaford*, and *Wallengaford*, and we now by contraction Wallingford. *Wallingford*: It was formerly Wall'd about, and, as may be ſeen by the Tract, was a good mile in compaſs; it had a Caſtle ſeated on the River, very Large, well Fortify'd, and thought Impregnable, but 'tis now Demoliſh'd; the Inhabitants believe it was Built by the Danes, but I rather think by the Romans, and that it was deſtroy'd by the Saxons and Danes, and recover'd it ſelf under *Lords of* Wallingford. *William* I. at which time *Wigod*, an Engliſhman, was Lord of *Wallingford*: But Peace between King *Stephen* and King *Henry* II. being concluded at this Place,

Place, and the terrible Quarrel ended, this Honour of *Wallingford* came to the Crown; yet afterwards, in the Reign of *Henry* III. it belong'd to the Earl of *Cheſter*, and then to *Richard*, King of the Romans, and Earl of *Cornwall*, and to his Son *Edmund*, but he dying Iſſueleſs it came again to the Crown, and was annex'd to the Dukedom of *Cornwall*; ſince when it hath fallen much from its ancient Greatneſs; for it cou'd once boaſt of 14 Churches: However their Malt Trade, and the convenience of ſending Corn and other Commodities by Water to *London*, do ſtill ſupport it; and of late years 'tis very much encreas'd, both in Buildings, and Number of Inhabitants It is a Corporation, govern'd by a Mayor, and ſix Aldermen, who are Juſtices of the Peace within the Borough; there is alſo a Free-School and a Market-houſe, wherein the Mayor and Juſtices keep the Quarterly Seſſions.

From hence Southward the *Thames* gently glides between very fruitful Fields, by *Mouleſford*, which King *Henry* I. beſtow'd on *Gerald Fitz-Walter*, from whom is deſcended the noble Family of the *Carews*; not far hence is *Aldworth*, where are certain Tombs and Statues, larger than ordinary, much wonder'd at by the Common People, as if they were the Pourtaits of Giants, when they are only thoſe of the Knights of the Family of *De la Beche*, who had a Caſtle here. And now at length the *Thames* meets the *Kenet*, which, at its firſt entry, after it has left *Wiltſhire*, runs beneath *Hungerford*, formerly call'd *Ingleford Charnam-ſtreet*, a ſmall Town, and ſeated in a moiſt place, but yet gave Name and Title to the Honourable Family of the Barons *Hungerford*. This Town is particularly famous for the beſt Trouts; the Conſtable, who is Annually Choſen, is Lord of the Mannor, and holds it immediately from the King. From hence the River *Kenet*, taking its courſe between *Hemſted Marſhall*, which anciently belong'd to the Marſhalls of *England*, and *Benham Valence*, belonging once to *Valence* Earl of *Pembroke*, comes to *Spinæ*, that old Town mention'd by *Antonine*, which keeping its Name, is call'd *Spene*; but inſtead of a Town is now a poor little Village, ſcarce a mile from

Mouleſford.

Hungerford.

Spene.

Newbury. from *Newbury*, that is, the New Borough, a noted Town, which roſe out of its Ruins. This is a very handſom well-built Town, and much enrich'd by Cloathing; well ſeated on a Plain, having the River *Kenet* running through it; and is further Famous for the Engagements between *Charles* I. and the Parliament Army. The River *Kenet* paſſes on from hence, receiving by the way the little River *Lamborn*, which at its Riſe gives Name to a ſmall Market Town: From thence this little River runs beneath *Dennington*, call'd alſo *Dunnington*, a little, but neat, Caſtle,

Dunnington. ſituated on the Brow of the Woody Hill, and enjoying a fine Proſpect, once the Reſidence of our famous Engliſh Poet *Jeoffry Chaucer*.

But now the *Kenet* having run a long way, and

Aldermaſton. paſſing by *Aldermaſton*, flows into the *Thames*, having firſt, with its windings, encompaſs'd a great part of *Reading*. This little City or Town of *Reading*, call'd in Saxon *Readijge*, for the neatneſs of its Streets, the fineneſs of its Buildings, and its Riches, ſurpaſſes all Towns of this County. It was formerly very famous for the Cloathing Trade, but the convenience of the River giving great Encouragement to the Malt Trade, they now apply themſelves principally to that, and find it turn to ſo good Account, that their Employment about Cloth is in a great meaſure laid aſide; for whereas they had formerly Sevenſcore Clothiers here, their Number now is but very ſmall. It had a Caſtle, and a famous Abbey, Founded by K. *Henry* I. where he, his Queen and Daughter were Bury'd, but neither are now to been ſeen.

Scarce half a mile from *Reading*, the *Kenet* joyns the *Thames*, which being enlarg'd, ſpeads it ſelf to the

Sunning. North, paſſing by *Sunning* a ſmall Village, but which hath been the See of Eight Biſhops; nor far from whence ſtands *Lawrence Waltham*, where the Foundations of an old Fort are to be ſeen, and Roman Coins are often digg'd up. Then the *Thames* runs by *Biſtleham*, contracted now into *Biſham*, once a Lordſhip of the Knights *Templers*.

The *Thames* now leaving *Biſham*, fetches a com-

Maidenhead. paſs to a Town call'd formerly *Southealington*, now *Maidenhead*. This is not a Town of very great Antiquity,

quity, but upon the Building a Wooden Bridge here, it began to have Inns, and to be ſo frequented as to outvie its Neighbouring Mother *Bray*, a much ancienter Place. I have long been of the opinion, that the *Bibroci*, who ſubmitted themſelves to *Cæſar*, inhabited theſe part; and why not? There are very clear and plain remains of the Name; *Bibracte* alſo in *France* is now contracted into *Bray*; and not far from hence *Cæſar* croſs'd the *Thames* with his Army, at which time theſe parts ſubmitted to him. Among theſe *Bibroci* ſtands *Windeſore*, in Saxon (perhaps from the *winding Shore*) *Wyndleſhora*, as it is term'd in K. *Edward* the Confeſſor's Charter, who made a Grant of it to *Weſtminſter*, but *William* the Norman brought it back to the Crown: Scarce any Royal Seat can have a more pleaſant Situation; for from an high Hill it hath a moſt pleaſant Proſpect round about; Its Front over-looks a large Valley, checquer'd with Corn Fields and Green Meadows, cloath'd every where with Groves, and water'd with the gentle *Thames*: Behind it ariſe high Hills, neither craggy, nor too high, adorn'd with Woods, and as it were dedicated by Nature it ſelf to *Hunting*. The pleaſantneſs of it hath caus'd many of our Kings to retire thither; and here was Born that Potent Prince, King *Edward* III. who Built New from the Ground, a Caſtle, equal in Bigneſs to a City, Fortify'd with Ditches, and Towers of ſquare Stone; and having ſoon after ſubdu'd the French and Scots, kept at the ſame time *John* King of *France*, and *David* King of *Scots*, Priſ'ners here. This Caſtle is divided into two Courts; the inner, which looks towards the Eaſt, contains in it the King's Palace, than which nothing can be more ſtately and magnificent; on the North ſide, where it looks down to the River, Q. *Elizabeth* added a moſt pleaſant Terrace Walk: The outer Court hath at its entrance a noble Chappel, conſecrated by K. *Edward* III. to the Bleſſed Virgin *Mary* and St. *George* of *Cappadocia*, but brought to its preſent Magnificence by K. *Edward* IV. and Sir *Reginald Bray*. Here *Edward* III. for the Encouragment of Military Virtue, Inſtituted the moſt Noble Order of Knights (as ſome ſay) from his own Garter given for the

Bibroci.

Windſor.

Order of the Garter.

the *Word* in a Battle where he prov'd Succeſsful, which he ſtil'd *Knights of the Garter*. They wear on their left Leg, a little below the Knee, a *blue Garter*, with this Motto Embroider'd in Letters of Gold, in French, *Honi Soit qui Maly Penſe*, and faſten the ſame with a Buckle of Gold, as a token of Concord and ſtrict Amity: Others attribute it to the Garter of the Queen, or rather of *Joan* Counteſs of *Salisbury*, a Lady of extraordinary Beauty, that fell from her as ſhe was Dancing, and the King took it up from the floor; at which the Nobles ſmil'd; whereupon the King told them, that, in a ſhort time, great Honour ſhould be paid to that Garter. There are others that make the Invention of this Order much ancienter, fathering it upon K. *Richard* I. and perſuading themſelves, that *Edward* only reviv'd it; but how truly I know not. However, the greateſt Princes in Chriſtendom have reckon'd it a very great Honour to be Choſen, and ſince its firſt Inſtitution, there have been admitted into this Order (which conſiſts of 26 Knights) many Kings, beſides our Kings of *England* who are call'd *Sovereigns* thereof, not to mention Dukes, and other Perſons of the greateſt Quality. On the left ſide of the Chappel are the Houſes of the Warden or Dean, and the 12 Prebendaries: On the right ſide is a Building of the nature of the Grecian *Prytaneum*, in which 12 aged Soldiers, Gentlemen Born, are Maintain'd, who conſtantly wear a ſcarlet Gown, reaching down to their Ancles, over which is a purple Mantle, and are oblig'd to be at Divine Service, and to Pray daily to Almighty God for the Knights of the Order. Between the two Courts is a high riſing, on which the *Round Tower* ſtands; and hard by it ſtands another lofty Tower, call'd *Winchester Tower*, from *William* of *Wickham*, Biſhop of *Winchester*, whom *Edward* III. made Overſeer of the Work. Under the Caſtle, to the Weſt and South, lies the Town, large and populous, which, ſince the Time of *Edward* III. is very much encreas'd; and the other, which ſtands farther off, now call'd *Old Windſor*, hath, by degrees, fallen to decay. Here is nothing
Eton. elſe worth notice but *Eaton*, which lies oppoſite to *Windſor*, on the other ſide of the *Thames*, and is join'd

to

to it by a Wooden Bridge: It hath a fine College, Founded by K. *Henry* IV. in which, beſides the Provoſt, eight Fellows, and the Choir, ſixty Scholars are maintain'd *Gratis*, taught Grammar, and in due time, preferr'd to the Univerſity; but this is reckon'd to be in *Buckinghamſhire*. There remains nothing now to be ſaid of *Windſor*, but that the Kings of *England* have always had a great Affection for the Place, on the account of its delightful Situation; but none more than K. *Charles* II. who was at very great Expences in Beautifying and Adorning the Caſtle with curious Paintings, and many other Improvements.

The reſt of *Barkſhire* that is Southward from *Windſor*, and is ſhadow'd with Woods and Groves, is commonly call'd *Windſor Foreſt*, and is but thinly planted with Villages (of which *Okingham* is the moſt famous for its Bigneſs and Cloathing Trade) but is well ſtor'd every where with Game. Now ſince we have mention'd *Foreſt*, if you would ſeriouſly know what a *Foreſt* is, and whence the Name, take it in the Words of the *black Book* of the Exchequer. *A Foreſt is a ſafe Dwelling for Beaſts, not every ſort, but for ſuch as are Wild; not in every place, but in ſome certain and fit for the purpoſe*; whence 'tis call'd *Foreſta*, quaſi *Fereſta*, that is, *Ferarum Statio*: And, indeed, 'tis incredible how much Ground the Kings of *England* have ſuffer'd to lie waſte, and ſet apart for the ſhutting up of Deer, or, as Writers term it, *Afforeſted*; and for their Preſervation they have impos'd very ſtrict Laws, and appointed *a chief Ranger, or Foreſter*, to take Cogniſance of all Matters relating to *Foreſts*, and may puniſh with loſs of Life or Limb any one that ſhall Kill the Deer in a Chaſe or Foreſt. Theſe things being too Inhumane, have often been the occaſion of great Troubles; till, by the revolt of the Barons, *The Charta de Foreſta* was extorted from *Henry* III. wherein having Abrogated thoſe ſevere Laws, he granted others more Equitable, to which thoſe that Live within the Limits of the Foreſt, are at this day bound to conform. Afterwards, two Juſtices were appointed for theſe Cauſes, of whom one preſides over all the Foreſts on this ſide *Trent*,

Windſor *Foreſt.*

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Trent, the other over thoſe beyond it, as far as *Scotland*, with great Authority.

This County hath had its Earls but lately, the firſt being *Francis Norris*, created *Jan.* 28. 1620, but he dying without Iſſue Male, it was conferr'd on *Thomas Howard*, Viſcount *Andover*, who was ſucceeded by *Charles* his Son and Heir, and this *Charles* by *Thomas Howard* his Brother.

Earls.

There are in this County 140 Pariſhes; and it ſends 9 Members to Parliament, *viz.*

County	2
New Windſor	2
Reading	2
Wallingford	2
Abingdon	1

The Counties we have now Travell'd over; that is, thoſe of the Danmonii, Durotriges, Belgæ, *and* Attrebatii, *while the Saxons Reign'd in* Britain, *fell to the Kingdom of the* Weſt-Saxons, *which they, in their Language, call'd* Weſt-Seaxna-rie: *Theſe, at length, in the maturity of the Engliſh Empire, reduc'd the Saxon Heptarchy into a Monarchy; which nevertheleſs, afterwards, through the Sloth of their Kings, quickly decay'd, and eaſily vaniſh'd.*

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The Value of the Eccleſiaſtical Benefices in the County of Berks.

Deanary of Wallingford.	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
R *Ectory* of St Leonard in Wallingford, with the Chap. of Stowell	7	12	6
r. of St Peter of the ſame	6	1	1
r. of St Mary Major of the ſame	4	0	0
v. of Stretely	10	7	6
v. of Cholſey	18	9	8*ob.*
r. of Brightwell	44	17	10*ob.*
v. of Baſſildon, with the Chap. of Aſhamſted.	17	14	3

Reading *Deanary.*

r. Of Uſton	11	3	0
v. of Woolhampton	7	17	6
v. of New Windſor	15	3	4
v. of Old Windſor	8	6	7
v. of Winkfeld	8	5	10
v. of Lawrence Waltham	7	6	8
v. of Waltham Abbey	10	13	4
v. of Berfeld	13	6	8
v. of Wargrave	13	13	4
r. of Tydemerſh	5	2	4
v. of Tylehurſt	11	15	2
r. of Sulhamſted Baniſter	6	5	0
r. of Sulhamſted Abbey	10	6	0
r. of Sullam	6	4	1
r. of Sonning	20	6	11
v. of Sbunningfeld	20	3	0
v. of Stratfeld Mortimer	8	19	4
r. of Remnam	20	1	0
v. of St Giles in Reading	14	17	0
v. of St Lawrence of the ſame	16	0	0
v. of the Bleſſed Virgin in Reading	11	4	3
r. of Purley	12	17	3*ob.*
r. of Pangborn	10	0	0

r. of Pad-

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
r. of Padeworth	6	6	8
r. of Engelfeld	11	12	7*ob.*
v. of Hurley	6	13	4
r. of Finchhamſted	12	9	3
r. of Eaſthamſted	9	1	3
r. of Arburfeld	7	19	10
r. of Cluer	14	0	11
v. of Cokeham	14	14	1*ob.*
v. of Beneham	7	17	0
r. of Burfeld	14	10	1
r. of Bradefeld	19	7	7*ob.*
r. of Binfeld	18	17	0
v. of Braye	25	4	4
v. of Buſtelſham	8	0	6*ob.*
r. of Barkham	5	15	6
v. of Aldermaſton	12	12	8
p. of Ruſtcombe Southbury	6	13	4
p. of Ruſtcombe Northbury.	6	13	4

Abingdon *Deanary.*

r. Of Burwardſtote	21	2	7*ob.*
r. of Eaton Haſtings	18	17	0
v of Colleſhull	17	18	11
v. of Cokeſwell	7	8	0
v. of Shrevenham, with the Chap. of Longcot and Watchfeld	20	0	0
r. of Aſhebury	30	12	6
v. of Aſhebury	11	18	0
v. of Offington, with the Chap. of Balking and Woolſton	20	19	10*ob.*
r. of Compton Beacham	9	18	8
r. of Shalingford	17	8	10
r. of Hatford	12	17	3
r. of Sanford, with the Chap. of Goſey	21	1	10*ob.*
r. of Puſey	8	12	9
v. of Buckland	18	4	6
v. of Sparhold, with the Chap. of Fuller and Kingſton Liel	20	2	2
r. of Childry	33	14	7

p. of For-

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
p. of Formingdone	42	10	4
v. of Kings Letcombe, with the Chap. of Eaſthollow and Weſthollow	10	13	10
r. of Letcomb Baſſet	15	0	2
r. of Lokinges	31	10	0
v. of Ardington	8	7	9
v. of Weſthendreth	8	19	8
r. of Eaſthendreth	15	5	1
v. of Dencheworth	7	10	10
v. of Hanny, with the Chap. of Lidford	22	12	6
r. of Henton	23	7	5
r. of Longwotth, with the Chap. of Charney	27	1	9
r. of Fifeld	15	1	2
r. of Kingeſton Bagpuz	10	6	4
v. of Hagborn	15	10	7*ob.*
v. of Stevington	9	5	2
r. of Leighe	4	17	2
r. of Tubney	3	1	10
r. of Appulton	13	4	0
r. of Sonningwell	12	14	5*ob.*
r of Wightham	7	15	2
v. of Conmor, with the Chap. of Lawrence Hinxſey, South Hinxey and Wheton	24	17	0
v. of Sutton, with the Chap. of Appleford	18	13	4
v. of Earl's Wittenham	12	12	5*ob.*
r. of Abbot's Wittenham	17	9	8
r. of Dudecote	20	12	4*ob.*
v. of Harwell	12	4	2*ob.*
r. of Chilton	13	8	4
r. of South Morton	12	15	4
v. of North Morton	7	17	8
r. of Aſton Torald	10	12	10
v. of Marcham	14	15	6*ob.*
v. of St Helling in Abingdon, with the Chap. of Radley and Draiton	29	11	1
r. of St Nich. in Abingdon	7	0	0
v. of Blewbury	16	6	10

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
v. of Faringdon	14	1	1
r. of Milton	17	9	5
v. of Wanting	35	2	8
p. of Blewbery.	54	0	0

Newbury *Deanary.*

v. Of Lauborne	10	11	9*ob.*
v. of Eaſtgarſton	13	6	8
r. of Weſt Shifford als Great Shifford	14	2	4*ob.*
r. of Little Shifford	9	11	2
r. of Welford, with the Chap. of Wikeham	35	15	3
r. of Boxworth	20	0	0
v. of Spene	14	0	9
r. of Shawe	12	11	8
r. of Enborne	10	0	0
r. of Hamſted Marſhall	12	14	5*ob.*
r. of Woodhaie	4	4	0
r. of Inckpen	11	14	5*ob.*
v. of Kentbury	20	0	0
r. of Avington	8	0	0
v. of Budon als Bedon	6	10	8
r. of Peyſiner	12	11	11*ob.*
r. of Catmer	5	5	6
r. of Farnborow	12	8	3*ob.*
r. of Brightwalton	11	14	11*ob.*
r. of Weſt Ildeſley	22	7	0
r. of Newbury	38	16	9*ob.*
v. of Thatcham, with the Chap. of Greeneham and Migeham	19	17	6
v. of Brimpton	6	18	2
r. of Waſinge	3	11	10
v. of Chadilworth	9	4	6
r. of Eaſt Ildeſley	22	13	4
v. of Compton	11	14	3*ob.*
v. of Aldeworth	0	15	11*ob.*
v. of Hampſted Norris, with the Chap. of Langley	9	18	11*ob.*

r. of Yat-

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
r. of Yattenden	14	6	8
r. of Staneford Dauley	8	2	8
r. of Fridelſham	8	0	0
r. of Buckilbury, with the Chap. of Merſton	17	0	0
v. of Chevely, with the Chap. of Erewinterborne and Leakehamſted	26	11	1
v. of Hungerford	9	13	4
v. of Shalborne	14	17	4
v. of Chouſley	18	9	8*ob.*

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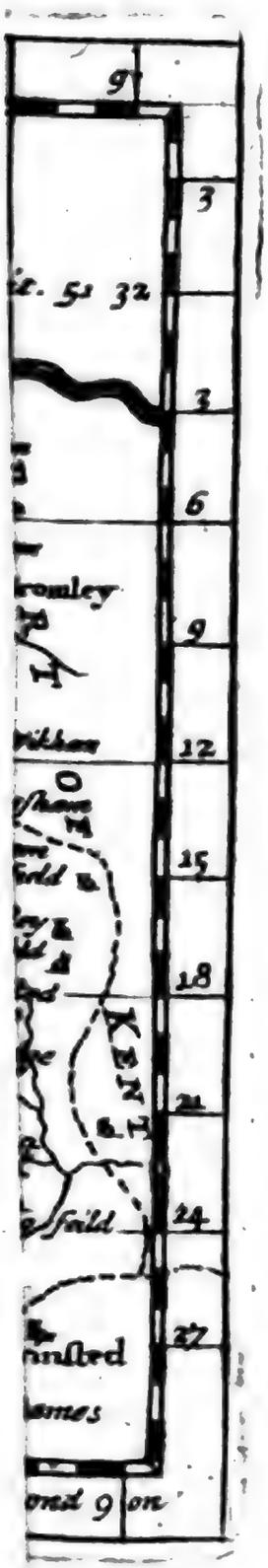

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Regni.

NExt *the* Attrebatii, *to the Eaſt, the* Regni, *call'd by* Ptolemy Ρῆγνοι, *Inhabited thoſe Counties we now call* Surrey *and* South-Sex, *with the Sea-coaſts of* Hampſhire. *As to the Etymology of the Name of* Regni, *'tis very dubious; but as to the Saxon Names,* South-Sex *is from the* South-Saxons; *and* Surrey *from their* Southerly Situation on a River: *For that* Suthrey *has no other meaning, no one can deny, that conſiders how* Over-rhey, *in the old Saxon, ſignifies* Over the River.

To Sir *Richard Onſlow*, Bar. and *John Weſton*, Eſq; This Shire, for which they are Choſen Knights, is Humbly Dedicated.

Suth-rey.

SUrrey call'd by *Bede*, *Suthriona*, commonly *Suthrey* and *Surrey*; by the Saxons, from its ſituation on the South-ſide of the River, *Suth-rea*, from *Suth* which is *South*, and *Rea* a River. *Its Name.* On the Weſt it joins to *Barkſhire*, and *Hampſhire*; on the South to *Suſſex*; on the Eaſt to *Kent*; and on the North is waſh'd and parted from *Middle-ſex* by the River *Thames*. *Bounds.* The County is not over large, yet Rich enough where it lies upon the *Thames*; and where it's an open Champain, 'tis Fruitful enough, and plentifully produces Corn and Hay, eſpecially towards the South, where a continu'd Vale runs along, call'd formerly, from the Woods, *Holmſdale*, which an intermixture of Woods, Fields, and Meadows, renders *Holmſdale*

renders extream Delightful. Here and there are long Ridges of Hills: The Parks are every where ſtor'd with Deer, and the Rivers abound in Fiſh; which two afford the agreeable Pleaſures of Hunting and Fiſhing.

Chertſey. *In Sax.* Ceortesige.

The *Thames*, to keep pace with the ſtream of it, has no ſooner bid adieu to *Barkſhire* than it glides to *Chertſey* (call'd by *Bede*, *Ceroti Inſula*, or the *Iſland* of *Cerotus*) but is ſcarce now a *Peninſula*, unleſs in Winter.

In this place *Frithwald*, a petty King of *Surrey*, and *Erchenwald* Biſhop of *London*, Built a Monaſtery, which for ſome time was the Burying-place of that moſt Pious King *Henry* VI. whom, the *York* Family, after they had deſtroy'd and cut off, here obſcurely Bury'd; but K. *Henry* VII. remov'd him to *Windſor*, Depoſiting him with the Solemnity becoming a King. Below this place *Wey*, a little River (but now made Navigable by Sir *Richard Weſton* late of *Sutton-place*)

Farnham. empties it ſelf into the *Thames*, which running out of *Hampſhire*, at its firſt running into *Surrey*, viſits *Feornham*, commonly *Farnham*, ſo nam'd from a *Bed of Fern*; it was given by *Æthelbald* King of the Weſt-Saxons, *To the Biſhop and Congregation of the Church of* Wincheſter. It was here King *Alfred*, *A. D.* 893, worſted the Danes wth a Handful of Men. Here was a Caſtle Built by *Henry* of *Blois*, Brother to *Stephen*, and Biſhop of *Wincheſter*, but was Demoliſh'd, as being a Neſt of Sedition, by King *Henry* III. but, after a long time, was Rebuilt by the Biſhops of *Wincheſter*, to whom it now belongs, and is one of their chief Seats: Not long ſince Biſhop *Morley* was at the Charge of bringing the Water into the Town. Here is a Corn Market kept every *Thurſday*, where are Bought and Sold great quantity of Corn, and thence convey'd to *London*, and other Places. The Inhabitants drive a great Trade in Hops, it being the chiefeſt Place for that Commodity in *England*.

From hence the *Wey* runs by *Godelminge*, ſo to *Catteſhull-Mannour*, which *Hamo de Catton* held *to be Marſhal of the Whores when the King ſhould come into*

Guildford *thoſe parts*, and then to *Guilford*, in Saxon *Guldeford*;

it

it is ſeated on the ſide of a Hill, and is a Market Town of good reſort: It has three Pariſh Churches, and is well ſtor'd with Inns; it was famous heretofore for Clothing and Clothiers: Here's a Curious Free-School Founded by K. *Edward* VI. and the Church in the middle of the Town ſeems to be of great Antiquity. This Place was honour'd in 1660, by giving the Title of Counteſs to *Elizabeth* Viſcounteſs of *Kynelmeaky* in *Ireland*; and in 1674, by giving that of Earl to the Duke of *Lauderdale*. 'Tis now the Barony of *Fra. North*, Lord *Guilford*, whoſe Father being Lord-Keeper of the Great Seal of *England*, was advanced to that Honour by King *Charles* II. 27 *Sept.* 1683.

From hence the *Wey* is carry'd towards the North a long way together, and ſees nothing worth obſerving, except *Sutton*, the Seat of the *Weſtons* before-mention'd. Sutton. *Woking*, a Royal Seat, Repair'd and Enlarg'd by K. *Henry* VII. being the the Inheritance of his Mother *Margaret* Counteſs of *Richmond*; and *Pyriford*, in the Neighbourhood of which is *Ockham*, where *William de Ockham* the great Philoſopher and Founder of the *Nominals* was Born, and receiv'd his Name from the Place: But where it comes to diſembogue it ſelf at a double mouth into the *Thames*, we ſee *Otelands*, formerly a Royal *Vill*, and a retiring place for Kings, but it now retains nothing of its ancient Beauty, being demoliſh'd in the late Civil Wars. Near this place *Cæſar* paſs'd the *Thames*, and enter'd the Territories of *Caſſivelan*, it being the only Fordable Place at that time, the River being not above 6 Foot deep. The Britans had fenc'd the oppoſite Bank with ſharp Stakes, and had faſten'd ſome under Water in the River, to hinder the paſſage of the Romans; ſome of which were remaining in *Bede*'s Time, and the very place at this day is call'd *Coway-Stakes* from thoſe very Stakes.

Woking. Ockham. Otelands. Cæſar *paſſing the* Thames. Coway-Stakes.

Some miles from hence Eaſtward the little River *Mole* haſtens into the *Thames*, after it has croſs'd the County from the Southern Bound, but at laſt retarded by the oppoſition of Hills, it forces open its paſſage under-ground, like the *Mole*, from whence it's probable it had its Name. Not far from the Mole.

Gatton. Head of this River ſtands *Gatton*, formerly a Town of great Note, but ſcarce now a Village. Here are often dug up Roman Coins. Lower lies *Rhy-gate*, that is, *the courſe of a ſmall River*, more conſiderable for its Largeneſs, than its Structures; on the South-ſide is a Park, ſhaded with little Groves, in which was a Seat of the Earl of *Nottingham*, Lord-High-Admiral of *England*: On the Eaſt ſide ſtands a Caſtle, now ruinated and neglected, commonly call'd *Holms Caſtle*, from the Vale it ſtands in, under which is a wonderful Vault of Arch'd-Work made of Free-ſtone, the ſame with that of the Hill it ſelf, and hollow'd with great labour. From thence the *Mole* runs by *Bechworth-Caſtle*, for which Sir *Tho. Brown* procur'd the Privilege of a Fair from *Henry* VI. It is the Seat of the Family of the *Browns*, the Head of which is Viſcount *Mountague*. A few Miles to Weſt we ſee *Effingham*, a Barony of the Illuſtrious Houſe of *Howard*. After the *Mole* comes to *White-hill*, from the great plenty of *Box* there, call'd *Box-hill*, it hides it ſelf, or is rather ſwallow'd up at the foot of it (the Place is call'd the *Swallow*) but after about the ſpace of two Miles, it bubbles and riſes again, and goes with a ſlow Current towards the *Thames*, joining it hard by *Moleſy*, to which it gives the Name.

Rhy-gate. Holms-Caſtle. Browns. Effingham

After the *Thames* has receiv'd the *Mole*, it runs directly forward toward the North, and waſhes *Kingſton* (formerly call'd *Moreford*, as ſome wou'd have it) it's a large Market-Town of very great reſort, and is famous for being a great Corn-Market; it had its riſe out of the Ruins of an ancient little Town of the ſame Name, call'd *Kingſton*, from *Athelſtan*, *Edwin*, and *Ethelred*, Kings that were here Crown'd on a publick Stage in the Market-place: Not far from hence the Kings of *England* choſe 'em a Seat, which they call'd *Shene* (from its Shipping or Splendour) but now 'tis nam'd *Richmond*. It was here K. *Edward* III. dyed of Grief for the loſs of his Warlike Son. Here likewiſe dyed *Anne*, Wife to *Richard* II. who firſt taught the Engliſh Women the way of Riding on Horſeback now in uſe. In King *Henry* VII.'s Time this Royal Seat was laid in aſhes

Kingſton. Richmond

by

by a lamentable Fire, but was rebuilt by him, and call'd *Richmond*, from the Country whereof he had been Earl. It is Situate in a wholſom Air, and has alway been eſteem'd by the Nobility and Gentry (as indeed it is) for a healthful Habitation. Here dyed that moſt famous Princeſs Q. *Elizabeth*. As far as this place, the *Thames* receives the Tide about 60 Italian Miles from the Mouth; and there's ſcarce a River in *Europe* where the Tide comes up ſo many Miles, to the great advantage of thoſe that live by it. *How far the Tide goes up the Thames.*

More inward, about four Miles diſtance from the *Thames*, ſtood *None-ſuch*, a retiring Seat of the Kings which Eclipſed all the other Buildings every way round: It was Erected by K. *Henry* VIII. in a very wholſom Air, call'd before *Cuddington*, and deſign'd by him, for his Pleaſure and Diverſion. It was once ſo Magnificent, and withal ſo Neat, as even to riſe to the higheſt pitch of Oſtentation; and one would have thought that the whole Art of Architecture had been crowded in that ſingle Piece: So many Images to the Life were on all ſides of it; ſo many Wonders of an accompliſh'd Workmanſhip, as might rightly entitle it to its Name: The Houſe too was ſurrounded with Parks full of Deer, delicate Orchards and Gardens, Groves adorn'd with Arbours, and Walks ſhaded with Trees, that Pleaſure and Wholſomneſs ſeem'd to conſpire to inhabit together here, but now there's nothing of all this to be ſeen, the Civil Wars having ſcarce left one Stone upon another. Near this place is a Vein of Potters Earth, famous for Crucibles, which the Goldſmiths uſe to melt their Gold in, which ſell at a good rate. Noneſuch.

The ſmall and clear River *Vandal*, full of the beſt Trouts, firſt riſes at *Caſhalton*, not far from hence, and running by *Morden*, waſhes a Town upon the Weſtern Bank of it, ſituate in a moſt fruitful place, call'd *Merton*, in Saxon *Meredune*, formerly famous for the Death of *Kenulph*, King of the Weſt-Saxons, ſlain in the Cottage of a certain Harlot, by Prince *Kinehard*, who likewiſe was kill'd upon the ſpot, by the Friends of *Kenulph*; a Reward ſuitable for his Treachery: But now it ſhews nothing Vandal River. Merton.

of

of Antiquity but the Ruins of a Monaſtery built by *Henry* I. for black Canons, at the inſtance of *Gilbert* Viſcount of *Surrey*, which was famous for a Parliament held there under *Henry* III.

The Statute of Merton.

Afterwards the *Vandal* is encreas'd by a ſmall River from the Eaſt, whoſe head is at *Croydon*, formerly *Cradiden*, lying under the Hills, famous for a Palace of the Archbiſhops of *Canterbury*, and for a Coal-Trade. The Inhabitants tell you of a Royal Palace that ſtood formerly on the Weſt part of the Town, near *Haling*; and that the Archbiſhops, after it was beſtow'd on them by the King, tranſferr'd it to their own Palace, nigher the River: Near which the Moſt Reverend Father in God *John Whitgift* Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, Erected and Endowed a beautiful Hoſpital for the Relief of the Poor, and a School for the promotion of good Learning. Near this place is *Bedington*, where there is a neat Houſe, grac'd with pleaſant Orchards and Gardens, built by Sir *Francis Carew*, Kt. but moſt particularly the Orange-Trees deſerves to be mention'd; they have been more than a hundred Years in Growing, and are Planted in open Ground, under a moveable Covert during the Winter Seaſon, and were the firſt that were brought into *England*, by a Knight of that Family.

Croydon.

Haling.

Whitgift *Archbiſhop.*

Bedington

Orange-Trees firſt brought over.

Wibbandune, now *Wimbledon*, is on the other Bank of the *Vandal*; its chief Glory is a magnificent Structure, made pleaſant by its Proſpect and Gardens, built by *Tho. Cecil*, Kt. Son of the Lord *Burghley*, the ſame Year the Spaniſh Armado was on our Coaſts.

Wimbledon.

Two Mile from hence, to the South, upon the top of the Hill, is a little Wood, call'd to this day, *Woodcote*, where there's a pleaſant Seat among the Groves, much adorn'd by the late Widow *Evelyn*, to whom the Medicinal Springs in the adioining Common did belong; they are tinctur'd with Allum, and are of great repute, and occaſion great concourſe to *Epſom*. At *Woodcote* are the plain remains of a ſmall City, and ſeveral Wells built of little pieces of Flints. The Neighbourhood talk much of its ancient Populouſneſs, Riches, and number of its Aldermen. If I miſtake not, this is the City which is call'd by *Antonine*,

Woodcote

Antonine, *Noviomagus*, by *Ptolemy Noromagus*; nor does it want any Arguments to prove it, more than that of its diſtance; for 'tis 10 Miles from *London*, 18 from *Vaigniacæ* or *Maidſtone*, as an old Itinerary remarks; and they are very much out of the way, who have plac'd *Noviomagus* either at *Buckingham* or *Guilford*. It was once the principal City of the *Regni*, and known to *Marinus Tyrius*, a very ancient Geographer, whom *Ptolemy* cenſures for placing *Noviomagus* in *Britain*, in a more Northerly Climate than *London*, and in the Method of his Itinerary, ſet it more to the South. Novioma-gus.

Upon the *Thames*, next to the Mouth of the *Vandal* (where's a little Town nam'd from it *Wandleſworth*) is the ſmall Village of *Batterſey*, in the old Saxon *Patricks-ea*, in Latin *Patricii Inſula*, that is, *Patricks Iſland*; and the Royal Palace of *Kennington*, the diſcovery whereof 'tis in vain to ſeek after, there appearing neither Name nor Rubbiſh to direct us. Batterſey. Kenington

Next is *Lambith* or *Lamehith*, that is, *a dirty Station or Haven*, formerly famous for the Death of *Canutus*, the Valiant King of *England*, who in a Debauch there breath'd his laſt; but now is more famous for the Palace of the Archbiſhops of *Canterbury*: For, about the Year 1183, *Baldwin* Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, by an exchange with the Biſhop of *Rocheſter*, got a Mannour in this place, where he began a Palace for him and his Succeſſors; and this by little and little was enlarged. Lambeth. Canutus's Death. *The Palace of the Archbiſhops when firſt began.*

Nigh this is the famous Mart Town of all the County, call'd to this day, *The Borough of Southwark*; in Saxon *Suthwerk*, that is, *a Work or Building to the South*: 'Tis very large and populous, and may vie with moſt Cities of *England*, being as it were a Corporation of it ſelf; formerly it had its own Bailiffs; but in the Reign of *Edward* VI. was annex'd to the City of *London*, and is now reckon'd a Branch of it; for which reaſon we will defer the further examination of it till we come to *London*. South-wark.

We muſt now reckon up the Earls: *William Rufus* K. of *England*, firſt created *William de Warren* Earl of *Surrey*, to him ſucceeded his Son, and his Grandſon, both of *Earls of* Surrey.

of the ſame Name; but this laſt had only a Daughter, who brought the Title to *William*, King *Stephen*'s Son, and afterwards to *Hamelin* Baſe Son of *Geoffry Plantagenet*, Earl of *Anjou*. *Hamelin* had by her *William* Earl of *Surrey*, whoſe Poſterity taking the Name of *Warrens*, bore the ſame Title. This *William* Marry'd the Eldeſt Daughter and Co-heir of *William Marſhal* Earl of *Pembroke*, and had by her *John*; and *John* by *Alice*, Daughter of *Hugh le Brune* Earl of *March*, had *William*, who by *Joanna Vere* had *John*, Born after the Death of his Father; he dying without Iſſue was the laſt Earl of this Family. *Alice* his Siſter and Heireſs Marry'd *Edmund* Earl of *Arundel*, and by that Marriage brought this Honour into the Family of the *Arundels*, from which it came at laſt to the *Mowbrays*, and then ſettled upon the *Howards*. In the mean time *Richard* II. confer'd the Title of Duke of *Surrey*, upon *Tho. Holland* Earl of *Kent*, who did not long enjoy the Honour; for he ſecretly endeavouring to reſcue the ſame *Richard*, then a Priſoner, was ſeiz'd at *Cirenceſter* and Beheaded. Afterwards *Tho. de Beaufort* had this Dignity (if we credit *Walſingham*, but there's no mention of in the Kings Records.) However 'tis evident from publick Records, that *Henry* II. made *John Mowbray*, Son of *John* Duke of *Norfolk*, Earl *Warren*, and *Surrey*. At length *Richard* III. after he had villanouſly ſeiz'd on the Crown, that he might gain the Family of the *Howards* to himſelf, created on the ſame day *John* Baron *Howard* Duke of *Norfolk*, and *Tho.* his Son Earl of *Surrey*, in whoſe Line this Honour, to this day, remains.

Heylyn *calls him* William de Blois.

Heylyn *Sirnam'd them* Plantagenet.

Note Heylyn *reckons not this* 2d William.

This County hath 140 Pariſh Churches; and it ſends to Parliament 14 Members, *viz.*

The County.	
Southwark.	*Guilford.*
Belchingly.	*Garton.*
Rygate.	*Haſlemere*, From each two.

The

The Value of the Eccleſiaſtical Beneſices in the County of Surrey.

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
ARchdeaconry of *Surrey.*	91	3	6*ob.*

Deanary of Ewell.

v. Of Kingſton	20	5	10
r. of Wimbaldon	63	4	2
r. of Walton on the Hill	12	6	3*ob.*
r. of Long Ditton	12	0	5
v. of Ebbiſham	8	9	9
v. of Morden	7	12	0
v. of Letherard	14	5	11*ob.*
v. of Croydon	21	18	10
v. of Micham	10	0	9*ob.*
r. of Chayham	17	5	4
r. of Ewell	8	0	0
v. of Banſtede	13	8	7*ob.*
v. of Malden and Cheſſelden	8	4	11*ob.*
r. of Hedley	8	7	6
r. of Mickilham	12	19	10
v. of Karſalton	11	12	4*ob.*
r. of Woodmanſtone	11	7	6
r. Aſhted	13	15	4
r. of Barnes	9	3	2
r. of Burſtow	15	13	4
v. of Codington	7	12	3*ob.*
r. of Stoke Dalborn	13	11	4
v. of Cobham	9	17	11
v. of Bechworth	7	8	10
r. of Buckland	11	12	11
v. of Warlingham	11	12	9*ob.*
v. of Caterham	8	0	1*ob.*
r. of Farly	4	15	3
r. of Saunderſted	7	0	0
v. of Addington	4	16	5

r. of Me-

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
r. of Meſtham	22	1	8
r. of Reygate	20	5	3*ob.*
r. of Charlwood	19	16	8
v. of Horley	14	0	11
r. of Chaldon	7	10	6*ob.*
r. of Tattisfield	5	0	3
r. of Titſey	7	17	3
r. of Limesfield	20	0	5
r. of Oxſted	24	5	11
v. of Walkhamſted	9	11	5*ob.*
r. of Blechingleigh	19	19	4
Chap. of Horn	4	17	10
r. of Nutfield	14	14	5*ob.*
r. of Chipſted	17	13	10*ob.*
r. of Gatton	9	2	7
r. of Culleſden	21	17	1*ob.*
r. of Sutton	16	18	3
r. of Bedington	13	16	7*ob.*
Part of Bedington	8	12	0
r. of Leigh.	15	10	3*ob.*

Stoke *Deanary.*

v. Of Witley	17	15	10
v. of Godalming	33	17	11*ob.*
v. of Send	8	18	1*ob.*
v. of Wolnerſh	15	1	3
v. of Cobham	10	2	1
v. of Shalford	8	4	7*ob.*
v. of Dorking	14	13	11
v. of Egham	11	9	7
v. of Chertſey	13	13	4
v. of Farnham	29	5	5
v. of Woking	11	0	4
v. of Effingham	7	18	9
v. of Bockham	9	17	2*ob.*
v. of Walton upon Thames	12	13	4
r. of Alderbury	17	12	7
r. of Worepleſdon	24	13	7*ob.*
r. of Alfeld	6	11	3

r. of Shire

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
r. of Shire	26	1	3*ob.*
r. of Compton	15	4	7*ob.*
r. of Chiddingfold	26	4	7
r. of Duttenham	11	17	11
r. of Weſthorſley	22	16	11*ob.*
r. of Oakley	16	5	1
r. of St Mary in Guilford	12	5	4
r. of Holy Trinity the ſame	11	10	11
r. of St Nicholas the ſame	21	0	8
r. of Asking	6	4	8
r. of Ewehurſt	12	7	3*ob.*
r. of Wotton	12	18	7*ob.*
r. of Thorp	5	13	4
r. of Waybridge	7	0	4
r. of Biſley	7	16	7
r. of Hameldon	6	7	11
r. of Abingworth	12	7	11*ob.*
r. of Pepper Harrow	6	7	5
r. of Donsfold	12	0	5*ob.*
r. of Aſh	15	18	11*ob.*
r. of Craneley	20	18	0*ob.*
r. of Okeham	11	1	11*ob.*
r. of Biſleet	9	11	7
r. of Eaſt-Horſley	12	16	3*ob.*
r. of Weſt-Clandon	13	9	11
r. of Marrow	9	0	2*q.*
r. of Stoke near Guilford	18	0	3*ob.*
r. of little Bockham	6	15	7
r. of Eaſt-Clandon	10	6	10
r. of Fecham	21	10	3
r. of Newdigate	8	18	4
r. of Windleſham	10	9	5
v. of Bockham.	9	17	2*ob.*

Southwark *Deanary.*

r. Of St George in Southwark	18	13	4*ob.*
r. of little Toting	8	8	4
r. of Stretham	18	13	9
r. of Clapham	8	0	9*ob.*

r. of Lam-

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
r. of Lambeth	32	15	6*ob.*
v. of Camerwell	20	0	0
r. of Bermondſey	15	8	11*ob.*
r. of Retherhith	18	0	0
r. of Newington	16	0	0
v. of Wanſworth	15	5	3*ob.*
v. of Batterſey	13	15	1*ob.*
r. of St Olive in Southwark	8	4	9
St Thomas Chappel.	10	0	0

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30
10
T.
20
Apledore
30
Rye
40
50
30

Regni.

To the Honourable *Henry Lumly*, Eſq; and *John Miller*, Eſq; This County, for which they are choſen Knights, is humbly Dedicated.

Suſſex.

UNder *Suth-rey*, *Suth-ſex* lies towards the South, ſtretching it ſelf out into a long Tract; it was in ancient Times the Seat of the *Regni*, and call'd in Saxon *Suth-ſex*, now *Suſſex*, which imports as much, as, *The Country of the South Saxons*, who in the Heptarchy plac'd here the Second Kingdom. It lies all on the South-ſide, upon the Britiſh Ocean, as it were, with a ſtreight Shore, more in length than breadth, but has but few Ports, the Sea being very dangerous, by reaſon of its Shelves and Sands, which renders it rough, and the Shore it ſelf is Rocky. *Its Name.*

The Sea-Coaſt of this Country has very high green Hills (call'd the Downs) which conſiſting of a fat, chalky Soil, are very fruitful. The middle part being checquer'd with Meadows, Paſtures, Corn-fields, and Groves, makes a pleaſant Shew: The hithermoſt and Northern ſide is very delightfully ſhaded with Woods, as anciently the whole Country was, which made it unpaſſable. *Downs.*

The Wood *Andradſwald*, in Britiſh *Coid Andrad*, ſo nam'd from *Anderida* the next adjoining City, (now call'd the *Weilde*, or *Wild*) took up in this Quarter 120 Miles in length, and 30 in breadth, memorable for the Death of *Sigebert* King of the Weſt-Saxons, who, being depoſed, was here ſtabb'd to Death by a Swineherd. It hath many ſmall Ri- *Anderida Sylva. The Wild.*

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vers, but thoſe that come from the North-ſide of the Country, preſently bend their courſe to the Sea, and are therefore unable to carry any Veſſels of Bur-

Iron. den. There are ev'rywhere plenty of Iron Mines, for the caſting of which, there are up and down the County, Furnaces and Forges ſet up. Many Streams are drawn into one Channel, and many Meadows are reduc'd into Ponds and Pools for the driving of the Mills by the Flaſhes, which beating with Hammers on the Iron, fills the Neighbourhood with Noiſe, Night and Day. Nor were Glaſs-houſes here wanting, but the Glaſs was neither ſo clear nor tranſparent as at other Places, and was only uſed among the ordinary ſort of People; ſo turning to little or no Account, there are none now in the whole County.

Glaſs.

This whole County is divided into Six Parts, according to its civil Partition, which by a peculiar Term, they call *Rapes*, that is of *Chicheſter*, *Arundel*, *Bramber*, *Lewes*, *Pevenſey*, and *Haſtings*, ev'ry one of which, beſides their Hundreds, has a Caſtle, River and Foreſt of its own. The beſt way for its Deſcription, is, to take our way along the Shore from Weſt to Eaſt; for the inward Parts, ſcatter'd here and there with Villages, are ſcarce worth Obſervation.

In the very Confines of *Hampſhire* and this County, lies *Boſenſcam*, or *Boſeham*, encompaſs'd with Woods and the Sea, from which Place *Harold* putting to Sea in a little Pinnace, was driven by an unfortunate Wind into *France*, and was there detain'd, until he had aſſur'd by Oath the Kingdom of *England* to *William* of *Normandy*, after the Death of *Edward* the Confeſſor; which drew upon him his own Ruine, and the Kingdom's Deſtruction. *Godwin* Earl of *Kent*, this *Harold*'s Father, got this *Boſenham* from the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* by a Wile: For being accompany'd with a great Train of Lords and Knights, he came ſmiling to the Archbiſhop, and ſaid, *My Lord, give me* Boſeam; (alluding perhaps to *Baſium*, a Kiſs, uſed in Times paſt for doing Homage. The Archbiſhop wondering what he demanded by that Queſtion, *I give you*

Boſenham.

Boſenham got by Earl Godwin.

Guall. Mapes in Ho. de Nug. Cur.

Boſeam!

Boſcam! ſays he. *Godwin* with his Knights and Soldiers fell at his Feet (as he before deſign'd) and kiſſing them, with a world of Thanks, retires to *Boſeham*, and by Force of Arms kept it, and having his Followers as Witneſſes to back him, gave the Archbiſhop a great many Commendations as the Donor, and ſo held it peaceably.

Chicheſter.

Chicheſter, in Britiſh *Caercei*, in Saxon *Ciſſanceaſter*, in Latin *Ciceſtria*, ſtands in a Plain farther inwards, upon the ſame Arm of the Sea as *Boſeham*; a pretty large City, and wall'd about, built by *Ciſſa* the Saxon, the Second King of this Province, taking its Name from him. In the Reign of *William* the Conquerer, when it was ordain'd that Biſhops Sees ſhou'd be tranſlated out of little Towns to Places of greater Note, this City was honour'd with a Biſhops Reſidence (which was before at *Seiſey*) and then began to flouriſh: Not many Years after, Biſhop *Ralph* built there a Cathedral, which (before it was fully finiſh'd) was ſuddently burnt down; but by his Endeavours, and *Henry* the Firſt's Liberality, it was raiſed up again, and now has a Biſhop, a Dean, a Chaunter, a Chancellour, a Treaſurer, two Archdeacons, and thirty Prebendaries. The City had been richer, and more frequented, had not the Haven been a little too far off, and leſs Commodious, which nevertheleſs the Citizens have endeavour'd to make more Convenient, by digging a new Canal. It is wall'd about in a circular Form, and is waſh'd on ev'ry ſide (except the North) by the little River *Lavant*; it has four Gates opening to the four Parts of the World, from whence the Streets lead directly, and run croſs in the middle where the Market is kept, where Biſhop *Read* built a fine Stone Piazza. On the North-ſide of this City, is a Place call'd St. *Rook's*, or St. *Roch's Hill*, and upon it is ſtill to be ſeen an old Camp, the Diameter whereof is two Furlongs, and better, the Form of it is Circular, from which thus much may be gather'd, that it is not *Roman*, but rather *Daniſh*. And a Mile and a half from this Place, to the Weſt, is another call'd *Gonſhill*, which

By whom built.

When a Biſhoprick.

St. Rook's Hill.

Gonſhill Camp.

which is of another Form; the Figure of it is an Oblong-ſquare, which is ſomething like the *Roman* way of encamping. Towards the Weſt there's a
Brile. large *Roman* Camp call'd the *Brile*, of an Oblong Form, and two Perches in length, and two Furlongs in breadth; it lies in a flat, low Ground, with a great Rampire and ſingle Graff, and in ſuch a Place, that it's probable enough to have been that of *Veſpaſian*'s after his Landing. As for the Caſtle, which ſtood not far from the North-Gate, it was anciently the Seat of the Earls of *Arundel*, who from hence wrote themſelves Earls of *Chicheſter*, but was afterwards converted into a Convent of *Franciſcans*.

There are within the Walls five ſmall Churches, beſides the Cathedral, which is not very great, but neat, and has a very high Stone Spire, and on part of the South ſide of the Church the Hiſtory of its Foundation is curiouſly painted, as likewiſe the Pictures of the Kings of *England*. On the other part are the Pictures of all the Biſhops, as well of *Selſey*, as *Chicheſter*, done at the Charge of Biſhop *Sherburne*; but the great Tower which ſtands near the Weſt ſide of the Church was built by *R. Riman*. Beſides the Earls of *Arundel*, who have ſometimes
Earls of Chicheſter. ſtil'd themſelves Earls of *Chicheſter*, this City has given the Title of Earl to *Francis Leigh* Lord *Dunſmore*, and after him, to *Charles Fitz-Roy*, Natural Son to King *Charles* the Second.

Selſey. *Selſey*, in Saxon *Seals-ey*, that is, as it's interpreted by *Bede*, *The Iſle of Sea-Calves*, (which we
Sea'es. in our Language call *Seales*) lies a little lower, a Place encompaſs'd on every ſide by the Sea, unleſs on the Weſt-ſide, where it has an Entry into it of a Stone's throw over: Here *Wilfrid*, Biſhop of *York*, being in Exile, firſt preach'd the Goſpel, and afterwards King *Cedwella* founded here a Monaſtery, and honour'd it with an Epiſcopal See, which by *Stigand* the twenty ſecond Biſhop was tranſlated to *Chicheſter*. At low Water there are ſome obſcure Remains of that ancient little City where thoſe Biſhops reſided. Beyond *Selſey* the Shore breaks, and makes way for a River that runs down out of

St. *Leonard's*

St. *Leonard's* Foreſt by *Amberly*, and then by *Arundel*, ſeated on the ſide of a Hill, a Place more noted than it deſerves, nor is't a Place very ancient, being not mentioned in Hiſtory before King *Alfred*; tho' now 'tis a Market-Town, and ſends two Burgeſſes to Parliament. Whether it takes its Name from *Portus Adurni*, by a Tranſpoſition of Letters for *Portus Arundi*, or from a Vale or Dale on the River *Arun*, being in ſome Authors call'd *Aruntina Vallis*, or from *Arundel* the Horſe of one *Bevis* a Tradition in the Place, I ſhall not define. But its greateſt Fame is owing to the Caſtle which flouriſh'd under the Saxon Government, and was, as we read, preſently after the Coming in of the Normans, repair'd by *Roger Montgomery*, thereupon ſtil'd Earl of *Arundel*. His Son, *Robert Beleſme*, who ſucceeded his Brother *Hugh*, being outlaw'd and baniſh'd for Treaſon, King *Henry* the Firſt gave it to his Queen *Adeliza*, who after the King's Death matching with *William D'awny* (*De Albeneio*) the Earldom was veſted in him, from whoſe Family by an Heireſs, it came to the *Fitz-Alans*, the firſt of which Family, upon Account of his being ſeiz'd of the Caſtle, Honour and Lordſhips of *Arundel*, in regard of ſuch his Poſſeſſion in Fee, without any other Conſideration or Creation, was Earl of *Arundel*, and ſo adjudg'd in Parliament. Of theſe *Fitz-Alans*, the Eleventh Earl of this Place dying without Male-Iſſue, was ſucceeded by *Philip Howard* his Grandſon by his Daughter, who not being able to digeſt Injuries and hard Meaſure (put upon him) fell into the Snare ſome envious Perſons had laid for him, and being brought to the laſt Extremity of Life, expir'd. But his Son *Thomas* was reſtor'd by King *James*, and had all his Fathers Honours return'd him by Act of Parliament, in whoſe Illuſtrious Poſterity it now remains. Except the Caſtle, and its Earls, *Arundel* hath nothing memorable; for the College which there flouriſh'd, and had the Earls for its Founders (its Revenues being alienated) is now fallen to decay. There are ſome Monuments of the Earls in this Church, but the moſt noble is that which is in

Arundel. *Earls of* Arundel.

the middle of the Quire, of Earl *Thomas* and *Beatrix* his Wife, Second Daughter of *John* King of *Portugal*. As for the River that runs by, it
Cowdrey. washes *Cowdrey*, a noble Seat of Viſcount *Mount-*
Midhurſt. *agu*, and has on its other ſide *Midhurſt*, once proud of its Lords, the *Bohuns*, anciently the King's *Spigurnals*, that is, *Sealers of Writs*.

Petworth. Next we have a Sight of *Petworth*, which *William d'Aubeny*, Earl of *Arundel*, gave to *Joſeline* of *Lovain*, (a *Brabander*, Queen *Adeliza*'s Brother, deſcended from the Line of *Charlemain*) upon his Marriage with *Agnes*, the only Daughter and Heir
The Percies. of the *Percies*. Since which Time, the Poſterity of that *Joſceline* having aſſumed the Name of *Percy*, have held it; a Family certainly very ancient and noble, which derived their Deſcent from *Charlemain* more directly, and with a Series of Anceſtors much leſs interrupted than either the Houſe of *Lorrain*, or *Guiſe*, who ſo highly value themſelves upon that Account.

As the Shore gives back from the mouth of *Arun*
The Weſts, *Lords* De La Ware. near *Tering*, lies *Offington*, the Seat of the *Weſts* Barons *De la Ware*, a noble and very ancient Family. Thence near the Sea lies *Broodwater*, the Ba-
Broodwater. rony once of the Lords *de Camois*, who flouriſh'd there from *Edward* the Firſt, down to *Henry* the Fourth, when the Eſtate fell to the *Lewknors* and *Radmills*. Of this Family, *John Camois*, Son of Lord *Ralph Camois*, by a Preſident not heard of in our Time, *Out of his own free Will* (I ſpeak from the Parliament Rolls) *gave and demiſed his own*
A Wife given and granted to another. *Wife* Margaret (*Daughter and Heir of* John de Gaideſden) *to Sir* William Painel, *Knight*; *and to the ſame voluntarily gave, granted, releaſed, and quit-claimed all the Goods and Chattels which ſhe hath, or otherwiſe might have*; *and alſo whatſoever was in his Hands, of the aforeſaid* Margaret's *Goods and Chattels, with their Appurtenances*; *ſo that neither he himſelf, nor any Man elſe in his Name, might claim or challenge any Intereſt, nor ought for ever, in the aforeſaid* Margaret, *from henceforth, or in the Goods and Chattels of the ſaid* Margaret: Which is as much as the Ancients meant by, *ut omnia ſua ſecum haberet*,

That

That ſhe ſhou'd have away with her all that was hers.

Upon the Shore, a little lower, appears *Shoreham*, in Saxon *Scorehæm*, which by little and little has dwindled into a Village, now call'd *Old Shoreham*, having given Riſe to another Town of the ſame Name, the greateſt part whereof is ruin'd and under Water, and the Commodiouſneſs of its Port, by reaſon of the Banks of Sand caſt up at the mouth of the River, is wholly deſtroy'd; whereas in former Ages it was wont to carry Ships under ſail as high as *Bramber*. This was formerly a Caſtle belonging to the *Breoſe*, but now, inſtead of a Caſtle, there's nothing but a heap of Ruines, beneath which lies *Stening*, a Market of good Reſort. Toward the North Eaſt, lies *Findon*, within a Mile of which is an ancient Camp, call'd *Cæſar*'s Camp: They pretend to ſhew the Place where his Tent was, but by the roundneſs of it, it ſeems rather to have been a Britiſh Work. Shoreham. Stening. Findon.

Portus Adurni, that ancient Port, ſeems to have been here abouts, near the Mouth of the *Arun*, where the Band of *Exploratores* under the Roman Emperors had their Station, when the Saxons firſt infeſted our Seas. It is now choaked up with Sand, but the ancient Name is in ſome meaſure preſerved in the Name of *Ederington*, a little Village ſtill remaining; ſome adjacent Cottages being likewiſe to this Day called *Portſtade*, that is, *The way to the Port*. Portus Adurni. Ederington.

Farther along the Coaſt, but ſomewhat remote from the Sea, ſtands *Lewes* upon a riſing Ground, for Largeneſs and Populouſneſs one of the chief Towns of this County. In the Time of the Engliſh-Saxon Government, when King *Athelſtan* made a Law, That Money ſhou'd not be coin'd but in good Towns, he appointed two Mints for this Place. Thence we paſs by a large Lake full of Fiſh, hard by *Furle*, the Seat of the *Gages*, to *Cuckmer*, a pretty good Haven. Then having paſs'd the *Promontory Beachy*, the next that comes in our way is *Pevenſey*, anciently *Peofenſea*, by the *Normans* call'd Lewes. *Two Mints here.* Cuckmer. Beachy Prom. Pevenſey.

Mr. Somner *thinks this* Pemſey *the ancient* Anderida.

call'd *Pevenſel*, but commonly *Pemſey*, a Caſtle in former Times belonging to *Robert* Earl *Moreton*. Half-Brother (by the Mother's ſide) to *William* the Conquerer, who at this Place arriv'd with his whole Fleet upon the Coaſt of *Britain*, landed his Army, and having ſtrongly fortified his Camp, ſet his Ships on fire, that their only Hope might be in their Courage and Reſolution, their only Safety in Victory; and quickly after march'd to a Plain neas *Haſtings*, then to *Standard-Hill*, call'd ſo from his pitching his *Standard* there, and from thence, two Miles farther, where in a Plain, the Dye (as it were) was thrown for the Kingdom of *England*, and the Engliſh-Saxon Empire came to an end: For it was there King *Harold* with his Engliſh Forces was overthrown, and himſelf, after he had with great Labour maintain'd the Fight a long time, was ſhot through with an Arrow, and fell down dead. The Normans, in Memory of this Victory, erected in the very Place where *Harold* was ſlain, an Abbey, and dedicated it to St. *Martin*, call'd *Battle-Abbey*, about which grew up a Town of the ſame Name, where *Henry* the Firſt inſtituted a Market to be kept on the Lords Day; but *Anthony* Viſcount *Mountague* got it chang'd to another Day by Authority of Parliament.

Archbiſhop Uſher *makes it the* Caer Puſavelcoit *of the* Britans.

Standard-Hill.

King Harold *ſlain.*

Battle-Abbey.

Hings.

Haſtings, before ſpoken of, call'd in Saxon *Haſtinga-Ceaſter*, lies ſomewhat higher on the ſame Shore. It ſeems to have had this Name from *Haſting*, a Daniſh Pirate, who, where he landed with deſign to ravage, built ſometimes little Fortreſſes. Here, in the Reign of King *Athelſtan* was a Mint.

Cinque Ports. *Vid* Camb. Britan. *p.* 117. *laſt Edit.*

It is the chief of the Cinque Ports, which, with its Members, *Winchelſea*, *Rye*, &c. was bound to find 21 Ships for War at Sea. Furthermore, as there were certain Great Gentlemen in this County, at the beginning of the Norman Times, ſurnam'd *De Haſtings*, ſo the Noble Family of the *Haſtings*, now Earls of *Huntingdon*, enjoys this Title of *Haſtings*. For *Edward* the Fourth beſtow'd it with certain Royalties upon *William Haſtings*, his Chamberlain.

Here

Here the Shore retires backwards, and is hollow'd inwards, being full of many Windings and Creeks, within which ſtands *Winchelſea*, built in the Time of King *Edward* the Firſt, when a more ancient Town in Saxon *Wincels-ea* was ſwallow'd up by the Sea; but it ſcarce began to flouriſh when it was Sack'd by the French and Spaniards, and by the Sea's ſhrinking back from it, as it were, on a ſudden fell to decay. This Place has given the Title of Counteſs to *Elizabeth*, Wife to Sir *Moyle Finch*, whoſe Grandſon now enjoys the Title of Earl of *Winchelſea*. Winchelſea.

By the Benefit of the Sea, and the Decay of *Winchelſea*, its Neighbour *Rye* began to flouriſh, or rather to reflouriſh; for that it flouriſh'd in ancient Times, and that *William* of *Ipres*, Earl of *Kent*, fortified it; *Ipres Tower*, and the Immunities and Privileges that it had in common with the Cinque Ports, do ſufficiently ſhew. *Edward* the Third wall'd it about, and within the Memory of our Fathers, the Ocean, to make a rich Amends for the Injury it had done in receding from it, ſwell'd with an extraordinary Tempeſt, and broke ſo violently in (inſinuating it ſelf in the Form of a Bay) that it made a very convenient Port, which another Tempeſt likewiſe in the laſt Age did not a little contribute to. Since which Time it has greatly reflouriſh'd with Inhabitants, Buildings, Fiſhing, and Navigation, and is now the uſual Paſſage from hence to *Normandy*. Into this Haven the River *Rother*, or *Rither*, hath its Influx, which ſpringing at *Ritheramfeld* (which we call *Rotherfeld*) runs by *Burgwaſh* and *Echingam*, and then dividing its Waters into three Channels, paſſes under *Roberts-Bridge*, and ſo by *Rodiam* falls into the Sea. As for the Mediterranean Parts of this County, there's nothing worth Obſervation, unleſs I ſhou'd reckon up the Woods and Foreſts (of great Extent both in length and breadth) the Remains of the vaſt and famous Wood *Anderida*; amongſt which, the moſt Remarkable are thoſe of *Arundel*, *St. Leonard's Foreſt*, *Word Foreſt*, under which lies *Buckhurſt*, the Seat of the ancient Family of the Rye.

Sackvils,

Buckhurſt. Vid. *Earls of* Dorſet *in* Dorſetſhire.

Sackvils, Barons of *Buckhurſt*, and Earls of *Dorſet*, *Waterdown-Foreſt*, and the leaſt of all of 'em that of *Dallington*.

Earls of Suſſex.

Suſſex has had five Earls of the Family of *D'Aubeny*, who were likewiſe called Earls of *Arundel*; but the laſt dying without Iſſue, the Title of *Arundel* ſprouted out again in the *Fitz-Alans*, but that of *Suſſex* lay as it were forgotten and loſt, till King *Henry* the Eighth created *Robert Ratcliff* Earl of *Suſſex*, to whom ſucceeded *Henry* his Son; him *Thomas* his Son ſucceeded, who was Chamberlain to Queen *Elizabeth*, and died without Iſſue. *Henry* his Brother ſucceeded him; after *Henry*, *Robert* his only Son enjoy'd this Title, and left it to his Son *Edward*, who died without Iſſue. In the Year 1644. *Thomas* Lord *Savil* of *Pontifract* was made Earl of *Suſſex* by King *Charles* the Firſt, and was ſucceeded by *James* his Son, who dying Iſſueleſs in 1674. *Thomas Lennard* Lord *Dacres* of *Gilliſland*, was honour'd with this Earldom by King *Charles* the Second.

This County contains 312 Pariſhes; and ſends to Parliament 20 Members, *viz.*

The County.	*New Shoreham.*
Chicheſter.	*Bramber.*
Horſham.	*Steyning.*
Midhurſt.	*Eaſt-Grimſtead.*
Lewis.	*Arundel*, from each Two.

So much for *Suſſex*, which, together with *Surrey*, was the Seat of the *Regni*, afterwards the Kingdom of the *South-Saxons*, call'd in Saxon *Suth-Seaxna-ric*, which 31 Years after the Coming-in of the Saxons, was begun by *Ælla*: But in the 306th. Year from the Beginning of this Kingdom, upon *Aldinius* the laſt King's being ſlain by *Ina*, it wholly came under the Power of the *Weſt-Saxons*.

The Value of Eccleſiaſtical Benefices in the County of Suſſex.

	l.	s.	d.
THe Biſhoprick of Chicheſter	677	1	3
Deanery of the ſame	58	9	4
Præcentorſhip of the ſame	36		5ob.
Chancellor of the ſame	27	7	
Treaſurer of the ſame	62	6	8
Archdeaconry of Chicheſter	38	3	4
Archdeaconry of Lewis	39	14	10
Prebend of Sutton	18		
p. of Coleworth	18	13	4
p. of Selſey	10		
p. of Wightring	20		
p. of Sidleham	13		
p. of Ferring	16	10	4
p. of Woodhorne, *alias*, Erlington	20	13	4
p. of Wisborough	6		
p. of Fittleworth	2	13	4
p. of Hethfeld	9	16	8
p. of Biſhopſherſt	16	13	4
p. of Brakelſham	11	17	3ob.
p. of Thorney	12		
p. of Waltham	11		
p. of Somerley	4	10	
p. of Ipthorn	10		
p. of Gates	8		
p. of Mardon	4	15	
p. of Hampſted	2	13	4
p. of Huve-Town	10		
p. of Firles		10	
p. of Ertham	2	6	8
p. of Middleton	2	3	4
p. of Bury	13	6	8
p. of Highley	15	8	4
p. of Huve-Church	4	6	8
p. of Burſalis	13	6	8
p. of Excet	10	4	8
p. of Windham	9	16	8
p. of Bargham	10	2	7

City

City of Chicheſter.

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
Church of the Sub-dean, or Vicarage of St. Peter the Great of Chicheſter	16	8	4
r. of St. Mary in the Market of Chicheſter	2	13	4
r. of St. Andrew of the ſame	4	13	4
r. of St. Pancras of the ſame	8	10	10
r. of St. Martin of the ſame	1	6	8
r. of St. Olive	4	18	9
r. of St. Peter by Guild-hall of the ſame	4	8	6
r. of St. Peter the Leſs	1	6	8
r. of Fiſhborn	5	10	
r. of Wike	4		

Boxgrave *Deanery.*

v. Of Boxgrave	9	5	4
v. of Hamptonet	7	4	6
v. of Mundham	9		9
r. of Selſey	11	3	4
v. of Selſey	8		
v. of Aldingborn	10	5	8
v. of Hunſton	9	4	8
v. of Owving	10	11	10
r. of Marſton	7	4	8
v. of Donington	9	10	2
v. of Sidleham	7	10	8
r. of Eimley, with Almoditon	7	6	
r. of Birdham	10		8
r. of Eaſt-Wightring, with Brakleſham	6	16	8
v. of Weſt-Wightring	10	3	4
r. of Weſtichenour	6	14	2
r. of Weſtbourn	24	13	4
v. of Weſtbourn	10	10	4
r. of Weſt-Horſney	10	8	2
r. of Racton, with Lurditon	5	19	1
r. of North-Marden	6	17	8
v. of Compton, with Up-marden	13	6	8
v. of Eaſt-Marden	4	6	8
v. of Staughton	8	9	2

r. of

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
r. of Singleton	6	13	4
r. of Weſtoke	9	11	
v. of Weſt-Dean	6	12	
v. of Eaſt-Dean	5	4	4
r. of Waltham	6	3	
v. of Boſeham	6	11	4
v. of Chidham	10	19	2
v. of Ertham	7	5	2

Deanary of Pagham.

v. Of Pagham	9	18	8
r. of All Saints in Palenta	5	17	6
r. of Tangmer	13	5	
v. of Barſted	8		
r. of Slindon	14	13	
r. of Eaſtlavant	20	18	

Terring *Deanary.*

r. Of Terring	22	13	4
v. of Terring	8	13	4
r. of Paching	11	13	4

Deanary of Arundel.

v. Of Arundel	5		9*ob.*
v. of Lyminſter	9	1	2
v. of Weſt angering	6	6	8
r. of Clapham	14		
r. of Fordes	9	6	8
r. of Middleton	6		
r. of Felſham	19	15	7
v. of Yapton	8		
r. of Eaſtangmering	17	9	2
v. of Bernham	7	15	
v. of Climping	9	10	11*ob.*
v. of Poling	10		
v. of Walberton	10	9	
r. of Gates	7	14	10
v. of Ruſtington	6		
r. of Ferring	8		

v. of

	l.	s.	d.
v. of Binſted	5	17	8
v. of Maidherſt	6	9	
v. of Amberley	7	10	
v. of Northſtoke	5	14	4
v. of Burpham	8		
v. of Bury	7	5	4
r. of Southſtoke	11	15	10
r. of Cudlow	1	8	5
v. of Felſham	9	10	6

Storington *Deanery.*

r. Of Storington	18		
v. of Waſhington	9	13	4
r. of Aſſington, with Bunſton	8	5	
v. of Stening	15		
r. of Ridgwick	13	5	
v. of Ridgwick	7	10	
v. of Goring	7	10	
r. of Thacam	14	9	7*ob.*
r. of Ruſpar	9	10	9
r. of Nutherſt	10		
r. of Chiltington	12	16	10
r. of Wiggenholt, with Greatham	7	15	
r. of Wiſton	12	13	4
v. of Green	9	18	2
v. of Bullingherſt	9	6	8
v. of Launcing	6	10	
v. of Sumpting	8	7	2
v. of Broadwater, with the Chap of Warthing	36		
r. of Ichingfeld	8		
v. of Warnham	10		10*ob.*
v. of Horſham	25		
v. of Findon	13	3	9
r. of Bramber, with Butolph	10	6	8
r. of Weſt-Grinſted	25	17	4
r. of Sullington	12	17	4
r. of Pulburgh	20		
v. of Slinfold	7	7	6
r. of Slinfold	5	6	8
r. of Parham	10		
r. of Combes	10		*ob.*

Midhurſt

Midhurſt *Deanary.*

	l.	s.	d.
r. Of Tirwick	5		5
r. of Grafham	9	10	4
r. of Wullavington	9		
r. of Sulham	4	16	
r. of Treford, with Didling	7	12	2
r. of Elſted.	11	13	4
r. of Barlavington	5	13	
v. of Fitleworth	6	13	4
r. of Bignor	8	3	6
r. of Sutton	15		8
v. of Lirford	11		
Iping, with the Chap of Chicherſt	7		
r. of Sedham, with Heiſhet	17	18	6
r. of Lurgerſale	8		
r. of Toliton	13	10	
r. of Petworth	41	10	5
r. of Bodegton, with Coots	7	4	
r. of Rogate	10	5	
r. of Trotton	9		
r. of Wolbeding	7	1	
r. of Stopham	5	12	8
r. of Beberton	8		
r. of Herting	26	13	4
v. of Herting	9		
v. of Cocking	13	6	8
r. of Eggedon	1	19	2
r. of Hardham	5	5	10
v. of Eaſtbourn	6	6	8

Deanary of Lewes.

v. of Porteſlade	8	18	10
v. of Brightelmſton	23	14	
r. of Hangilton	11	14	2
r. of Blechington	6	4	4
v. of Preſton, with Hove	20	2	9½
v. of Old Shoreham	7	18	6
v. of New Shoreham	6	1	7
r. of Kingſton by Shoreham	12	19	

r. of

	l.	s.	d.
r. of Southwick	9	14	
v. of Petcham	7	1	5ob.
v. of Falmer	6	10	8
r. of Ovington	9	5	6
v. of Rotingdon	9	9	10
r. of Tilſcomb	13	13	4
v. of Ifford	10	10	2
v. of Radmell	15	6	ob.
r. of Southeſe	16	1	6
v. of Pedinghoo	7	14	2
r. of Meching	8	3	3
v. of Henfeld	17	9	10
r. of Slaugham, with the Chap of Crawley	10	19	2
r. of Albourn	7	14	1
r. of Twinam	10	15	5
r. of Woodmancot	13	1	10
r. of Hurſt Perpoint	15	9	8
r. of Claiton, with the Chap of Enmer	21		8
r. of Weſtmiſton, with the Chap of Chiltinton	22	4	5
r. of Street	6	19	6
r. of Cheyleigh	9	4	2
r. of Newick	7	17	8
r. of Barcomb	18	10	7ob.
r. of Hamſey	16	12	8
v. of Cuckfeld	20	14	2
v. of Hodleigh	9	16	
r. of Arthingleigh	19	5	6
r. of Balcomb	15	18	6ob.
v. of Iffeld	6	8	2
r. of Worth	13	3	2
v. of Bolney	5	5	5
v. of Kingſton by Lewes	8	14	
r. of St. John in Southener Lewes	6	12	1
r. of All Saints in Lewes	7		
r. of St. Andrew the ſame	8	10	10
r. of St. Mary of the ſame	7	6	10
r. of St. Michael, the ſame	8	15	
r. of Aldrington	7	10	2
v. of Cowford	10	6	8
r. of Shermanbury	5		

v. of

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
v. of Dicheling	11		
v. of Eaſtgrimſted	20		
r. of St. Peter in Weſtont, and Bleſſed Mary in Lewes	12	6	8
r. of Newtimber	8	8	2
r. of Plumton	12		
r. of Seal	8		
r. of Poynings	10		
r. of St. John Undercaſtle in Lewes	3	10	10
r. of Pycomb	15	8	7*ob.*

Deanary of Southmaling.

v. of Ringmer	13		
r. of Cliff	5	12	4
r. of Stanmer	16		
v. of Woodhurſt	15	1	
v. of Framfeld	13	6	8
r. of Edburton	16		
r. of Iffeld	9	12	8
v. of Maighfeld	17	13	4
v. of Glind	5	1	1
r. of Buxted, with the Chap of Ukefeld	37	5	2

Deanary of Dalington.

r. of Playden	12		
v. of Monfeld	7	3	4
v. of Odmere	8	5	2
v. of Salehurſt	14		
r. of Brede	12	10	5
r. of Penhurſt	3	18	4
v. of Newfeld	8		
r. of Selſcomb	9	3	11
v. of Peſemarſh	5	6	8
r. of Beckley	11	6	8
v. of Aſhburnham	8	13	2
r. of Crowhurſt	10		
r. of Watlington	7	4	6
v. of Wartling	16		2
r. of Catsfeld	7	9	4

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
r. of Iden	18	8	6
r. of Ewherſt	12	2	4
r. of Northiam	15	10	2*ob.*
v. of Weſtfeld	11	6	8
v. of Hoo	7	2	6
v. of Bodyham	6	18	6
v. of Hetchfeld	10		
r. of Warbleton	13	6	8
v. of Tiſehurſt	18	7	4
v. of Dallington	8		
r. of Burwaſh	8	10	
v. of Burwaſh	18		
r. of Hurſtmonſex	20		
r. of Echingham	11		
v. of Battel	24	13	4

Deanary of Pevenſey.

r. of Southheighton	11	8	6
r. of Challeton	8		
v. of Alcyſton	6		
v. of Lollington	6	12	11
v. of Alfriſton	11	16	
v. of Bedingham	9	10	10
r. of Evington	20		
r. of Barwick	13	6	8
r. of Denton	15	4	8
v. of Sutton, with Seaford	11	15	
v. of Frent	8	5	5
r. of Rotherfeld	29	12	6
r. of Withiam	25	5	5
r. of Little Horſted	7		
v. of Erlington	10	6	11*ob.*
v. of Eaſtborn	26	1	8
r. of Waldron	13	4	7
r. of Hertfeld	7		
v. of Hertfeld	10		
r. of Fokington	12		
r. of Ride	11	10	
v. of Helinglee	6	16	6
r. of Torring	7	13	4
v. of Eaſt-dean	8		

v. of

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
v. of Selmeſton	7	5	8
v. of Laughton	9	11	3
v. of Chittingley	8		
r. of Weſt-dean	14	15	5
v. of Fletching	13	6	8
r. of Horſted Cains	13	6	8
r of Eaſthodleigh	7	6	3
v. of Weſtfirleigh	13	9	4
v. of Buſhopſton	8	13	4
v. of Willington	8		
v. of Hayliham	16	6	8
r. of Blechinton	14		
r. of Marsfeld	12		
v. of Willingdon	12		
v. of Friſton	7		
v. of Weſtham	21	10	10
v. of Pevenſey	18	7	10
r. of Litlington	12	13	6

Deanery of Haſtings.

r. of Pett	4	15	8
v. of Fairleigh	6	9	1
v. of Hollington	8		2
r. of Geſteling	12		7 *ob.*
r. of Orre	3		2 *ob.*
r. of Eaſt-Guilford	8	4	6
v. of Bexhill	24	10	2
v. of Rye	42	13	4
v. of Ikelſham	13	1	8
r. of St. Thomas in Winchelſey	6	13	4
r. of St. Giles in Winchelſey	2	6	8
r. of St. Clements in Haſtings	23	6	10
r. of All Saints in Haſtings	21		

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Cantium.

To Sir *Thomas Hales*, Baronet; and *Thomas Meredith*, Eſq; this County, for which they are choſen Knights, is Humbly Dedicated.

Name.

WE *are now come to* Kent, *a Name which Time has not been able to deprive this County of.* Cæſar, Strabo, Diodorus, Siculus, Ptolomy, *and others, call it* Cantium, *ſo the Saxons, as* Ninnius *tells us,* Cant-guar-land, *that is,* the Country of Men inhabiting *Kent.* Lambard *fetches this Name from* Cainc, *ſignifying in Britiſh* a green Leaf, *becauſe it was ſhaded with Woods. But if we obſerve that* Britain *here, ſhoots out into a large Corner Eaſtward; and farther take notice, that ſuch a Corner of* Scotland *is called* Cantir, *and that the Inhabitants alſo of another Angle, in that part of the Iſland, are by* Ptolemy *call'd* Cantæ, *we gueſs it has its Name from its Situation; and the rather, becauſe our French have us'd* Canton *for a Corner; as alſo, becauſe this County is call'd* Angulus, *or a Corner, by the old Geographers: For it faces* France *with a large Corner, ſurrounded on every ſide by the Æſtuary of the* Thames *and the Ocean, except upon the Weſt, where it borders upon* Surry, *and upon part of* Suſſex *to the* South.

Kent.

THis County we call *Kent*, is not altogether Uniform, it extended it ſelf in length from Weſt to Eaſt 50 Miles, and from South to North 26; to the Weſt it is more plain, and ſhaded with Woods, but to the Eaſt, riſes with Hills of an eaſie

KEN

But after the Romans had quitted *Britain*, *Vortigern*, who had the Command of the greateſt part of it, ſet over *Kent*, a *Guorong*, or Vice-roy, without whoſe knowledge he frankly beſtowed this Country upon *Hengiſt* the Saxon, with whoſe Daughter *Rowenna* he was moſt paſſionately in Love. Thus was the Kingdom of *Kent* the firſt Kingdom of the *Saxons* in *Britain*, continued under a Race of Kings deſcended from him, till *Baldred*, laſt King of *Kent* of that Race, loſt it to *Egbert*, King of the *Weſt Saxons*, and ſo it continued till the Norman Conqueſt: And then if we believe *Tho. Spot* the Monk, the Kentiſh Men carrying Boughs before 'em, repreſenting a moving Wood, ſurrendred themſelves at *Swanescomb* to *William* the Conquerour, upon condition they might have the Cuſtoms of their Country preſerved entire, that eſpecially which they call *Gavel-kind*, by which all Lands of that nature are divided among the Males by *Equal Portions*, or upon defect of Iſſue Male, among the Females. They likewiſe enjoy another Privilege peculiar only to *Kent*, That the Heirs ſhall ſucceed to Inheritance, tho' their Father ſuffer for Felony or Murder.

Vice-roy.

The Saxon Chron. mentions nothing of *Rowenna*, and ſhews he rather got it by force of Arms.

Kent ſurrender'd to *William* the Conq.

Gavel kind

William the Conqueror, to ſecure *Kent*, ſet a Conſtable over *Dover-Caſtle*, and conſtituted the ſame Perſon Governour of five Ports, ſtiling him Warden of the *Cinque-Ports*, after the Roman manner, who had their *Count of the Saxon Shore*. The Cinque-Ports, are *Haſtings*, *Dover*, *Hith*, *Rumney* and *Sandwich*; to which *Winchelſey* and *Rye*, are annex'd as Principals, and ſome other little Towns as Members only. And becauſe they are obliged to ſerve in War by Sea, they enjoy many and large Immunities; and ſuch of the Inhabitants as have the Name of Barons, at the Coronation of the Kings of *England*, ſupport the Canopy, and for that day have their Table ſpread and furniſh'd upon the King's Right Hand, *&c.* and the Lord Warden himſelf, who is ever one of the Nobility of approv'd Loyalty, has within his Juriſdiction,

Lord of the *Cinque-Ports* firſt made.

The Kings Canopy at the Coronation ſupported by the Barons of the *Cinque-Ports*.

in

in ſeveral Caſes, the Anthority of Admiral, Chancellor, and other Priviledges: But now to the Places.

The *Thames*, chief of all the Britiſh Rivers, runs (as we obſerv'd before) along the North Part of this County; and leaving *Surrey*, firſt ſees *Deptford*, a moſt noted Dock, where Ships of War are built, and when ſhatter'd, repair'd: Here is a wet Dock of two Acres in ſuperficies for Ships, and another of an Acre and an half for Maſts, beſides ſeveral Storehouſes, Dwelling-houſes, Boat-houſes, Launches, *&c.* for the Uſe and Accommodation of the Navy Royal. Here is likewiſe an Incorporation, or Guild, ſomething like a College, call'd *Trinity-Houſe of Deptford Strond*, inſtituted (4 *Hen.* 8.) for improving the Craft and Cunning of Mariners, and advantaging ſeveral Matters relating to the Sea-Service. *Deptford* was formerly the Seat of the Ancient Barons *Mamignot*, but the Iſſue Male being defunct, by a Marriage it came to the *Sayes*, and now is enjoy'd by the Ancient Family of the *Evelins*. From hence the *Thames* goes to *Grenovicum*, commonly *Greenwich*, (that is, the *Green Creek*) formerly famous for being the Harbour of the Daniſh Fleet, and for the Cruelty that People exercis'd upon *Ealphege* Arch-biſhop of *Canterbury*, whom they put to death by moſt exquiſite Torments, in the year 1012. This Place was famous for a Royal Seat, built by *Humphrey* Duke of *Glouceſter*, and call'd by him *Placentia*, very much enlarg'd by K. *H.* the 7th. who finiſh'd the Tower Duke *Humphrey* had begun on the Top of the Hill. But now there's a Royal Obſervatory erected in its Place, by King *Charles* II. furniſh'd with all ſorts of Mathematical Inſtruments, fit for Aſtronomical Obſervations. Here alſo King *Charles* began a ſtately Palace, which is now converted to an Hoſpital for Sea-men. And the Earl of *Northampton*, the laſt of the Houſe of *Howards*, built an Hoſpital here, endowing it with Lands, for the Maintenance of a Governour, and 20 Poor Men. Nor ſhould I forget *Will. Lambard*, a Perſon of great Learning and Piety, who built an Hoſpital here, which he call'd *Queen Elizabeths College*, for the

Deptford.

Greenwich.

Obſervatory.

The Hoſpital.

Poor. That renowned Princeſs was here born, as was likewiſe her Siſter Queen *Mary*, and here dyed their Brother King *Edward* the 6th.

Woolwich A little lower lies *Woolwich*, provided with all Conveniencies for the building of Ships of War, ſuch as Docks, Store-houſes, Launches, *&c.* having always ſtore of great Artillery and Magazines of Ammunition for ſupplying the Navy, ſuch eſpecially as are built, repair'd, or fitted out from hence, and the Neighbouring Places upon this River: Behind this Eltham. Place, at about 3 Miles diſtance, lies *Eltham*, once a retiring Place for Kings, built by *Anth. Beck* Biſhop of *Durham*, and Patriarch of *Jeruſalem*, who gave it to Qteen *Eleanor*, Wife to King *Edward* the Firſt.

The *Thames* afterwards growing narrower, is met by the River *Darent*, which coming out of *Surrey*, flows with a gentle Channel not far from *Seven-Oke*, Seven-Oake. call'd ſo, from Seven Oakes of an exceeding heighth, which once grew here, but have been long cut down. In ſight of this Place, ſtands *Knoll*, a large and noble Houſe of the Earl of *Dorſet*: And ſo the *Thames* comes to *Ottanford* now *Otford*, famous for a bloody Defeat of the *Danes*, in the year 1016, by the *Saxons*, and alſo for another, a long time before, wherein *Offa* King of the *Mercians*, entirely ſubdued *Eathmund* King of *Kent*. Here is likewiſe the Royal Houſe built by *Warham* Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, for him and his Succeſſors, with ſuch Splendor and Statelineſs, that *Cranmer* his immediate Succeſſor, to avoid Envy, was forc'd to exchange it with Lulling- *Henry* VIII. *Lullingſton*, where was formerly a Caſton. ſtle, once the Seat of a Noble Family of the ſame Name, lies lower down upon the *Darent*, which at Dartford its Mouth, gives Name to *Darentford*, now *Dartford*, a large Market, aud of great Reſort (formerly infamous for the Rebellion of *Wat Tyler* and *Jack Straw*, which began here, but lately Ennobled, by giving the Title of *Viſcount* to the Right Honourable *Edw. Villiers*, Earl of *Jerſey*): And below that Crecce R. receives the little River *Crecce*, which imparts its Name in its ſhort Courſe to five little Towns, St. *Mary Crey*, *Pauls Crey*, *Votes Crey*, *North Crey*, and *Creyford*. From *Darent*, to the Mouth of *Medway*,

wey, the *Thames* ſees nothing but ſmall Towns, the Omiſſion thereof will be no Damage to their Reputation.

Amongſt the reſt, *Graveſend* is the moſt conſiderable, and as noted as any Town in *England*, for being a Station between *Kent* and *London*, where *Henry* the Eighth fortified both ſides of the River, when he fortified the Sea-coaſts. On the back of this, a little more within Land, ſtands *Cobham*, for a long time the Seat of the Barons of *Cobham*, now extinct. Graveſend Cobham.

From *Graveſend*, a ſmall Tract, like a *Cherſoneſe*, call'd *Hoo*, (the Barony of the Right Honourable the Earl of *Jerſey*,) ſhoots it ſelf out a long way to the Eaſt, between the *Thames* and the *Medway*; the Situation of it is not very wholſom: At the Entrance hereof is *Cowling Caſtle*, built by *John* Lord *Cobham*. In it, is *Cliff*, a pretty large Town, ſo nam'd from the *Cliff* upon which it ſtands. The River *Medwege*, now *Medway*, riſes in the Wood *Anderida*, call'd *Wealde*, which for a long way together takes up the South Part of this Country. At firſt, being yet ſmall, it receives the *Eden*, and runs by *Pens-herſt*, the Seat anciently of Sir *Stephen de Penſherſt*, a famous Warden of the Cinque Ports; now, for a long time, of the ancient Family of the *Sidneys*, deſcended from *William de Sidney*, Chamberlain to *Henry* the Second; of which Family was Sir *Henry Sidney*, the famous Lord-Lieutenant of *Ireland*, who had *Philip* and *Robert*; the laſt was honour'd, firſt, with the Title of Baron *Sidney* of *Penſhurſt*, (13 *May*, 1603.) and then with that of Viſcount *Liſle*, (4 *May*, 1605. and Earl of *Leiceſter*, 2 *Auguſt*, 1618.) by King *James* the Firſt. But *Philip*, not to be omitted without an unpardonable Crime, (who was the great Star of that Family, the great Hopes of Mankind, the moſt lively Pattern of Vertue, and the Darling of the Learned World,) hotly engaging the Enemy at *Zutphen* in *Gelderland*, Glorioufly loſt his Life. Hoo. Cliff. Medway. Wealdie. Penſherſt. *Sir* Philip Sidney.

From thence the River *Medway* goes on to *Tunbridge*, the Mannor of which (as they call it) the Earls of *Glouceſter* held of the Archbiſhops of *Canterbury*, Tunbridge.

terbury, upon Condition they ſhould be Stewards at the Inſtalment of the Archbiſhops, and grant 'em the Wardſhip of their Children. This Place was lately made a Viſcounty (1695.) by the creation of *William Zuleſtein*, Earl of *Rochford*, Viſcount *Tunbridge*, and Baron of *Enfeld*, 7 *W.* 3. Southward from hence, at about four or five Miles diſtance, lies the famous Chalybeat Springs, call'd *Tunbridge-Wells*, ſo happily temper'd with martial Salt, and ſo uſeful in carrying off many radicated Diſtempers, and procuring (as 'tis reported) Impregnation. Their Fame, and being ſo much reſorted to, has caus'd a great Number of fair Houſes, and a Chappel to be built. The Whole are ſtil'd *Tunbridge-Wells*, tho' the Wells themſelves are in *Speldhurſt*, the Neighbouring Pariſh. They lie low, and the Country all about is barren; the large Downs on all ſides ſerves to feed great Quantities of Sheep. *Tunbridge* is famous for the Sweetneſs of its Mutton, and for a little Bird call'd *Wheat-ears*, which are moſtly to be had hereabouts, and the Neatneſs of the Wooden Ware there made, and therefore call'd *Tunbridge Ware.*

Tun-bridge-Wells.

From hence the *Medway* glides forward, not far from *Mereworth*, where is a Houſe like a little Caſtle, formerly belonging to the Earls of *Arundel*, the *Nevils*, the *Le Diſpenſers*, and now to the *Fanes*; and haſtens next to *Maidſtone*, which, becauſe the *Saxons* call'd it *Medwegſtone*, and *Medweageſton*, is thought to be the *Vagniacæ*, mention'd by *Antonine*, and what *Ninius* calls *Caer megwad* in his Catalogue of Cities. Under the latter Emperors it's call'd *Madus*, according to the *Peutigerian* Fables. This is a neat and populous Town, ſtretch'd out into a great length. The fair Stone Bridge was built by the Archbiſhops of *Canterbury*. *Boniface*, of *Savoy*, built a ſmall College, and *William Courtney* erected a fair Collegiate Church. In the middle of the Town, was a Palace of the Archbiſhops of *Canterbury*. This Place is beholding for a great many Immunities to Queen *Elizabeth*, who made their chief Magiſtrate a Mayor, inſtead of a *Portgrieve*,

Mereworth.

Maidſtone.

Madus.

Portgrieve, which they had till that time; and it is to this Day the Shire-Town, where the Aſſizes for the County are uſually kept.

Here, below the *Vagniacæ*, the *Medway* is join'd by a ſmall River from the Eaſt, which ariſes at *Leneham*, very probably the * *Durolenum* of *Antonine*. Hard by, at *Boſton Malherb*, dwelt the Noble Family of the *Wottons*, of which flouriſh'd both *Nicholas Wotton*, Doctor of Law, Privy-Councellor to King *Henry* the Eighth, *Edward* the Sixth, Queen *Mary*, and Queen *Elizabeth*; ſent Embaſſador to Foreign Courts, Nine times, and employ'd thrice in a Treaty of Peace between the *Engliſh*, *French*, and *Scots*: As alſo Sir *Edward Wotton*, his Nephew's Son, whom Queen *Elizabeth* made Comptroller, and King *James* the Firſt created Baron *Wotton* of *Marly*. Nor hath this River any other thing memorable on it, beſides *Leeds-Caſtle*, built by the noble *Crevequers*, (*de Crepito Corde*, in Latin,) and afterward the Seat of *Bartholomew* Baron of *Badilſmer*. Then the *Medway*, after it has received the little River *Len*, paſſes through fruitful Corn-fields, and by *Allington-Caſtle* to *Aylesford*, in Saxon *Eaglesford*, call'd by *H. Huntingdon*, *Elſire*; by *Ninnius*, *Epiſford*; by the *Britains*, *Saſſenaeg-haibail*, from the *Saxons* being conquer'd here: For it was here *Guortimer* the *Britain* fell upon *Hengiſt*, and the *Engliſh Saxons*, and put 'em to Flight: Two of the Generals were here ſlain, *Horſa* the *Saxon*, who was bury'd at *Horſted*, ſo call'd from him; and *Catigern* the *Britain*, who was interr'd at, or nigh *Ailsford*, where a Monument of like nature with that at *Stonehenge* is to be ſeen, call'd by the Country People *Keith's Coty-Houſe*, from *Catigern*.

* Mr. *Burton* and Mr. *Somner* place *Durolenum* at *Newington*, near *Sittingborn*: And the Author of the Additions to the Great *Cambden*, wou'd place it at *Bapchild*. See *Cambd. Brit.* p. 218.

Baron Wotton.

Leeds-Caſtle.

Two Generals ſlain.

Catigern's *Grave.*

On the Eaſt-ſide of the *Medway*, (after it has paſs'd *Halling*, where the Biſhops of *Rocheſter* had formerly a Houſe) a little higher up, is an ancient City, call'd by *Antonine*, *Duro-brus*, *Duro-prive*;

and

Duro-brevis. and in other Places, truer, *Duro brovæ*; and by *Bede*, *Duro-brevis*; and in the Decreaſe of the Roibis. Roman Empire, *Roibis*; whence, with the Addi-Ceaſter. tion of *Ceaſter*, which being derived from the Latin, *Caſtrum*, was uſed by our Anceſtors to ſignifie a City, Town, or Caſtle; they call'd it *Hrove-*Rocheſter. *ceaſter*, and we, now more contractly, *Rocheſter*. The *Latins* call it *Roffa*, as *Bede* imagines, from one *Roffus*. 'Tis ſeated in a Valley, partly encompaſs'd with a Marſh River, and ruinated Walls; but now it runs out with large Suburbs, towards Eaſt, Weſt, and South. It was once deſtroy'd by *Æthelred* the *Mercian*, and more than once plunder'd by the *Danes*. *Æthelbert*, King of *Kent*, built a ſtately Church in it, and adorn'd it with an Epiſcopal See. * Near the Church are the Remains of a Caſtle, founded by *William* the Firſt. Here's a curious Stone Bridge, built with Money rais'd out of the *French* Spoils, by *John Cobham* and *Robert Knowles*. *Rocheſter* has been lately honour'd, by giving the Title of Earl to *Henry* Lord *Wilmote*, of *Adderbury*, in *Com. Oxon. Decemb.* 13. 1652. who was ſucceeded by his only Son *John*, who dying without Iſſue-Male, *Lawrence Hide*, Second Son to *Edward* Earl of *Clarendon*, was created Earl of *Rocheſter*, Viſcount *Hide* of *Kenelworth*, and Baron of *Wotton-Baſſet*, *Nov.* 29. 1682. Through *Rocheſter-Bridge*, one of the fineſt in all *England*, *Medway* poſts it ſelf with a violent Courſe, like a Torrent, and as it were with a ſort of Struggling; but preſently growing more calm, affords a Dock call'd Chatham. *Chatham*, for the Security of which, a Fort was rais'd upon the Bank, in Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign. 'Tis Famous for the Station of the Royal Navy, which was mightily encreas'd by the Kings, *Charles* the Second, and *James* the Second, with large Additions of New Docks, and Store-houſes, and ſeveral New Forts for their Defence; ſo that perhaps it may vie with the beſt Arſenal in the World. To Sherenes. which add the Royal Fort of *Sherenes*, in the Iſland of

* Dr. *Heylen* ſays a Biſhop's See was here erected by St. *Auſtin*, who firſt preach'd the Goſpel to the *Saxons*.

of *Shepey*, built at the mouth of this River, by King *Charles* the Second, which ſtands much more commodiouſly than did formerly the Caſtle of *Queenborough*.

Now *Medway*, grown fuller and broader, makes a pleaſant Shew with its curling Waves, and paſſes through fruitful Fields, till divided by *Shepey*-Iſland, (before nam'd, probably the ſame that *Ptolemy* calls *Toliatis*:) It is carried into the Æſtuary of the *Thames* by two mouths, the one whereof, Weſtward, is call'd *Weſt Swale*, as the Eaſtern one, which ſeems to have divided *Shepey* from the Continent, *Eaſt-Swale*; but by *Bede*, *Genlad*, and *Yenlet*. This Iſland was call'd by our Anceſtors, *Shepey*, from the Multitude of Sheep which it fed. 'Tis exceeding fruitful in Corn, but wants Wood, and is Twenty one Miles in Compaſs. Upon the Weſt-ſide it was fronted with a ſtrong Caſtle, built by King *Edward* the Third, who to it added a Burgh, and in Honour to *Philippa* his Queen, call'd it *Queenborough*. Upon the Eaſt lies *Shurland*, a Barony of the Earl of *Montgomery*: This Iſland belongs to the Hundred of *Middleton*, ſo call'd from the Town of *Middleton*, now *Milton*, once a Royal Village, near which, *Haſtings*, a *Daniſh* Pirate, built him a Caſtle to annoy the Town, the Foot-ſteps whereof yet remain at *Kems-ley-down*, beyond the Church, now call'd *Caſtle-Ruff*, being overgrown with Buſhes. *Sittingbourn*, a Town well ſtor'd with Inns, and once both a Mayor and a Market-Town, appears in the Neighbourhood.

Shepey: Of this Place, *Elizabeth* Lady *Dacres* was made Counteſs for Life, by King *Charles* II. 1680. 'Tis now the Viſcounty of *Henry Sidney*, Earl of *Romney*.

Queenborough.

Milton is the Barony of the Earl of *Romney*.

Sittingbourn.

Next is *Feverſham*, very commodiouſly ſituated, the moſt plentiful part of this Country lying round it: It has a Bay very convenient for the Importation or Exportation of Commodities, for which Reaſon it flouriſhes this Day above its Neighbours. King *Stephen* founded here an Abbey for the Monks of *Clugny*, wherein himſelf, his Wife *Maud*, and his Son *Euſtace*, were all bury'd. This Place was, the

Feverſham

Its Abbey.

the 8th of *April*, 28 *Car.* 2. erected into an Earldom, Sir *George Sands*, Baron of *Throwley*, and Viſcount *Sands*, of *Lees-Court*, being made Earl of this Place, with Remainder to *Lewis de Duras*, (Marquis of *Blanquefort* in *France*,) who married the ſaid Earl's Daughter, and now enjoys the ſaid Titles. Near *Feverſham* (as alſo in other Parts of this County, there are here and there Pits of great depth, narrow at top, but more inward, very capacious, ſuppos'd to be thoſe Pits mention'd by *Pliny*, out of which the *Britains* digg'd Chalk to manure their Ground; unleſs, as others imagine, that the *Engliſh Saxons* might dig ſuch Holes for the ſame Uſes the *Germans* did, from whom they deſcended: For, 'They were wont (ſays *Tacitus*) to dig Holes 'under Ground, and to overlay 'em with great 'Quantities of Dung, which were a Refuge againſt 'Winter, and a Garner for their Corn; for the Bitterneſs of the Cold is allay'd by ſuch Places, and 'if at any time the Enemy ſhou'd ſurprize 'em, he 'only plunders what's open and expoſed; the ſecret Corners and Pits being either altogether unknown, or ſafe, upon this Account, that they are 'to be ſought for.

Pits.

From thence, upon an open Shoar, abounding with Shell-fiſh, and particularly Oyſters, (of which the Pits are common,) we ſee *Reculver*, in *Saxon*, *Reaculf*, but formerly, by the *Romans* and *Britains*, *Regulbium*, where the Tribune of the firſt Cohort of the *Vetaſians* lay in Garriſon. It juſtifies this its Antiquity by the Coins of Roman Emperors that are dug up in it. *Ethelbert*, King of *Kent*, built here a Palace for himſelf, *Baſſo* a *Saxon* adorn'd it with a Monaſtery, from whence it had the Name of *Raculfminſter*. At this Day, it's nothing but a little Country Village, about Twelve Houſes only, and the Church left, the Sea having gain'd all the Town, and the Church it ſelf is in great Danger to be loſt. They find here great Quantities of Roman Brick, or Tyle, *Opus Muſivum*, Coins, *Fibulæ*, Gold Wyre, Ear-rings, Bracelets, *&c.* that we may conclude it has been a Place heretofore of great Extent, and very Populous.

Reculver.

Now

Now we are come to the Iſle of *Thanet*, divided from the Continent by the ſmall Channel of the River *Stour*, by *Bede* call'd *Wantſum*, which is made up of two different Rivers, in that woody Tract nam'd the *Weald*. As ſoon as the *Stour* gets into one Channel, it viſits *Aſhford* and *Wye*, noted Market-Towns, but ſmall. Cardinal *Kemp*, a Native of the Pariſh, built a Collegiate Church, with a lofty Steeple, in the laſt, whoſe Spire was formerly fir'd by Lightning, and burnt down to the Stone-Work, or Tower, which, for want of timely Repair, fell down of it ſelf, and beat down the greateſt part of the Church, where it now lies in its Ruines. Thanet. Stour *River.* Aſhford. Wye.

Next is *Chilham*, or, as others call it, *Julham*, where is the Rubbiſh of an ancient Caſtle, which one *Fulbert* of *Dover* was ſaid to have built. 'Tis a current Report here among the Inhabitants, that *Julius Cæſar* encamp'd here in his Second Expedition againſt the *Britains*, and that thence it was call'd *Julham*, as if one ſhou'd ſay *Julius's Station*, or *Houſe*; and they ſeem to have a great deal of Reaſon for their Belief. But be it how it will, it's certain, that in his March from his Encampment, *Laberius Durus*, one of his Tribunes, was ſlain by the *Britains*, whoſe Monument it is that remains on the River *Side*, call'd by the Name of *Jul-laber*, or *Julabery's Grave*. Chilham. Laberius Durus.

At five Miles diſtance from hence, the *Stour*, dividing its Channel, runs with a violent Current to *Durovernum*, the chief City of this County, to which it gives the Name; for *Durwhern* ſignifies in *Britiſh* a Rapid River. It's call'd by *Ptolemy*, *Darvernum*; by the *Saxons*, *Cant-wara-byrig*, that is, *The City of the People of Kent*; by *Ninnius*, and the *Britains*, *Caer-Kent*, that is, *The City of Kent*, by us, *Canterbury*; and by the *Latins*, *Cantuaria*; a very Ancient City, and no doubt Famous in the Times of the *Romans*. While the *Saxon* Heptarchy flouriſh'd, it was the chief City of the Kingdom of *Kent*, and the Seat of their Kings, till King *Æthelbert* gave it with the Royalties to St. *Auguſtin*, conſecrated Durovernum. Canterbury. Auſtin, *the English Apoſtle.*

ſecrated Archbiſhop of the *Engliſh* Nation, who here fix'd a Seat for himſelf and Succeſſors: From that time, it's almoſt incredible how it has flouriſh'd, both by reaſon of the Archiepiſcopal Dignity, and alſo of a School, which *Theodore* the Fourth Archbiſhop founded there; tho' it ſuffer'd in the *Daniſh* Wars, and has ſeveral times been almoſt deſtroy'd by Fire, yet it always roſe again with greater Beauty.

William Rufus *gave it to the Biſhops.*

After the Coming-in of the *Normans*, when *William Rufus* (as 'tis in the Regiſter of St. *Auguſtin's Abbey*) *gave the City of* Canterbury *entirely to the Biſhops, which they had formerly held only by Courteſie*; what by the Name of Religion, and the Bounty of its Prelates, it did not only recruit, but altogether on a ſudden, roſe up to that Splendor, as even, for the Beauty of its private Buildings, to be equal to any City in *Britain*; but for the Magnificence of its Churches, and their Number, exceeded the beſt of 'em. Amongſt theſe, there are two peculiarly eminent, *Chriſt's*, and St. *Auguſtin's*: As for *Chriſt-Church*, it's in the very Heart of the City, and riſes up with ſo much Majeſty, that it imprints a ſort of Religious Veneration at a diſtance. The ſame *Auguſtin* we ſpoke of, repair'd this Church, (which, as *Bede* tells us, had formerly been built by the *Romans* that were Chriſtians,) and dedicated it to *Chriſt*, and it became a See for his Succeſſors, which Seventy nine Archbiſhops have now in a continued Series been poſſeſs'd of. *Lanfrank*, and *William Corboyl*, rais'd the upper part of the Church to that Majeſty wherewith it appears, as their Succeſſors did the lower part, both done at great Charges, to which the pious Superſtition of former Ages contributed; for Numbers of all ſorts, both higheſt, middle, and loweſt Quality, flock'd hither with large Offerings, to viſit the Tomb of *Thomas Becket*, Archbiſhop, who was ſlain at the Altar for oppoſing the King too reſolutely, and over-warmly aſſerting the Liberties of the Church. Upon that account he was canoniz'd for a Martyr, and had divine Honours paid him; his Shrine was ſo loaded with rich Offerings, that Gold was one of its vileſt Treaſures.

Chriſt-Church.

St. Auſtin's Church. *Repair'd by St.* Auſtin.

Heylin's *Catalogue of the Archbiſhops of* Cant.

Becket's *Tomb.*

Becket *made a Martyr.*

All

All (ſays *Eraſmus*, who was an Eye-witneſs) *ſhin'd, ſparkled, glitter'd, with rare and very large Jewels; and even the whole Church ſhew'd a Profuſeneſs above that of Kings.* At its Diſſolution by *Henry* the Eighth, the Plate and Jewels fill'd two great Cheſts, each whereof requir'd Eight Men to carry it out of the Church. It has ſome other particular Tombs, of which it may more deſervedly boaſt; as thoſe of *Edward* the Black Prince, that wonderful Hero, and *Henry* the Fourth, that Potent King of *England*. In lieu of its former Monks, *Chriſt-Church* has a Dean, Archdeacon, Twelve Prebendaries, and Six Preachers.

It had another Church below the City, to the Eaſt, which diſputed Pre-eminence with this, known by the Name of St. *Auguſtin's*; becauſe St. *Auguſtin* himſelf, and King *Æthelbert*, by his Advice, founded it to the Honour of St. *Peter* and St. *Paul*, and for a Burying-place for the Kings of *Kent*, and the Archbiſhops, (for it was not then lawful to bury in Cities) and St. *Auguſtin* himſelf was buried in the Porch of it, as were the Six Archbiſhops that immediately ſucceeded him. Of the Dignity of the See of *Canterbury*, (which was formerly very great) we ſhall only ſay thus much, That as in former Ages, under the Hierarchy of the Church of *Rome*, the Archbiſhops of *Canterbury* were *Primates of all England*, *Legates of the Popes*, and (as Pope *Urban* the Second expreſs'd it) *Patriarchs of another World*; ſo, when the Papal Authority ceas'd, it was decreed, by a Synod held in the Year 1534. that they ſhould be only ſtil'd *Primates and Metropolitans of all England*.

Archbiſhops how ſtil'd formerly.

At preſent the City of *Canterbury* is a Place of great Trade, to which the Foreigners in it ſeem to have contributed very much, who are partly *Wal-loons*, and partly *French*; the firſt were driven out of the Provinces of the *Spaniſh Netherlands*, in Queen *Elizabeth's* Reign, for adhering to the Reformed Religion, and brought the Art of weaving Silk into this Kingdom, which is arriv'd to that Perfection, that Silks wove in *Canterbury*, equal, if

Its Trade.

The Wal-loons.

not exceed, moſt ſorts of Foreign Silks. The *French*, who are but of late Date, are very Induſtrious and Frugal, and in Publick Service join with the *Walloons*, who have a Place allow'd them near the Cathedral.

French.

After *Stour* has gather'd its Waters into one Channel, it runs by *Hackington*, and thence by *Fordich*, (fam'd for its excellent Trouts,) paſſeth on to *Sturemouth*, where it divides its Water into two Channels, and leaving the Name of *Stour*, is call'd *Wantſume*, and makes the Iſlle of *Thanet*, on the Weſt and South ſides, which on the other Parts is waſh'd by the Sea. *Solinus* calls this Iſland, *Athanatos*, and in other Copies, *Thanatos*; the *Britains*, *Inis-Rubin*; the *Saxon*, *Tanet*, and *Tanet-land*; and we, *Thanet*, or *Tenet*. The Soil is all white Chalk, very fruitful in Corn and Graſs. It's in length Eight Miles, and Four in breadth. It was here the *Saxons* firſt landed, and here it was that *Guortimer* the *Britain* defeated them, when at * *Lapis Tituli* he forc'd them to a diſorderly and tumultuary Retreat to their Pinnaces. A long time after them, St. *Auguſtin* landed here: Here likewiſe, *Egbert*, the Eighth King of *Kent*, gave as much Land to *Domneva* (in Recompence of a Wrong he had done her) as a Hind ſhou'd run over at one Courſe, to build a Monaſtery on, which amounted to no leſs than one third part of the Iſland. We cannot omit the Mention of a thing very much to the Honour of the Inhabitants, thoſe eſpecially who live by the Roads or Harbours of *Margate*, *Ramſgate*, and *Prodſtear*; for they are exceedingly Induſtrious, and are as it were amphibious Creatures, and get their Living both by Sea and Land; for they deal in both Elements, and are both Fiſhers and Ploughmen; for the ſame Hand that holds the Plough, ſteers the Ship likewiſe. This Iſland was advanc'd to the Honour of being an Earldom by King *Charles* the Firſt, *Anno Regni* 4. who created *Nicholas* Baron *Tufton*, of *Tufton*, (in *Com. Suſſ.*)

Hackington. Fordich. Sturemouth. *Iſle of* Thanet. Saxons *firſt landing.* *The great Induſtry of theſe Parts.*

* *Lapis Tituli*, judg'd by *Cambden*, *Uſher*, and others, to be *Stonar* in this Iſland; but *Somner* and *Stillingfleet* rather place it at *Folkſtone*.

Earl

Earl of *Thanet*, who was ſucceeded by his Son *John*, who having Six Sons, *Nicholas*, *John*, *Richard*, *Thomas*, *Sackvil*, and *George*, and dying, 1664. has been already ſucceeded by Four of them, *Thomas* now enjoying the ſaid Earldom.

On the South-ſide of the mouth of *Wantſum*, (which they imagine has chang'd its Channel) and over-againſt the Iſland was a City, call'd by *Ptolemy*, *Rhutupiæ*; by *Tacitus*, *Trutulenſis*, for *Rhutupenſis Portus*; by *Antonine*, *Rhitupis Portus*; by *Ammian*, *Rhutupiæ Statio*; by *Oroſius*, *the Port and City of Rhutubus*; by the *Saxons*, (according to *Bede*) *Reptaceſter*; and by others, *Ruptimuth*; by *Alfred* of *Beverly*, *Richberge*, and at this Day, *Richborrow*. And ſince *Rhyd Tuſith*, in *Britiſh*, ſignifies a *Sandy Ford*, we wou'd willingly deduce it from thence. When the *Romans* govern'd here, the City was exceedingly Famous; from thence they commonly ſet ſail from *Britain* to the Continent: But now Age has eras'd the very Tracts of it, and, to teach us, that Cities die as well as Men, it is at this Day a Common Field, wherein, when the Corn is grown up, one may obſerve the Draughts of Streets croſſing one another, for where they have gone, the Corn is thinner. Nothing of the City now remains, but ſome ruinous Wails of rough Flints, and long *Britiſh* Bricks, the Cement of which is as hard as Stone. But the Plot of the City, now plough'd, has often caſt up the Marks of its Antiquity, Gold and Silver Coins of the *Romans*, and ſhews its Daughter a little below, call'd, from the Sand, by the Saxons, *Sandwic*, and by us, *Sandwich*: It is one of the Cinque Ports, fenc'd on the North and Weſt ſides with Walls; on the reſt, with a Rampire, a River, and a Ditch. Now it's pretty Populous, tho' the Haven, by reaſon of the Sands heap'd in, and that great Ship of Burden, Pope *Paul* the Fourth's, ſunk in the very Channel) has not Depth enough to carry Ships of the larger ſort. In the Time of *Henry* the Sixth, it was burnt by the *French*, and at ſundry times before felt the Fury of the *Danes*. This Place has been lately honour'd,

Richborrow.

Sandwich.

by giving the Title of Earl to that great Sea Commander, *Edward Mountague*, Eſq; created Earl of this Place by King *Charles* the Second, *July* 12. *Annô Regni* 12. who was ſucceeded by *Edward* his Son, the preſent Earl of *Sandwich*.

Cantium, *Promt.* Below *Rhutupiæ*, *Ptolemy* places the Promontory *Cantium*, as the utmoſt Cape of this Angle, call'd by us now the *Foreland*; notwithſtanding, all the whole Shore, hereabouts, is call'd by the Poets, the *Rhutupian Shore*, from *Rhutupiæ*. From the Promontory *Cantium*, the Shore running on Southward, for ſome Miles, is indented with the riſing of ſeveral Hills; but when it comes to *Sandon*, (that is, a *Sandy Hill*,) *Deal*, and *Walmar*, three neighbouring Caſtles, it falls, and lies plain and open to to the Sea. That *Cæſar* landed at * *Deal*, is a current Opinion, and *Cæſar* himſelf confirms it, when he ſays he landed upon an open and plain Shore, and that he was very warmly receiv'd by the *Britains*. Juſt upon the Shore, are Ridges for a long way together, like ſo many Rampires, which, for ought we know, may have been a Fence, or a Ship-Camp, which *Cæſar* made when he drew in his ſhatter'd Ships, to ſecure 'em both againſt a Tempeſt, and alſo the *Britains*, who made ſome Attempts upon 'em, but without Succeſs. All along from *Deal*, a Ridge of high Rocks runs about Seven Miles to *Dover*, where it gapes and opens it ſelf to Paſſengers. In this Break of that Ridge of Rocks, lies *Dubris*, mention'd by *Antonine*, call'd in *Saxon*, *Dofra*, and by us, *Dover*, from *Dufyrrha*, in *Britiſh*, *a ſteep Place*, as Mr. *Lambard* conjectures. The Town which is ſeated among the Rocks, (where the Haven it ſelf formerly was, while the Sea came up farther) is more noted for the Convenience of its Harbour, and the Paſſage from thence into *France*, than for its Neatneſs or Populouſneſs. It's one of the Cinque Ports, and was formerly bound to find Twenty one Ships for the

Sandon. *Three Caſtles.*

* *Deal*, *Cæſar*'s Landing-place, call'd by *Ninnius*, *Dole*, which ſignifies, in *Britiſh*, *a low, open Plain upon the Sea.*

Cæſar's Ships Camp.

The Inhabitants call this Rampire, *Rome's Work*.

Dubris. Dover.

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the Wars, in the manner and form as *Haſtings*, before mention'd. It affords a Seat to the Archbiſhops of *Canterbury*'s Suffragan, who, when the Archbiſhop is taken up with more weighty Affairs, manages ſuch things as concern good Order, but does not meddle with the Buſineſs of Epiſcopal Juriſdiction. *Archbiſhops Suffragan.* There's a large Caſtle, like a little City, with ſtrong Fortifications, and a great many Towers, which as it were threatens the Sea under it, from a Hill, or rather a Rock, upon the Right hand, that is on every ſide rugged and ſteep, but towards the Sea riſes to a wonderful heighth. It was firſt built by the *Romans*, which appears from thoſe *Britiſh* Bricks in the Chappel, which they uſed in their large ſort of Building. *Caſtle.* Upon another Rock over againſt this, and of almoſt an equal heighth, there are to be ſeen the Remains of a Watch-Tower, to direct Sailers by Night-light. The Lord-Warden of the Cinque Ports, of late, is ſworn here, and moſt of the other Buſineſs, relating to the Ports in general, is here diſpatch'd. *The Watch-Tower.* Under this Rock, King *Henry* the Eighth built a Mole, or Pile, (call'd the * *Peer*,) with great Labour, and infinite Charge, wherein Ships might ride with more Safety: But the Fury and Violence of the Sea almoſt render'd this Contrivance ineffectual; for the Frame of the Work, by the continual beating of the Waves, began to disjoint, but was repair'd by Queen *Elizabeth*, with great Expence. *The Mole.* * *It coſt* 63000 *l.* *Holland.* *Dover* has given the Title of Earl to *Henry Cary*, Baron *Hunſdon*, and Viſcount *Rochfort*, created Earl of this Place by King *Charles* the Firſt, *March* 8. 1627. who was ſucceeded by *John* his Son, who dying, 1667. without Iſſue Male, the Barony of *Hunſdon* only continued in the Collateral Line. The 13th. of *May*, 1685. King *James* the Second created *Henry Jermyn*, Nephew to *Henry* Earl of St. *Albans*, Baron of *Dover*, who now enjoys the ſaid Honour.

This Sea Coaſt is parted from the Continent of *Europe*, by a narrow Sea, wherefore ſome are of Opinion that it wrought it ſelf a Paſſage through;

Solinus calls it *Fretum Gallicum*, or the *French Straits*; the *French*, *Pas de Calais*; and we, the *Straits of Calais*.

From *Dover*, the Chalky Works, as it were hanging one upon another, run in a continued Ridge, for five Miles together, as far as *Folkſtone*, which appears to have been an ancient Town, from the *Roman* Coins and *Britiſh* Bricks daily found there; but what Name it had, is unknown. Now it's only a little Village, the Sea having worn off the greateſt part of it.

Folkſtone.

From thence, the Shore turning South-Weſtward, *Sandgate-Caſtle* defends the Coaſt, and has *Saltwood* near it, a Caſtle of the Archbiſhops of *Canterbury*, and *Oſtenhanger*. At four Miles diſtance, is *Hith*, one of the Cinque Ports, from whence it had its Name; *Hith*, in *Saxon*, ſignifying a *Port*, or *Station*, tho' at preſent it can hardly anſwer its Name, by reaſon of the Sands heap'd in there, which have ſhut out the Sea at a great diſtance from it. *Hith* ows its Original to *Lime*, a little Village adjoining, formerly a famous Port, before it was ſhut up with the Sands that were thrown in by the Sea. *Antonine*, and the *Notitia*, call it *Portus Lemanis*, and *Ptolemy*, *Limen*. From hence to *Canterbury*, is a Pav'd, Military Way, call'd *Stony-ſtreet*, which may eaſily be diſcern'd to be a *Roman* Work; and ſo is *Stutfall-Caſtle*, which included ten Acres, upon the Deſcent of the Hill. *Rumney-Marſh* is a Champain Tract, which, from *Lemanis*, contains fourteen Miles in length, and Eight in breadth, has two Towns, nineteen Pariſhes, and about 44200 Acres of Land; that, by reaſon of its Fruitfulneſs, is very good for fatting Cattle, and has by degrees been join'd by the Sea to the Land.

Saltwood.

Oſtenharger.

Hith.

Lime.

Stony-ſtreet, *a Military Way.*

Stutfall-Caſtle.

Rumney-Marſh.

Rumney, or *Romney*, and formerly *Romenal*, which ſome inter from the Name, to have been a Work of the *Romans*, is the chief Town of theſe Parts, and one of the Cinque Ports, having *Old Rumney* and *Lyd*, as Members of it: It's ſeated upon a high Hill of Gravel and Sand, and on the Weſt-ſide of it had a pretty large Haven, (that was guarded againſt

Romney.

againſt moſt Winds,) before the Sea withdrew it ſelf. By degrees it has decay'd, and has loſt much of its ancient Populouſneſs and Dignity: But of late it has been honour'd, by being made an Earldom, *Henry Sidney*, Viſcount *Sidney*, of *Sheppey*, and Baron of *Milton*, being created Earl of *Romney*, 14. *May*, 1694.

Below this, the Land ſhoots forth a long way, Eaſtward, (we call it *Neſs*, as reſembling a Noſe) before which lies a dangerous Flat in the Sea; nigh it, ſtands *Lid*, a pretty Populous Town, whither the Inhabitants of *Prom-Hill* betook themſelves, after the Innudation, which, in the Reign of *Edward* the Firſt, deſtroy'd that Town. In the very utmoſt Promontory, call'd *Denge-neſs*, where there is nothing but Beech and Pebbles, there grows Holm-Trees, with ſharp, prickly Leaves, always Green, repreſenting a low Wood, for a Mile together, or more. Among theſe Pebbles, is a Heap of larger Stones, which (if you will believe the Common People) is the Monument of St. *Criſpin*, and St. *Criſpinian*, who were caſt upon this Shore by Shipwreck. From hence the Shore turning, goes directly Weſtward, and has a ſort of Peaſe which grows in great Plenty, and naturally amongſt the Pebbles, in large Bunches like Grapes, in Taſte, differing very little from Field-Peaſe, and ſo runs forward to the Mouth of the *Rother*, which for ſome time divides *Kent* from *Suſſex*.

Neſs. Lid. Denge-neſs. *Holm-Trees.* St. Criſpin & St. Criſpinian.

The Courſe of this River we have ſpoken of before, as to *Suſſex* ſide. On *Kent* ſide it has *Newenden*, which is believed to be that Haven, call'd by the *Notitia*, *Anderida*; by the *Britains*, *Caer Andred*; and by the *Saxons*, *Andredſceaſter*: Firſt, becauſe the Inhabitants affirm it to have been a Town and Haven of great Antiquity; next, from its Situation by the Wood *Andredſweald*, to which it gives that Name; and laſtly, becauſe the *Saxons* ſeem'd to have call'd it *Brittenden*, i. e. *The Valley of Britain*, (from whence *Selbrittenden* is the Name of the adjoining Hundred.) *Hengiſt* ſack'd this Town, and put the Inhabitants to the Sword, an

Newenden. Anderida.

it remain'd deſolate, till under *Edward* the Firſt, Sir *Thomas Albnger* built a little Monaſtery for the Friers Carmelites; upon which, a Town preſently ſprung up, which, in reſpect to the ancient one demoliſh'd, was call'd *Newenden*, i. e. *The New Town in the Valley.*

Oxney. Lower down, the River *Rother* divides its Waters, and ſurrounds *Oxney*, an Iſland abounding with Graſs; and near its mouth, has *Apuldore*, where *Haſtings*, with the *Daniſh* and *Norman* Pirates, landed with his large Spoils, taken on the *French* Coaſts, and built a Caſtle. Near, in a woody Part, are, *Cranbrook*, *Tenterden*, *Benenden*, and other Neighbouring Towns, wherein the Cloth Trade was formerly very much encourag'd, when *Edward* the Third invited over the *Flemings*, by large Rewards, who firſt taught the *Engliſh* the Cloth-Manufacture, which is now one of the Pillars of the Kingdom, but much decay'd in this County.

Cloth Trade first brought into England.

Earls of Kent. Not to mention the Earls of this County in the *Saxon* Times, who were Officiary, and not Hereditary, *Odo*, Brother (by the Mother's ſide) to *William the Conqueror*, is the firſt Earl of *Kent* we meet with of the *Norman* Extraction: He was at the ſame time Biſhop of *Baieux*, and after a great Rebellion he had rais'd, his Nephew, *William Rufus*, depriv'd him of his whole State and Dignity in *England*. After *Stephen* had uſurp'd the Throne, he conferr'd that Honour upon *William* of *Ipres*, a *Fleming*. Afterward *Hubert de Burgh*, for his good Services, had the Honour conferr'd upon him by King *Henry* the Third. This Title ſlept till the Reign of *Edward* the Second, who beſtow'd it upon his younger Brother, *Edmund* of *Woodſtock*, whoſe two Sons, *Edmund* and *John*, had the Honour ſucceſſively, and both dying without Iſſue, the Title was carried by their Siſter (for her Beauty, call'd, *The Fair Maid of Kent*) into the Family of the *Hollands*; which, after a Succeſſion of Four Earls of that Name, was again extinct for want of Iſſue-Male, when King *Edward* the Fourth honour'd

William

William Nevil, Lord *Fauconberg*, and afterwards, *Edmund Grey*, Lord of *Haſtings*, *Weisford*, and *Ruthyn*, with this Title, who was ſucceeded by his Son *George*: He had, by his firſt Wife, *Richard* Earl of *Kent*, who died Iſſueleſs, and was ſucceeded by Sir *Henry Grey*, his Half Brother, whoſe Grandchild *Reginald*, by his Son *Henry*, was made Earl of *Kent* by Queen *Elizabeth*, in the Year 1572. He dying without Iſſue, was ſucceeded by his two Brothers, *Henry* and *Charles*, ſucceſſively: *Charles* was ſucceeded by his Son *Henry*, who dying without Iſſue, the Honour deſcended to *Anthony Grey*, Rector of *Burbadge* in the County of *Leiceſter*, who was Grandſon of *Anthony* the Third Son of *George*, the Second Earl of this Family. *Henry* ſucceeded his Father *Anthony*, and is ſucceeded by *Anthony* his Second Son, (*Henry*, the eldeſt, dying young) the preſent Earl of *Kent*.

This County hath 398 Pariſh-Churches, and ſends to Parliament 10 Members, *viz.*

The County,	*Maidſtone*,
Canterbury,	*Queenborough*,
Rocheſter,	From each, 2.

The Value of Eccleſiaſtical Benefices in the County of Kent.

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
Archbiſhoprick of *Canterbury.*	3193	8	8

Weſtbere *Deanary.*

Vicarage of Reculver, with the Chap. of Heath	9	12	3
v. of St. Nicholas, at Wood, in Iſle of Thanet	15	19	7
v. of Herne	20	16	1
v. of Monkton	13	0	4
v. of Minſter	33	3	4
v. of St. Peter, in the Iſle of Thanet	9	0	0
v. of St. Lawrence in Thanet	7	0	0
r. of Weſtbere	7	0	0
r. of Swaleliff	11	9	4
v. of Seſalter	11	0	0
v. of Chiſtlet	29	19	8
v. of St. John in Thanet	8	0	0
v. of Whitſtaple	20	0	0

Deanary of Bregge.

v. of Godmanſham, with the Chap. of Chollock	9	3	8
r. of Ickham, with the Chap. Annexed	29	13	4
r. of Addiſham, with the Chap. of Staple annexed	28	1	0
r. of Chelmden	5	0	0
r. of Crundall	11	10	0

v. of

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
v. of Chilham, with the Chap. of Molaiſh	13	6	8
v. of Beklebourn, *alias*, Liningis-bourn	6	0	0
v. of Waltham	7	15	4
r. of Kingſtone	16	0	0
r. of Chartham	41	5	10
r. of Wickambreux	29	12	6
v. of Patricksbourn, with the Chap. of Bregge	5	7	4
r. of Biſhopsbourn, with the Church of Berham annexed	39	19	2
v. of Littlebourn	8	0	0
r. of Great Hardes, with the Chap of Stelling annexed	19	13	0
v. of Petham	8	0	1
v. of Bocton Aluph	6	4	10
r. of Broke	7	7	0
v. of Preſton	9	15	0
r. of Elmeſton	6	7	7
r. of Stormouth	18	19	10

Eltham *Deanary.*

r. of Lyming	21	10	0
v. of Lyming	10	18	8
r. Saltwood, with the Chap. of Heth annexed	34	0	0
r. of Denton	5	19	4
r. of Wotton	8	10	4
r. of Acriſe	7	0	0
r. of Horton	7	10	8
v. of Braborn	11	17	6
v. of Eltham	20	0	0
v. of Elmſted	6	13	4
r. of Haſtingleigh	19	5	0

r. of

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
r. of Stowting	7	17	10
v. of Paſtling	6	8	2
r. of Bircholt	2	10	10

Deanary of Canterbury.

r. of St. Andrew	13	6	8
r. of St. Mary Bredman	9	0	0
r. of St. Peter	3	10	3
r. of St. Mildred	7	19	8
r. of St. George	7	18	0
r. of All Saints	7	0	0
r. of St. Mary of the Caſtle	2	18	0
r. of St. Mary Magdalen	4	10	0
r. of St. Alfag	8	13	4
r. of St. Martin	6	5	8
r. of St. Paul	9	18	6
v. of Weſtgate	13	0	2
v. of Northgate	11	8	8
v. of St. Mary of Bred	4	1	4
r. of Nether-Hards, *alias*, Little-Hards	7	19	8
v. of Hakington	5	2	2
r. of St. Michael of Harbaldown	9	2	6
r. of Fordwich	5	15	2
v. of St. Dunſtan near Canterbury	5	0	0
v. of St. Coſme and Damian of Bleon	9	0	0
v. of Sturrey	13	1	8
r. of Milton	4	14	4
d. Archb. Canterbury	50	0	10

Deanary

Deanary of Sandwich.

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
v. of Eaſtry	17	11	9
r. of Deal	19	10	0
r. of St. Peter in Sandwich	8	0	0
v. of St. Clements	14	0	0
v. of Telmanſton	7	9	7
r. of Betſanger	6	4	4
r. of Eythorn	15	12	6
r. of Ripley	5	19	4
r. of Kingſwald	13	12	6
v. of Norborn, with the Chap. of Shelden	12	11	8
v. of Colrede	6	2	6
v. of Knolton	6	5	2
v. of Woodnesbury	10	0	6
r. of Ham	5	6	6
v. of Waldeſhare	5	8	0
r. of Great-Mongeham	18	0	0
r. of Little-Mongeham	5	15	0
r. of Berfriſan	7	14	0
v. of Siberdſwood	6	0	0
r. of Eaſt-Langton	7	0	0
r. of Stoner	3	6	8

Limm *Deanary.*

r. of Aldington, with the Chap. of Smeth	38	6	8
r. of Newchurch	8	4	0
v. of Newchurch	19	16	0
r. of Wittriſham	15	8	0
r. of Iveckurch	44	16	0

r. of

	l.	s.	d.
v. of New Rumney, with the Chap. annexed	6	16	2
v. of Lidde	55	12	0
r. of Shaddaxherst	7	13	0
r. of Warehorn	19	0	0
v. of Selling	7	4	5
r. of Dimchurch	7	2	10
r. of Sevington	8	14	0 *ob.*
v. of Appledore, with the Chap. annexed	21	0	0
r. of Henxell	8	1	8
v. of Willesburgh	8	16	8
v. of Brokeland	17	12	10
v. of Stone	8	12	8
r. of Roking	14	13	5
r. of Kingsnoth	11	9	10
v. of West-Heth	8	14	6
v. of Brenset	6	19	0
r. of Keverton	12	0	11
r. of Snergate	17	6	8
r. of Bonington	10	13	4
r. of Ostenhanger	7	12	6
r. of Snave	19	7	9
r. of Orlaston	4	15	9
r. of All Saints of Hope	10	10	0
r. of Burmersh	20	10	6
r. of Old Rumney	15	19	2
r. of St. Mary in Rumney-Marsh	23	4	0
r. of Midley	30	0	0
r. of Fakenerhurst	4	18	4
r. of Blackmonston	4	0	0
r. of Orgiswick	3	0	0
r. of Mersham	26	16	11
r. of Woodchurch	26	13	4
r. of Eastbridge	5	6	8
v. of Lempne	9	1	4

Dover

Dover *Deanary.*

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
v. of Hongham	6	13	4
v. of Ewel	6	13	4
v. of Lyden	6	6	0
r. of Cheriton	16	12	6
v. of Bewixfeld	6	0	0
v. of Alkham, with the Chap. of Capel-Ferm	11	0	0
v. of St. Margaret of Cliff	6	9	8
v. of Newington, near Hith	7	12	6
v. of Folkſton	10	0	2
r. of St. Peter of Dover	4	0	0
v. of Ryver	7	1	0
r. of Hauking	7	7	10
r. of St. James Dover	4	17	6

Sutton *Deanary.*

r. of Ulcomb	16	5	10
r. of Holingborn	28	14	9
v. of Lenham	13	15	2
v. of Thornham	8	0	10
v. of Goutherſt	28	19	2
r. of Frenſted	9	11	8
v. of Hollingborn	7	6	8
r. of Ottham	9	17	6
r. of Langley	6	19	8
r. of Staplehurſt	26	5	10
v. of Boughton Mencaſey	7	13	4
v. of Boxley	12	19	2
v. of Morden	7	18	4
r. of Harietiſham	11	10	0
v. of Chart, near Sutton Vallance	8	12	8 *ob.*

v. of

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
v. of Barſted	6	7	4
v. of Sutton-Valence	7	9	6
r. of Wermſel	10	0	0
Linton Perpetual Donative	7	13	4

Charing *Deanary.*

r. Hawkherſt	36	13	4
v. Cranebrook	12	10	0
v. of Tenterden	33	12	10
r. of Biddenden	35	0	0
v. of Rolvinden	10	0	0
v. of Hedcorn	15	13	4
r. of Great Chart	25	6	0
r. of Bocton-Malherb	13	15	0
r. of Pevington	5	13	4
v. of Bretiſden	12	0	0
r. of Newenden	7	13	4
r. of Fretinden	15	18	8
r. of Little-Chart	13	10	10
r. of Hethfeid	17	5	0
r. of Sandhurſt	20	0	0
r. of Pluckley	20	1	5
v. of Beminden	17	12	6
r. of Smerden	24	2	6
r. of Charing, with the Chap. of Egerton	47	5	4
v. of Charing	13	0	0
v. of Kenington	12	0	0
v. of Weſtwell	13	0	0
r. of Eaſtwell	9	16	8
v. of High-halden	19	4	6
v. of Aſhtisford	18	4	6

Sittingborn

Sittingborn *Deanary.*

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
v. of Hartlip	9	10	8
r. of Warden	4	15	0
v. of Rodmerſham	8	6	4
r. of Kingſdown	5	9	2
r. of Bignore	5	10	0
r. of Wichling	4	1	8
v. of Upchurch	11	0	0
r. of Milſted	8	15	0
v. of Leydon	10	10	0
v. of Stockbury	9	11	0
v. of Bacchild	8	0	0
r. of Tunſtall	14	18	4
r. of Morſten	10	4	7
v. of Tong	8	6	8
v. of Sittingborn	10	0	0
v. of Bredgar	9	0	0
v. of Milton	13	2	3
v. of Halſtone	8	2	0
v. of Rainham	14	4	8
v. of Borden	8	10	0
v. of Newinton	14	0	0
Chap. of Elmley	5	0	0

Oſpring *Deanary.*

v. of Oſpring	10	0	0
v. of Feverſham	26	17	4 *ob.*
v. of Bocton	9	4	8
v. of Tenham	10	0	0
v. of Linſted	8	3	10
v. of Preſton	8	12	6
r. of Norton	10	18	4
r. of Galing	16	0	0
r. of Buckland	5	13	4
Hartey	20	5	11
r. of Baddelſmere	5	2	0
v. of Stalsfeld	5	6	8

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
v. of Sheldwich	6	16	8
r. of Luddenham	12	8	[illegible]
v. of Newinham	5	12	[illegible]
v. of Doddington	6	1[illegible]	[illegible]
r. of Leveland	4	[illegible]	
v. of Selling	6	13	2
v. of Thoroughley	7	11	8
v. of Otterinden	6	14	0
r. of Guddenſton	5	2	7
v. of Hernhill	15	0	0
v. of Graveney	12	0	0

Shoreham *Deanary, in the Juriſdiction of* Canterbury.

r. of Shoreham, with the Chap. of Otford	34	9	8
v. of the ſame	14	6	8
r. of Cleve	50	0	0
r. of Huntingdon	16	12	1
r. of Ifeld	4	7	0
r. of Wrotham, with the Chap. of Stoneſted	50	8	0
v. of Wrotham	22	5	10
r. of Peckham	23	0	0
r. of Sundridge	22	13	4
v. of Mepeham	16	3	4
r. of Braſted	22	6	8
r. of Eansford	12	16	8
v. of Eansford	12	0	0
v. of Bexley	13	4	4
r. of Ightham	15	16	8
r. of Chedingſton	28	9	4
r. of Penſherſt	30	6	0
r. of Heber	15	17	4
v. of Peckham	14	0	0
v. of Gillingham	15	13	8
v. of Northfleet	21	0	0

r. of

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
r. of Senock	13	6	8
v. of Senock	15	3	0
r. of Orpington, with the Chap. of Cray	30	14	4
v. of Orpington	11	10	4
r. of Eard, *alias*, Crayford	35	13	4
r. of Chevining	21	6	8
v. of Farmingham	9	5	8
r. of Halſted	5	17	10
v. of Eaſtfarleigh	6	16	8
v. of Eaſtmailing	10	8	4
r. of Kelſton	6	10	0
v. of Grean	9	11	8
v. of Deruth	9	18	10
r. of Woodland	3	14	6
r. of Heis	6	18	0
Donative in Gillingham	6	13	4

Deanary of Rocheſter.

r. of Stone	26	10	0
r. of Halſtoo	14	5	6
v. of Frendisbury	10	3	11 *ob.*
r. of Swanſcomb	25	12	6
r. of Southfleet	31	15	0
r. of Snodland	20	0	0
v. of St. Nicholas Rocheſter	13	15	4
v. of St. Margaret by Rocheſter	10	0	0
r. of Halling	7	13	4
r. of Cokeſton	14	15	4
r. of Woldham	14	6	8
v. of Burham	8	0	0
r. of St. Clements in Rocheſter	6	13	4
v. of Aliford	10	0	0
v. of Shorn	13	1	8
v. of Chalk	6	3	8
r. of Milton	16	5	10
r. of Graveſend	15	0	0

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
r. of Nuſted	4	15	0
r. of Falkham	6	9	4
r. of Aſhe	9	12	6
r. of Ridley	3	14	8
r. of Hertley	7	0	0
r. of Luddiſden	11	11	6
r. of Mabſcomb	3	11	8
r. of Stoke	8	11	8
r. of Kingſdown	6	0	0
v. of Hoo	18	6	0
v. of All Saints in Hoo	8	7	11
r. of St. Mary in Hoo	16	12	4
r. of Cowling	14	0	0
v. of Higham	8	10	0
v. of Chetham	8	12	6
r. of Langfeld	5	17	6
The Biſhoprick of Rocheſter	358	3	8
Archdeaconry of Rocheſter	34	13	0
Merſton Chap.	2	13	4
Malling *Deanary.*			
v. of Weſt-malling	10	0	0
v. of Birling	6	9	6
v. of Ryerſh	8	10	10
r. of Addington	6	8	8
r. of Troſcliff	10	3	1 *ob.*
r. of Lyborn	17	13	4
r. of Ditton	11	15	0
r. of Alington	6	16	8
r. of Offham	6	0	0
r. of Mereworth	14	2	6
r. of Weſtfarleigh	6	11	4
r. of Nettleſted, with the Chap. of Berminget, *alias*, Weſtberling	15	10	8
v. of Watringbury	5	0	0
v. of Weſt-peckham	7	6	0
v. of Yalding	20	19	2
v. of Tonbridge	20	3	4

r. of

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	l.	*s.*	*d.*
r. of Spelhurſt	15	5	0
v. of Hadlow	13	0	0
v. of Light	9	19	2
v. of Kemſing, with the Chap. of Seal	19	13	4
v. of Weſtram, with the Chap. of Eatonbridge	19	19	6
v. of Tudley	4	17	8
r. of Aſhurſt	5	4	10
r. of Cowdon	9	19	4
r. of Bilborow	5	4	2
v. of Pepingbury	6	8	8
r. of Harſemunden	26	3	4
v. of Lambherſt	12	10	9
v. of Brenchley	12	19	2
r. of Padleworth	3	6	8
r. of Berming	12	17	2
v. of Teſton	6	10	0
Detfort *Deanary.*			
v. of Detford	18	11	2
v. of Horton	5	7	4
r. of Lullingſton	7	16	8
r. of Erith	9	12	6
r. of Northcray	7	13	2
r. of Powlſcray	12	13	2
r. of Footſcray	18	3	4
r. of Rokeſley	6	6	4
v. of Wilmington	6	17	4
r. of Lee	3	11	8
v. of Plomſted	6	18	4
r. of Chiſlehurſt	16	3	6
r. of Bromeley	39	12	0
v. of Cadam	13	2	6
v. of Eltham	3	2	6
r. of Wolwich	7	12	5
r. of Charlton	10	7	8
r. of Chelsfeld	24	14	1
r. of Weſt-Wickham	11	10	10
v. of Sutton	10	0	0
r. of Bekingham	16	18	10
v. of Lewſham	23	19	2
v. of Depford	12	17	2
v. of Greenwich	21	0	0
Bokenfield	7	5	6

Dobuni.

WE have already gone through thoſe Counties which are bounded by the Britiſh *Ocean, the* Severn *Sea, and the River* Thames: *Let us now take a Survey of the reſt, according to our intended Method; and croſſing the River, and returning back to the* Thames *Head, and to the* Severn, *where the Tide flows, let us view the Seats of the* Dobuni, *who inhabited* Gloceſterſhire *and* Oxfordſhire.

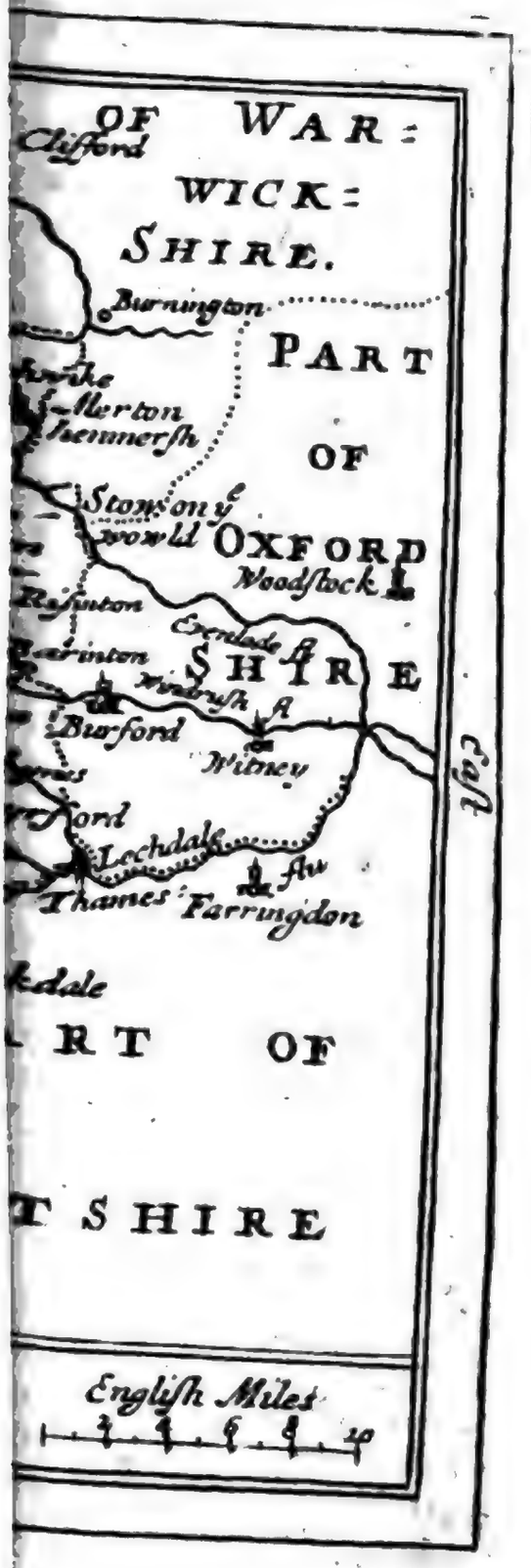
Name. *Their Name ſeems to be derived from* Duffen, *a* Britiſh *Word, ſignifying* Deep, *or* Low, *becauſe inhabiting, for the moſt part, a* Plain, *and* Valleys *encompaſs'd with Hills, the whole People took their Denomination from thence; and, to ſtrengthen this Opinion, we find* Dion *calls theſe People by a Word of the ſame Signification,* Bodunni, *if there's not a Tranſpoſition of the Letters: For* Bodo, *or* Bodun, *in the ancient Language of the* Gauls, *ſignifies* Deep, *which Language has been before demonſtrated to be the ſame with the* Britiſh; *from whence alſo (as it's ſuppoſ'd) came the Name of the City* Bodincomagus, *which is placed upon the deepeſt Parts of the River* Po; *and of the* Bodiontii, *a People that inhabited the* Low *and* Deep *Valley, now call'd* Val-de-Fontenay, *near the Lake* Leman. *As ſoon as the* Saxons *had conquer'd* Britain, *the Name of the* Dobuni *was loſt; part of them, with their Borderers, by a new* German *Name, were call'd* Wiccii. *but from whence it's hard to conjecture; yet if* Wic, *in the* Saxon *Tongue, ſignifies the Creeks of a River, it may not be ſo very improper to derive the Name of* Wiccii *thence, ſince their Habitation was about the Mouth of the* Severn, *which is full of Windings and Turnings.*

Bodo, *what it meant amongſt the* Gauls.

Bodincomagus.

Wiccii, *whence derived.*

To


OF WAR=
WICK=
SHIRE.
Burnington
PART
OF
OXFORD
SHIRE
Woodstock
Burford
Witney
Lechdale
Thames
Farringdon
RT OF
T SHIRE
East
English Miles

To *John Howe*, Eſquire, and Sir *Richard Cocks*, Baronet. This County, for which they are choſen Knights, is humbly Dedicated.

Gloceſterſhire.

GLoceſterſhire, in the *Saxon* Tongue, *Gleaucestre ſcyre*, was the chief Seat of the *Dobuni*. It is bounded on the Weſt by *Monmouthſhire*, and *Hereford ſhire*; on the North, by *Worceſterſhire*; on the Eaſt, by *Oxfordſhire* and *Warwickſhire*; and on the South, by *Wiltſhire*, and part of *Somerſetſhire*: A pleaſant and fertile Country, ſtretching out in length from North-Eaſt unto South-Weſt. The moſt Eaſtern Part, which ſwells with riſing Hills, is call'd *Cotteſwold*. The middle part is a large, fruitful Plain, water'd by the noble River *Severn*, which gives as it were Life and Spirit to the Soil. The more Weſtern Part lying on the other ſide of the *Severn*, is altogether ſhaded with Woods. "The "Vale of *Gloceſter* (ſays *William* of *Malmsbury*) "is ſo call'd from its chief City, the Soil whereof "yields Variety of Fruits, Plants, and all ſorts of "Grain: The High-ways and Publick Roads are "full of Fruit-Trees, not ſet, but naturally grow-"ing. There's no Province in *England* hath ſo "many, or ſo good Vineyards, as this County, "either for Fertility, or Sweetneſs of the Grape; "the Wine whereof carries no unpleaſant Tart-"neſs, being not much inferior to the *French* in "Sweetneſs.

Its Bounds.

'Tis ſaid to be in Length 60 Miles, in Breadth 26, and in Circumference 190.

Cotteſwold.

Fruit-Trees in the Highways.

Vineyards.

But yet, not to mention other things, we have no reaſon to admire that ſo many Places in this County, from their Vines, are call'd Vineyards, ſince they formerly afforded Plenty of Wine; and that they yield none now, is rather to be imputed

to the Sloth of the Inhabitants, than the Indiſpoſition of the Climate. Formerly, in ſome Parts of this County, they had a private Cuſtom, (as we read in our *Statutes,) which grew into a Law, (but is now loſt, through Deſuetude,) *That the Lands and Tenements of Condemn'd Perſons were Forfeited to the King only for a Year and a Day, and after that Term was expir'd, (contrary to the Cuſtom of all* England *beſide*) *return'd to the next Heirs.* But now let us ſurvey thoſe Three Parts in their order, which we mention'd before.

* Lands of Condemn'd Perſons, Forfeited only for a Year and a Day. See 17 *Edw.* 2. 16.

The more Weſtern Part beyond *Severn*, (which was formerly held by the *Silures*) as far as the River *Vaga*, or *Wye*, which divides *England* and *Wales*, is cover'd entirely with Woods, and at this Day is call'd *Dean-Foreſt*: Some of the Latin Writers call it *Sylva Danica*, from the *Danes*; others, with *Giraldus*, *Danubiæ Sylva*: But, unleſs it takes its Name from a ſmall neighbouring Town, call'd *Dean*, we may fancy that *Dean*, by cutting off a Syllable, is derived from *Arden*, which Word the *Gauls* and *Britains* heretofore ſeem to have uſed for a Wood. This Wood was formerly ſo thick with Trees, ſo very dark and terrible in its Shades, and various Croſs-ways, that it render'd the Inhabitants barbarous, and embolden'd them to commit many Outrages: And in the Reign of *Henry* the Sixth, they ſo infeſted the Banks of the *Severn* with their Robberies, that an Act of Parliament was made on purpoſe to curb and reſtrain them. The preſent Foreſt of *Dean* contains about 3000 Acres; the Soil a deep Clay, fit for the Growth of Oak. The Hills are full of Iron Ore, which colour the ſeveral Springs that have their Paſſage through them. Here are ſeveral Furnaces for the making of Iron, which by the Violence of the Fire becomes fluid, and being brought to their Forges, is beat out into Bars of various Shapes. The Oak of the Foreſt was once ſo conſiderable, that 'tis ſaid to have been part of the Inſtructions of the *Spaniſh Armada*, to deſtroy the Timber of this Place; but what they could not effect,

Foreſt of Dean.

Iron Ore.

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effect, our own Civil Diſſentions did; for it went miſerably to wrack in the late Civil-Wars.

But of moſt Ancient Note is *Antonine's Abone*, or *Avone*, not totally depriv'd of its old Name, being now call'd *Aventon*, *Alventon*, or *Alvington*, and is a Chappel of Eaſe to *Wollaſton*, the Eſtate of the Duke of *Beaufort*. St. *Breulais's* *Caſtle*, once Famous here, is now ruin'd, and ſerves moſtwhat as a Priſon for Offenders in the Foreſt. It was once noted for the Remarkable Death of *Mahel*, youngeſt Son of *Miles* Earl of *Hereford*, who loſt his Life by the fall of a Stone from the higheſt Tower, The *Mine-Court*, *Swan-Mote*, and *Speech-Court*, are kept here. Abone, *now* Alvington. S. Brevial's *Caſtle.*

By the River *Wye* lies *Newland*, a large Pariſh, ſtanding in a pleaſant Plain, where are Mine-Pits of 60 or 70 Foot deep, and as large as a conſiderable Church. Mr. *Jones*, a *Hamborough* Merchant, erected here an Alms-Houſe for 16 poor Men and Women. North-Weſt from hence, is *Weſtbury*, a very large Pariſh, reputed above 20 Miles in Compaſs. Newland. *Mine-Pits.* *Alms Houſe* Weſtbury.

The River *Severn*, call'd by the *Britains*, *Haffren*, after it hath run a long way in a narrow Channel, at its firſt Entrance into this Shire, receives the *Avon*, and another ſmall River that runs into it from the Eaſt: Between which, is ſeated *Tewkſbury*, in *Saxon*, *Theocsbury*, ſo call'd from *Theocus*, who here led the Life of a Hermit. It's a large and fair Town, having Three Bridges over Three Rivers leading to it, Famous for the making of Woollen-Cloth, and very good Muſtard; but formerly moſt noted for an ancient Monaſtery, founded by *Odo* and *Dodo*, two Brothers, in the Year 715, which was afterwards repair'd by *Robert Fitz-Haman*, a *Norman*. It's likewiſe famous for the bloody Overthrow the *Lancaſtrians* received here, *Anno Dom.* 1471. and for the Death of *Edward* the only Son of King *Henry* the Sixth (whoſe Brains were barbarouſly beaten out here.) From thence we go down the Stream to *Deorhirſt*, which is mention'd by *Bede*: It lies low upon the *Severn*, whereby it ſuſtaineth great Damages when the River overflowеth. Severn. Sabrina. Tewſ-bury. Theoci Curia. *Cloth and Muſtard.* *Its Monaſtery.* Deorhirſt.

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ſloweth. It had formerly a ſmall Monaſtery, which was ruin'd by the *Danes*, but reflouriſh'd under *Edward the Confeſſor*. Mr. *Powell*, in the Year 1615. dug up in his Orchard an old Stone, with this Inſcription: *Odda dux juſſit hanc regiam Aulam Conſtrui, atque dedicari in honorem S. Trinitatis, pro animâ Germani ſui Elfrici, quæ de hoc loco aſſumpta. Ealdredus vero Epiſcopus qui eandem dedicavit 2 Idibus April. 14 autem Anno S. Regni Eadwardi Regis Anglorum*; i. e. 'Duke *Odda* commanded this 'Royal Palace to be built, and dedicated to the 'Holy Trinity, for the Soul of his Couſin *Elfrick*, 'which had its Aſſumption from this Place. But '*Ealdred* was the Biſhop who conſecrated it, on 'the 2d. of the *Ides* of *April*, and the 14th. Year 'of the Holy Reign of *Edward* King of *England*. Over-againſt *Deorhirſt*, in the middle of the River, lies a Place call'd *Olanige*, and *Alny* by the *Saxons*, now the *Eight*, i. e. *Iſlet*, Famous for a ſingle Combat fought here between *Edmund*, King of the *Engliſh*, and *Canutus*, King of the *Danes*; who, after a doubtful Fight, agreed that the Kingdom ſhould be divided betwixt 'em. Others would have the Iſle of *Alney*, betwixt *Overſbridge* and *Mayſemore*, to be the Place of that Action. *Vid.* Camb. Brit. *laſt Edit. p.* 245.

A ſingle Fight between *Edmund* King of *England*, and *Canutus* King of the *Danes*.

From *Deorhirſt*, the River *Severn*, after various Windings and Turnings, parts it ſelf, to make the Iſle of *Alney* rich in fruitful green Meadows, and then haſtens to the chief City of the County, which *Antonine* calls *Clevum*, or *Glevum*; the *Britains*, *Caer-Glovi*; the *Saxon*, *Gleauceſter*; we, *Gloceſter*; the Vulgar *Latins*, *Glovernia*; others, *Claudiocestria*, from the Emperor *Claudius*, who is Fabuloully reported to have given it that Name, when he here married his Daughter *Geniſſa* to *Arviragus* the *Britiſh* King. But as the *Saxon* Name, *Gleauceſter*, came from *Glevum*; ſo *Glevum*, by Analogy, came from the *Britiſh* Name, *Caer-Glowi*, and that from the *Britiſh* Word, *Glow*, which ſignifies *fair* and *ſplendid*; ſo that *Caer-Glow* is the

Gloceſter.

ſame

ſame as *a fair City.* It was built by the *Romans*, on purpoſe to curb the *Silures*, and a Colony was plac'd there, call'd *Colonia Glevum.* This City lies extended upon the *Severn*, and is beautify'd with many fair Churches, and handſome, well built Streets. On the South-ſide was once a Caſtle, built in *William* the Conqueror's Time, which is now the Common Goal for Debtors and Felons. *Ceaulin*, King of the Weſt *Saxons*, firſt took this City by Force of Arms from the *Britains*, in the Year 570, afterwards it flouriſh'd under the Juriſdiction of the *Mercians*. *Oſrick*, King of the *Northumbrians*, founded here a Monaſtery for Nuns, over which, *Kineburga*, *Eadburga*, and *Eva*, all *Mercian* Queens, preſided; and *Edelfleda* adorn'd it with a noble Church, in which her ſelf lies entomb'd. Not long after, when the whole County was laid waſt by the *Danes*, and all its ancient Churches ruin'd, *Aldred*, Archbiſhop of *York*, and Biſhop of *Worceſter*, erected a new one for Monks, which is now the preſent Cathedral, and hath a Dean and ſix Prebendaries belonging to it. *Nicholas Morwent* built the Weſtern Front, Abbot *Horton* the Northern Iſle, Abbot *Frowceſter* the Cloiſters, and Abbot *Sebrook* the Tower: A Fabrick ſo curious, that ſeveral Travellers have affirm'd it to be one of the beſt Pieces of Architecture in *England*. The South-Iſle was rebuilt with the Offerings that devout People made at the Shrine of King *Edward* the Second, who lies here interr'd in an Alabaſter Tomb; and not far from him, that unfortunate Prince, *Robert Curt-hoſe*, the Eldeſt Son of *William* the Conqueror, lies in the middle of the Choir. Beyond the Choir, in an Arch of the Church, there is a Wall built in the Form of a Semicircle, with Corners, where, if any one whiſper very low at one end, and another lay his Ear to the other end, he may eaſily hear each diſtinct Syllable; but if we ſurvey the Place, it ſeems to be purely Accidental. This City ſuffer'd ſome Calamities in the Barons Wars, being Plunder'd by *Edward* the Son of *Henry* the Third; and after, almoſt laid in Aſhes by a caſual Fire. King

Its Situation.

Edward the Second's Tomb.

John

John first made it a Burrough, to be govern'd by two Bailiffs; and King *Henry* the Third (who was crown'd here) made it a Corporation. 'Tis now a County of it self, and call'd, *The County of the City of Gloceſter.* *Henry* the Eighth augmented the State thereof, by erecting an Epiſcopal See, with which Dignity (as *Geoffry* of *Monmouth* ſays) it was formerly honour'd. There are in the City, ſix Pariſh-Churches, and great Proviſions are made for the Poor by Hoſpitals, particularly *Bartholomew's*, which maintains Fifty four poor Men and Women, to whom there belongs a Miniſter, Phyſician, and Surgeon. Sir *Thomas Rich*, Baronet, gave 6000 *l.* for a Blewcoat Hoſpital, wherein are educated Twenty Boys; and Ten poor Men, and as many Women are maintain'd.

Formerly a See.

Epiſcopus Clavienſis occurs in ancient Liſts of the *Britiſh* Prelates.

Hoſpitals. Bartholomew's. *Blewcoat Hoſpital.*

The River *Severn* having now left *Gloceſter*, a little below, receives the River *Stroud*, (upon which ſtands a Town of the ſame Name, famous for Clothing, the Water whereof is ſaid to have a peculiar Quality in dying Reds,) and afterwards uniting its divided Streams, winds it ſelf by *Elmore*, and waxing broader and deeper, by the flowing and ebbing of the Tide, rages like the Æſtuation of the Sea, towards which it haſtens with frequent Turnings and Windings, meeting with nothing memorable in its courſe, but *Cambridge*, a very little Hamlet, where the little River *Cam* empties it ſelf into it.

Stroud.

On the ſame ſide of the River, not much lower, ſtands *Berkly*, in the *Saxon* Tongue, *Beorkenlau*, eminent for its ſtrong Caſtle, (a Barony by Tenure,) as alſo for the Lords thereof, the Barons of *Berkley*, lately (*viz.* 11 *Septemb.* 1679. 31 *Car.* 2.) advanced to the Title of Earls of *Berkley*. The Caſtle is not ſo large as formerly, but the Room where King *Edward* the Second was murther'd, is ſtill to be ſeen. *Berkley* is eſteem'd the largeſt Pariſh in the County.

Berkley.

It was a Marquiſate in this Family, in the Reign of *Henry* VII. but *William* the only Marquis dying Iſſueleſs, the Title ended in him.

Where *Edward* II. was murther'd.

Below this Place, the little River *Aven* runs into the Sea, at the Head whereof, ſcarce Eight Miles from

Aven River.

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from the Shore, on the Hills, near *Alderly*, a ſmall Town, are found various Stones, reſembling Cockles and Oyſters, which, whether they were living Animals, or ludicrous Fancies of Nature, let Natural Philoſophers enquire. *Stones like Cockles.* The *Trajectus* that *Antonine* mentions to be oppoſite to *Abone*, where was a Paſſage over the *Severn*, may be fix'd very probably at *Oldbury*; tho' now the Ferry is at *Auſt*, a Village ſomewhat lower. Some few Miles from hence, lies *Great Badminton*, a Seat belonging to the Duke of *Beaufort*, adorn'd with ſtately Additions, Parks, Gardens, Paddocks, *&c.* and other Contrivances for Recreation and Pleaſure.

Now we poſt forward to the Eaſterly Parts, which are Hilly, *viz. Cotſwold*, which takes its Name from the Hills and Sheep-Cotes, (for Mountains and Hills, in old time, by *Engliſh* Men were term'd *Woulds*:) Upon theſe Hills, are fed large Flocks of Sheep, with the whiteſt Wool, having long Necks and ſquare Bodies, whoſe fine Fleece is much valu'd in Foreign Nations. Under the ſide of theſe Hills, as it were in a Neighbourhood together, lie theſe following Places, moſt Remarkable for their Antiquity. Cotſwold.

Campden, commonly call'd *Camden*, a noted Market-Town, where (as *John Caſtor* avers) all the Kings of the *Saxon* Race had a Congreſs in the Year 689, how to carry on the War againſt the *Britains*. 'Tis Remarkable now for giving the Title of Viſcount *Campden* to *Baptiſt Noel*, Earl of *Gainsborough*. Camden.

Hales, a moſt flouriſhing Abbey, and built by *Richard* King of the *Romans*, and famous for its Scholar, *Alexander Hales*, a great Maſter of that knotty and ſubtle ſort of School-Divinity, who is here bury'd. Hales. Alexander de Hales.

Sudley, formerly *Sudleagh*, had a beautiful Caſtle, whoſe beſt part, with its Church, was ruin'd in the Civil-Wars. Hard by, is *Toddington*, where the *Tracies*, an ancient Family, have long flouriſh'd. *Winchelcomb* is here ſeated, which was a populous Town whilſt the Inhabitants cou'd plant Tobacco; but being reſtrain'd by the 12th. of *Car.* 2. they decay'd by little and little, and are now generally poor. There are ſcarce any viſible Remains, either Sudley. Todding-ton. Winch-comb.

of

of the Abbey, *Ivy-Caſtle*, St. *Nicholas's Church* that ſtood on the Eaſt part of the Town. The Neighbourhood of this Place, was formerly a Sheriffdom of it ſelf, and the Monaſtery was in great Repute for the Reliques of King *Kenelm*, a Child of Seven Years old, murder'd by his Siſter for his Inheritance, and by that Age counted a Martyr.

Brimpsfeild. Lower in the County lies *Brimpſfeild*, where the *Giffords* were formerly Lords, one of which Family founded *Gloceſter-Hall* in *Oxford*. Theſe Places are ſituated among the Hills; under which, upon the Eaſt Confines of the County, is the famous Foſſe *way*. *Roman* Highway, call'd the *Foſſe*, out of *Warwickſhire* it comes down by *Lemington*, where there ſeems Leamington. formerly to have been a Station of the *Romans*, from the Coins that are often found and plow'd up there; Stow on the Would from thence it goes by *Stow on the Would*, by its high Situation too much expos'd to the Winds. There's a common Obſervation of this Place, that they have but one Element, *viz.* Air; there being neither Wood, Common Field, nor Water, belonging to the Town.

Northleach. Thence it goes by *Northleach*, ſo call'd from the little Rivulet that runs by it; and has a Free-School, a neat Church, and is a Market-Town; and Cirencester. ſo to *Cirenceſter*, to which Town, the River *Churn* running Southward among the Hills, and very commodious for Hills, gave that Name. This has been a famous City, of great Antiquity, call'd by Corinium. *Ptolemy*, *Corinium*; by *Antonine*, *Durocornovium*, Durocornovium. i. e. *the Water Cornovium*, juſt Fifteen Miles, as he obſerves, diſtant from *Glevum*, or *Gloceſter*. The *Britains* call'd it *Caer-Cori*, and *Caer-Ceri*; the *Engliſh-Saxons*, *Cyrenceaſter*, and we, by Contraction, at this Day, *Cicester*. That this was a conſiderable Place, the *Roman* Coins, Chequer'd Pavements, and Inſcriptions of Marble, here dug up, evidently prove. Now, ſcarce the Fourth part within the Walls is inhabited, (which are ſaid to have been two Miles about,) the reſt being Paſture-Ground, and the Ruines of an Abbey, firſt built by the *Saxons*, as 'tis reported. The chief Trade of the Inha-

Woollen Manufactures. bitants is in the Woollen Manufacture. They talk much of the great Bounty of *Richard* the Firſt, who

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(as they affirm) made 'em Lords of the Seven adjacent Hundreds, to have Tryal of Cauſes, and to impoſe Fines, to have the Forfeitures, Amercements, and other Profits ariſing thence, to their own uſe. They have had Three Pariſh-Churches; the preſent is a very fair one, call'd St. *John*'s: This Place is the Barony of the preſent Earl of *Portland*.

The Seven Hundreds are now united in the Family of the late Lord *C. B. Atkins*.

Now as to what relates to the Earls; 'tis ſaid, about the *Norman* Invaſion, one *Bithrick*, a *Saxon*, was Lord of *Gloceſter*; his Eſtate was granted by the Conquerer to *Robert*, the Son of *Hainon*, of *Curboyle*. * *Robert*, the Natural Son of *Henry* the Firſt, marry'd his Daughter, and was made firſt Earl of *Gloceſter*, and by the common Writers of that Age, is call'd *Conſul of Glouceſter*. He left the Honour to his Son *William*, whoſe Three Daughters convey'd the Dignity to ſo many Families. The Eldeſt (*Iſabella*) brought this Title to *John*, ſurnamed *Sansterre*, Son of King *Henry* the Second, who, when he came to the Crown, procured a Divorce, and ſold her for 20000 Marks to *Geoffry de Mandeville*, whom he created Earl of *Gloceſter*: He dying Iſſueleſs, *Almaric*, Son to the Earl of *Eureux*, enjoy'd this Honour, as being born of *Mabil*, Earl *William*'s youngeſt Daughter. *Almaric* dying alſo Childleſs, the Honour fell to *Gilbert de Clare*, (Son of *Amicia*, the Second Daughter of Earl *William*, and *Richard de Clare* Earl of *Hertford*,) whoſe Son, *Richard*, and Grandſon *Gilbert* the Second, and Great-Grandſon *Gilbert* the Third, ſucceſſively inherited this Title; but, during the Minority of *Gilbert* the Third, *Ralph de Monthermer*, who had married his Mother, enjoy'd this Honour. After *Gilbert* the Third, who died Childleſs, *Hugh de Spencer* was ſtil'd Earl of *Gloceſter*; but he being hang'd, the Honour, by the Favour of *Edward* the Third, was conferr'd upon *Hugh de Audly*; after whoſe Death,

Earls of *Glouceſter*.

Note, Sir *William Dugdale* reckons *Eldol* the *Britain*, and *Swain*, eldeſt Son of *Godwin* Earl of *Kent*, Earls of *Gloceſter*.

* *Robert de Meilent.*

King

Dukes of Gloceſter.

King *Richard* the Second erected this Title into a Dukedom. *Thomas* of *Woodſtock*, Earl of *Buckingham*, the youngeſt Son of King *Edward* the Third, was the firſt that was dignified with the Title of Duke; but he being murder'd at *Calais*, the ſame King *Richard* the Second made *Thomas de Spencer* Earl of *Gloceſter*; who being beheaded at *Briſtol*, ſome Years after, *Henry* the Fifth created his Brother *Humphrey* the Second Duke of *Gloceſter*, who uſed to ſtile himſelf, *Son, Brother, and Uncle of Kings; Duke of Gloceſter, Earl of Pembrook, and Lord High-Chamberlain of England.* He was a great Friend and Patron, both of his Country and Learning; but by the Contrivance of a Woman, he was taken off at St. *Edmunds-bury.* The Third was *Richard* the Third Brother to King *Edward* the Fourth, who having inhumanly murther'd his Nephews, uſurp'd the Throne, and in two Years after loſt his Life in a pitch'd Battle. The Fourth Duke was *Henry*, Third Son to King *Charles* the Firſt, born 1639, who died unmarried, 13 *Sept.* 1660. Since which Time this Title lay vacant, till His preſent Majeſty created *William*, Son of Her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs *Anne* and *George* Prince of *Denmark*, Duke of *Glouceſter*; a hopeful Prince, but lately dead, to the inexpreſſible Grief of his Royal Parents, and the ineſtimable Loſs of the whole Kingdom.

There are in this County 280 Pariſhes, and it ſends to Parliament Eight Members, *viz.*

The County, *Cirenceſter,*
Glouceſter City, *Tewksbury,*
From each Two.

The

The Value of Eccleſiaſtical Benefices in the County of Gloceſter.

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
THE Biſhoprick	315	7	2
Dean of the Cathedral Church of Gloceſter			
Stow *Deanary.*			
r. of Stow	18	0	0
v. of Turkdean	10	0	0
r. of Odington	21	6	8
r. of Bradwell, with the Chap. of Athirthorp	23	11	10
r. of Sutton	13	13	4
r. of Shipton Solace	7	3	4
r. of Haſilton, with the Chap. of Enworth	19	5	4
v. of Longbarrow	5	14	10
v. of Lower-Swell	6	12	3
r. of Upper-Swell	7	0	0
r. of Wike-Reſingdon	16	2	6
r. of Weſtcot	9	7	3
v. of Bladington	6	13	4
r. of Widford	3	14	0
v. of Little-Barrington	4	19	1 *ob.*
v. of Winrich	5	0	0
v. of Great-Barrington	7	6	8
r. of Great-Reſingdon	22	0	2 *ob.*
r. of Little-Reſingdon	10	3	1
r. of Burton Super aquam, with the Chap. of Lower-Slaught.	27	2	8
r. of Upper-Slaughter	14	14	1 *ob.*
v. of Lower-Gyting	14	19	5
r. of Halling	10	18	8
v. of Aſton-Blanke, *alias*, Coldaſton	9	18	0

	l.	s.	d.
r. of Naunton	16	13	4
r. of Natgrove	15	6	8
r. of Pinnock	3	13	4
Winchelcomb *Deanary.*			
v. of Trimley	9	6	8
r. of Harisfeld	13	6	8
v. of Twinning	7	9	7
v. of Corſe	6	2	9
v. of Badgeworth, with the Chap. of Shorington	20	11	1
v. of Brookworth	6	17	0
r. of Wolſton	13	5	11
v. of Downhatherly	8	14	4
r. of Swideley	6	11	4
r. of Shipton-Cliff	9	0	0
r. of Collesbarn	5	6	9
v. of Stannerton, with the Chap. of Bodington	12	0	0
v. of Elmiſton	9	2	2
v. of Lye	7	16	3
v. of Preſtbury	11	0	0
r. of Leckhampton	18	13	4
r. of Swindon	12	1	0 *ob.*
r. of Whittington	13	6	8
r. of Biſhop-Cleave, with the Chap. of Stoke Orch	84	6	8
r. of Whetington	30	0	0
r. of Dodiſwell	13	6	8
Fairford *Deanary.*			
v. of Fairford	13	11	4
r. of Hampton-Merſey	20	17	2
v. of Letchlade	12	13	3 *ob.*
r. of Hartherope	10	0	0
v. of Holy-Croſs Ampney	6	9	0 *ob.*
v. of Southorp	4	4	0
v. of Downhampne	10	5	8
v. of Shirbourn	15	6	8
v. of Kempsford	19	0	0

r. of

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
r. of Burthorp	10	0	0
r. of Quenington	7	18	2
v. of Culn Aylwin	8	19	5
Cirenceſter *Deanary.*			
v. of Northleach, with the Chap. of Eſtington	10	19	0*ob.*
r. of Thormerton	16	5	4
r. of Hamptnet	10	0	0
r. of Stawell	5	16	11
r. of Rancomb	13	6	8
r. of Northcerney	21	10	5*ob.*
r. of Bagenden	8	4	3
r. of Abot's Downtisburn	13	0	0
r. of Knight's Downtisburn	8	14	8
r. of Daglingworth	8	6	0
r. of Stratton	12	7	6
r. of Culn-Dennis	9	19	4
r. of Culn-Rogers	7	16	4
r. of Cotes	9	6	8
v. of South-Cerney	6	16	8
v. of Driffeld	8	2	4
r. of Harnhill	5	16	3*ob.*
v. of Preſton	9	10	6
r. of St. Mary Sidington	8	11	8*ob.*
v. of Peter Sidington	5	12	2*ob.*
The Peculiar Juriſdiction of Byberley.			
v. of Bybera, with the Chap. of Winſton	13	1	4
r. of Barnſley	13	15	4
Part of the Peculiar Juriſdiction of Blockley.			
r. of Seſincote	9	12	9
r. of Burton upon the Hill	14	0	0
r. of Senbury	19	9	2
r. of Bacheſor	13	3	8
r. of Condicote	7	0	10*ob.*
r. of Dichford Frary	6	0	0
r. of Scratton upon Foſs	11	0	0

	l.	s.	d.
Hawksbury *Deanary.*			
v. of Hawksbury	18	9	8
r. of Yate	30	18	0
r. of Thormerton	27	0	0
v. of Turvilſton	6	13	4
r. of Weſton-Birk	6	2	0
v. of Poculchurch, with the Chap. of Weſterleigh and Abſon	14	13	4
r. of Cyſton	5	14	4
v. of Great-Badington	5	5	7
v. of Tedrington	10	0	0
r. of Alderley	11	4	6
r. of Ironacton	16	10	0
r. of Frampton Cotterlet	11	16	0
r. of Odbery	16	0	0
v. of Waplay	7	18	0
v. of Marisfeld	29	4	8
r. of Dereham	14	12	4
r. of Coldaſhton	17	1	7
r. of Dinton	14	11	2
r. of Bykeware	18	0	0
v. of Bitton	18	14	10 *ob.*
v. of Cheping	14	8	0
r. of Chervild	10	1	2
r. of Cromale	16	9	2
r. of Tortworth	16	3	8
r. of Didmerton	8	0	0
r. of Boxwell, with the Chap. of Laterton	23	4	8
r. of Harton	16	0	0
r. of Little-Sodbury	6	10	8
r. of Dodington	5	6	4
r. of Syſton	5	6	8
Durſley *Deanary.*			
r. of Durſley	10	14	3
r. of Beverſton, with the Chap. of Kingſcot	30	0	0

r. of

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
r. of Longbridge, with the Chap.	17	18	7 *ob.*
r. of Slimbridge	28	2	4
r. of Lasborough	8	0	0
r. of Woulſworth	6	10	7
v. of Barkley	32	14	8
v. of Cowley	8	2	2
r. of Rokington	15	0	0
r. of Nowington, with the Chap. of Wolpen	14	0	0
v. of Frampton	8	0	0
r. of Uley	12	3	4
r. of Hame	6	13	4
v. of Thorbury	25	15	8
v. of Wotton-under-edge	13	10	0
Briſtol *Deanary.*			
r. of Littleton	11	4	8
v. of Henbury	30	0	0
r. of Winterbourn	27	7	0
v. of Almonsbery, with the Chap.	20	0	0
r. of Filton	7	0	0
v. of Alveſton, with the Chap. annexed	24	0	0
r. of Compton Greenfeld	7	0	0
Stonehouſe *Deanary.*			
v. of Tetbury	36	13	2
r. of Hampton	41	12	4
v. of Biſſeley	19	10	5
v. of Stonehouſe	22	0	0
r. of Eſtington	32	14	9
v. of Whitmiſter	7	12	3 *ob.*
v. of Pameſwick	14	15	1 *ob.*
v. of Craneham	6	6	8
v. of Brymfeld	9	11	11
r. of Coberley	10	0	0
r. of Cooley	9	1	0
v. of Elkiſton	12	9	2
r. of Syde	3	18	3

r. of

	l.	s.	d.
r. of Winſton	7	10	0
r. of Miſerden	8	13	4
r. of Egeworth	8	0	0
r. of Salperton	17	0	0
r. of Rodmerton	18	1	3
r. of Cherington	13	0	0
r. of Avening	24	0	0
r. of Shipton-Moyn	18	1	9
v. of Horſley	7	11	4
r. of Nymmesfeld	11	5	0 *ob.*
r. of Kings-Stanley	18	15	1 *ob.*
r. of Woodcheſter	10	0	0
Kinley, Free Chap.	9	2	10
Preb. of Torleton	20	0	0

Gloceſter *Deanary.*

r. of St. Michael in Gloceſter	21	5	9 *ob.*
r. of St. Mary, *alias*, Chriſt-church	14	7	10
r. of All Saints	7	1	8
v. of St. Audoen	5	0	0
v. of the Holy Trinity	9	0	0
v. of St. John Baptiſt	14	0	10 *ob.*
r. of St. Aldat	3	17	4
v. of the Bleſſed Mary before the Gate of St. Peter	10	13	4
v. of Frowcetor	10	5	8
v. of Arlingham	19	7	2 *ob.*
r. of Frethorn	5	6	8
v. of Langney	12	13	4
v. of Standiſh, with the Chap. of Sale, Ranwick, and Hardwick	44	2	8
v. of Harsfeld	17	0	0
v. of Aſhelworth	11	9	0
v. of Hartbury	16	6	5
v. of Brokethorpe	7	17	5 *ob.*
v. of Matſon	3	16	5 *ob.*

p. of

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
p. of Moreton Vallance	14	5	9 *ob.*
r. of Wiccomb	4	6	8
r. of Laſſingdon	6	10	0
p. of Whaddon	12	15	0
Forreſt *Deanary.*			
v. of Churcham	20	5	0
v. of Weſtbury	20	2	10
r. of Great-Dean	10	16	0
r. of Bromesborow	7	15	0
v. of Newent	23	0	0
r. of Rudford, with the Chap. of Uppledown	10	0	0
v. of Oxenhall	9	12	4
r. of Tiberton	7	16	0
r. of Bleiſden	5	7	4
v. of Minſterworth	10	13	4
r. of Teynton	9	6	8
v. of Tuddenham	9	0	0
r. of Wolaſton, with the Chap. of Alvington	13	11	5
v. of Awre	10	5	0
v. of Longhope	9	7	11 *ob.*
r. of Abinhale	6	6	8
r. of Huntley	7	5	10
v. of Kempley	5	6	4
v. of Dymock	9	13	8
v. of Lidney, with the Chap. of Aylberton, Hulleisfeld, and St. Briovel	23	6	8
r. of Lancawt	3	0	4
Roſſe *Deanary.*			
r. of Newland	18	7	0
r. of Engliſh Bicknor	13	6	8
v. of Preſton	7	6	8
r. of Stanton in the Deanary of Irechinfield	6	11	0

	l.	s.	d.	
Campden *Deanary.*				
r. of Welford	29	15	10	
r. of Little Wormington	7	15	0	
r. of Dumbleton	18	16	6	
r. of Alderton	22	1	9	
r. of Kemmerton	17	13	0	
r. of Stanton, with the Chap. of Snowſhill	17	11	4	
r. of Buckland	20	6	8	
r. of Todnam	18	19	9	
r. of Shemington	15	3	4	
r. of Clifford	18	5	6	
r. of Aſton-under-edge	10	2	2	
v. of Wickwan	8	6	10	*ob*
v. of Campden	20	6	8	
v. of Makelton	9	14	3	
v. of Quinton	18	13	4	
v. of Preſton upon Stour	8	13	4	
v. of Weſton upon Avon	7	14	5	
v. of Pebworth	10	12	0	
v. of Beckforth	16	16	10	
v. of Todington	8	13	4	
v. of Didbroke	8	0	0	
v. of Stanwey	9	0	0	
v. of Marſton Sicca	17	10	0	
r. of Dorſington	12	19	0	
r. of Weſton-under-edge	31	0	0	
r. of Willarſey	13	2	6	
r. of Hinton	8	13	11	
r. of Aſton Somerfield	9	3	4	
v. of Eberton	9	9	4	
v. of Tirlty	9	6	8	

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To Sir *Robert Jenkinſon*, Bar. and Sir *Edward Norreys*, Kt. This Shire, for which they are Choſen Knights, is Humbly Dedicated.

Oxfordſhire.

THE County of *Oxford*, call'd by Saxons *Oxenford-Scyre*, commonly called *Oxfordſhire*, which we before obſerv'd to belong to the *Dobuni*; on the Weſt, borders upon *Gloceſterſhire*; on the South, where it is the broadeſt, the River *Iſis* divides it from *Barkſhire*; on the Eaſt it is bounded by *Bucks*; and upon the North, where it ends as it were with a *Cone*, on the one ſide it has *Northamptonſhire*, on the other *Warwickſhire*.

'Tis a rich and fertil Country; the lower Parts are cultivated into pleaſant Fields and Meadows; the † Hills are cover'd with great ſtore of Woods. Nor is it only fruitful in Graſs and Corn, but abounds with all ſorts of Game both for Hunting and Hawking, and Rivers well ſtock'd with Fiſh. The *Iſis* (afterwards call'd * *Tamiſis*) in a long Courſe waſhes the South-ſide of this County. *Cherwell*, a ſmall River, famous for plenty of Fiſh, after it has divided this Shire for ſome ſpace from that of *Northampton*, flows gently through the middle of the County, and divides it as it were into 2 Parts; the River *Tame* waters and makes fruitful the Eaſtern Parts, till at laſt both theſe Rivers, with ſeveral other little ‖ Streams, are receiv'd into the *Iſis*.

† *The Woods, except in the* Chiltern *Country are much deſtroy'd ſince Mr.* Camden's *time.*

* *The Author of the Additions to* Camb. Brit. *proves it to be call'd* Tamiſis (*or the* Thames) *from its firſt Source, and not upon its Coalition with the* Iſis *or* Ouſe. Vid. in Com. Wilts.

‖ Dr. Plot *reckons, beſides the* 5 *principal Rivers, about* 70 *of inferiour Rank, not accounting Brooks.*

The *Iſis*, when it has touch'd upon *Wiltſhire*, is upon its firſt Entrance on this County reſtrain'd by *Rodcot-bridge*: whence it paſſes by *Bablac*, famous for the Defeat of *Robert de Vere*, the great Earl of *Oxford*, Marquis of *Dublin*, and Duke of *Ireland*; for being hated by his Fellow-Barons, he was here routed in a Skirmiſh, and conſtrain'd to take the River: This was the ſad Cataſtrophe of all his Greatneſs and Glory; for he preſently fled the Realm, and being ſtruck by a Wild Boar in Hunting, died of his Wound at *Lovain*. After this the *Iſis* now and then overflowing the lower Grounds, receives its firſt Addition from *Windruſh*, a ſmall Brook which flowing out of the *Cotteſwold*, ſalutes *Burford*, ſtanding on the Banks of it, in Saxon *Beorford*, or *Beorg-ford*, when *Cuthred* King of the Weſt-Saxons, not being able to endure the Cruelty and baſe Exactions of K. *Æthelbald*, met him in open Field with an Army, and beat him, taking his Standard, in which was the Portraicture of a Golden Dragon. In which Town there is a Cuſtom on every Midſummer-Eve of making a Dragon, and carrying it up and down the Streets in great Jollity, which ſeems to bear ſome Relation of *Cuthred*'s taking the Golden Dragon; only to the Townſmens Dragon there is a Gyant added, but for what Reaſon is unknown. Here was alſo a Council conven'd by the Kings *Etheldred* and *Berthwald*, *An.* 685. where *Ældhelm* Abbot of *Malmsbury*, afterwards Biſhop of *Shirburn*, was commanded by the Synod to write a Book againſt the Errot of the Britiſh Churches in the Obſervation of *Eaſter*.

Rodcot-bridge.

Bablac.

Windruſh.

Burford.

From hence it runs to *Minſter-lovel*, heretofore the Seat of the Lords *Lovel* of *Tichermerſh*, which Family was extinct in *Francis* Viſcount *Lovel* who was ſlain at the Battle of *Stoke* taking part with *Lambert* the Impoſtor Prince. His Siſter *Fridiſwide* was Grandmother to *Henry* the firſt Lord *Norris*. Paſſing hence the *Windruſh* viſits *Whitney*, an old Town which before the Conqueſt belong'd to the Biſhops of *Wincheſter*. Near adioining is *Coges*, the Head of the Barony of *Arſic*, the Lords of which, deſcended from the Earls of *Oxford*, have been long extinct. Hard by, is *Wichwood Foreſt*, of a large extent, tho' the bounds of

Minſter-Lovel.

Whitney.

Coges.

of it once were much larger; for * K. *Richard* III. *diſforeſted a great part of* Whichwood, *between* Woodſtock *and* Brightſtow *which K. Edward* IV. *had taken into the limits of that Foreſt.* The River *Iſis*, when it has receiv'd *Windruſh*, paſſes to *Enſham*, in Saxon *Eigneſham* or *Egnes-ham*, formerly a Royal Vill, very commodiouſly ſituated, amongſt moſt delightful Meadows. *Cuthwulph*, the Saxon firſt took it from the Conquer'd Britans; and *Æthelmar* a Nobleman adorn'd it with a Monaſtery, which is at preſent turn'd into a private Seat, belonging to the Earl of *Derby*. Below *Einſham*, the *Evenlode*, a ſmall Rivulet, runs into the *Iſis*, which flows from the *Cotteſwold*, in the utmoſt Borders of this County; not far from which, near *Chaſtleton*, is a Fortification which Dr. *Plot* imagines to be caſt up about the Year 1016, when *Ironſide* met *Canute* the Dane. *Iſis* leaves nigh its own Banks a great Monument of Antiquity, a number of vaſtly great Stones placed in a Circular Figure, which the Country People call *Roll-rich-Stones*, and have a fond Tradition that they were once Men thus turn'd into Stones: The higheſt of them all which lies out of the Ring towards the Eaſt, they call *King*, becauſe they fancy he ſhould have been *King of England*, if he could have ſeen *Long-Compton*, a Village within view, at 3 or 4 ſteps farther. Five large Stones, which upon one ſide of the Caſtle touch one another, they pretend were Knights or Horſemen, and the other common Soldiers. 'Tis ſuppos'd this Monument may have been rais'd in Memory of ſome Victory here obtain'd, or the Coronation of ſome Prince. Hard by ſtands *Hochnorton*, the Inhabitants whereof were formerly ſuch Clowns and Churls, that it paſs'd into a Proverb, for a rude and ill-bred Fellow, *To be Born at Hogs-Norton.* This Place is famous for the Fatal Slaughter of the Engliſh in a Fight with the Danes, under *Edmund the Elder*: The two Barrows, one at *Tadmerton*, and the other here, were probably caſt up upon this occaſion; the round one at *Tadmerton* by the Danes, and the ſquare one here by the Saxons. *Evenlode* runs by no other place remarkable, but after a long courſe, takes

* John Rous of Warwick.

Enſham.

Roll-rich-Stones.

Hochnorton.

Woodſtock. in a ſmall Brook, upon which is ſeated *Woodſtock*, in Saxon *Wndeſtoc*, i. e. *a Woody Place*. King *Ethelbred* held here an Aſſembly of the States, and Enacted ſeveral Laws. King *Henry* I. Built a Royal Palace, and adjoin'd to it a large Park, enclos'd with a Wall of Stone, reported to have been the firſt Park in *England*. In this place K. *Henry* II. Built a Labyrinth (to ſecure *Roſamond Clifford* from the reſtleſs Jealouſie of his *Juno* Queen) where the many Windings and Turnings made it an inextricable Maze. The Town has nothing elſe to be proud of, unleſs for being the Birth-place of our Engliſh *Homer Geoffry Chaucer*; and for being lately made the Viſcounty of *William Bentinck* Earl of *Portland*.

The Labyrinth or Bower.

Geoffrey Chaucer.

The *Iſis*, when it has taken in the *Evenlode*, divides its own Channel, and cuts out many pretty Iſlands, amongſt which ſtands *Godſtow*, i. e. *The Place of God*, once a Nunnery, Founded by one *Editha* a Rich Widow, improv'd and annually endow'd by King *John*, that Holy Virgins might pray for the Souls of King *Henry* II. his Father, and *Roſamond* his Concubine, here Bury'd with this Epitaph.

Godſtow.

Roſamunds Tomb.

Hac jacet in tumbâ Roſa mundi, non Roſa munda
Non redolet ſed olet, quæ redolere ſolet.

Hugh Biſhop of *Lincoln* caus'd her Bones to be remov'd, as unworthy of Chriſtian Burial; but the Holy Siſters tranſlated them again into the Church, where they were found at the Diſſolution of the Houſe. The *Iſis*, before its ſtreams are again united, meets with *Cherwell*, which coming out of *Northamptonſhire*, flows almoſt thro' the middle of this County. It firſt waters *Banbury* (formerly *Banesbyrig*) Famous for a Battle between the Britans and the Weſt-Saxons; and another wherein *Richard Nevil* Earl of *Warwick*, Fighting for the Lancaſtrian Intereſt, defeated the *York* Party, and took ſoon after *Edward* IV. Priſ'ner. It has a Caſtle built by *Alexander* Biſhop of *Lincoln*; and for an Argument of its Antiquity, Roman Coins are found in the Fields adjoining. The Town is noted for making good Cheeſe.

Banbury

Near

Near to *Banbury* is *Hanwell*, where the Family of *Cope* hath flouriſhed many Years in great and good Eſteem. We muſt not here paſs by *Broughton* the Seat of *Richard Fienes* or *Fenis*, to whom King *James* the Firſt, in the firſt Year of his Reign (*Aug.* 9. 1603.) *granted and confirm'd the Name, Style and Title, Degree, Dignity and Honour of Baron of* Say and Seal, he being deſcended in a Right Line from *James Fienes*, Lord *Say and Seal*, high Treaſurer of *England* in the Reign of *Hen.* VI. who was cruelly beheaded by the rebellious Rabble. He was made a Viſcount *July* 7. in the 22. Year of the ſame King *James* whoſe Deſcendant *William* now enjoys it.

Hanwell.

Baron Fines *of* Say and *Seal.*

The *Cherwell* for many Miles after it has left *Banbury*, ſees nothing but well-cultivated Fields and moſt delightful Meadows, amongſt which ſtand *Heyford-Warine*, ſo denominated from *Warine Fitz-Gerald*, Lord thereof. *Heyford Purcell*, call'd from the *Purcells* or *de Porcellis*, ancient Gentlemen, the old Owners; with *Blechindon* the Ancient Poſſeſſion of the Family of *Poure*; and *Iſlip*, formerly *Githſlepe*, or *Ghiſtſlipe*, the Birth-place of *Edward* the Confeſſor. In the Chapel here which is call'd the *Kings-Chapel*, there ſtood not many Years ſince a Font (as Tradition has conſtantly handed it down) wherein the aforemention'd King *Edward* was baptized; but being in later Times put to an indecent Uſe as well as the Chapel, it is now remov'd to the Garden of Sir *Henry Brown*, Baronet, at *Nether-Riddington*. The Church continues in the Patronage of the Dean and Chapter of *Weſtminſter*, (to which Place King *Edward* gave this Mannor) the preſent Rector is Dr. *Robert South*, who at his own Expence has built a decent Chancel, and a beautiful Parſonage-Houſe, *&c.* At a ſmall diſtance is *Hedindon*, which King *John* gave for a Barony to *Tho. Baſſet*, and which is now the Barony of the Duke of *St. Albans*.

Heyford-Warine. Heyford-Purcel. Blechingdon. Iſlip.

Hedindon.

At *Iſlip* the *Cherwell* is join'd from the Eaſt by a ſmall Brook which runs by *Burceſter*, in Saxon *Burenceaſter* and *Burnaceaſter*, perhaps as much as to ſay *Birini Caſtrum*, implying it to be a Frontier Garriſon of the Weſt-Saxons againſt the Mercians rais'd out of the Ruins of *Alcheſter*, by the Advice and Aſſiſtance of *Birinus* Biſhop of *Dorcheſter*.

Burcheſter.

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Towards the West we meet with some few Re-
Allcheſter mains of an old deſerted Station which they call *Allcheſter*, perhaps inſtead of *Aldcheſter*, or the *Old-Caſtrum*, thro' which a military Way led from *Wallingford*, as the Neighbours believe to *Banbury*. The Bounds of a Quadrangular Camp or Garriſon are ſtill viſible, and the Reaſon of its Name is an Evidence of its Antiquity, whether we make it *Aldcheſter*, or *Allecti Caſtrum*, from the Roman *Allectus*, as ſome believe.

But where the *Cherwel* flows along with the *Iſis*, and their divided Streams make ſeveral little ſweet and pleaſant Iſlands, is ſeated on a riſing Vale the
Oxford. moſt Famous Univerſity of *Oxford*, in Saxon *Oxenford*, our moſt noble *Athens*, the Seat of the Engliſh *Muſes*, the Prop and Pillar, the Sun, the Eye, the very Soul of the Nation, the moſt celebrated Fountain of Wiſdom and Learning, from whence Religion, Letters and good Manners are happily diffus'd thro' the whole Kingdom. A delicate and beautiful City, whether we reſpect the Neatneſs of Private Buildings, the Statelineſs of Publick Structures, or the healthy and pleaſant Situation. Authors tell us it
Call'd Bel- was heretofore call'd *Belloſitum*. The Saxons call'd it
loſitum. *Oxen-ford*, that is *a Ford of Oxen*, the Welch in the
Rhyd- ſame ſence *Rhyd-Ychen*, yet others derive its Name
Ychen. from the River *Ous*, in Latin *Iſis*, and believe it anciently to have been call'd *Ouſford*, eſpecially ſince the little Iſlands which the River here made, are call'd *Ouſney*. Wiſe Antiquity (as we read in our Chronicles) even in the Britiſh Age, conſecrated this place to the Muſes; and King *Alfred* after the Daniſh Storms were pretty well blown over, reſtor'd the Muſes (who had ſuffer'd a long Exile) to their former Habitation; and built three Colleges, the firſt at the Eaſt-end of High-ſtreet, for 26 Gramarians, call'd *Little Univerſity-Hall*; the ſecond in *School-ſtreet*, for the Maintenance of 26 Students in Logick and Philoſophy, call'd *The leſs Univerſity-Hall*; and the third in *High-ſtreet*, near to the firſt, but higher to the Weſt, with endowments for 26 Divines, and call'd *great Univerſity-Hall*, now *Univerſity-College*. But this happy Reſtoration of Learning receiv'd two

or

or three interruption in few years; for in the Reign of King *Ethelred*, the Danes Sack'd and Burnt the City; and ſoon after *Harold*, ſirnam'd *Harefoot*, was ſo incens'd againſt this Place for the Death of ſome of his Friends in a Tumult, that he proſecuted his Revenge in ſo barbarous a manner, that the Scholars were miſerably baniſh'd from their Studies, and the Univerſity lay as it were expiring, till the Time of the Conqueror. Soon after, *Robert de Oili* Built a Caſtle on the Weſt-ſide of the City, by order of the King who was jealous of the Fidelity of thoſe parts, and fortify'd it with large Trenches and Rampires. He is ſuppoſed likewiſe to have Beautify'd the City with new Walls, which are now by Age ſenſibly impair'd. *Robert* his Nephew, by the perſuaſion of his Wife *Edith*, in the Iſland of *Mealay*, nigh the Caſtle Built *Oſney Abbey*, which the Ruins of the Walls ſtill ſhew to have been very large; at the ſame time, as we read in the Regiſter of the ſaid Abbey, *Robert Pulein began to read the holy Scriptures at Oxford*. To the ſame purpoſe *John Rous* of *Warwick* writes thus; *By the care of King* Henry III. *the Lecture of Divinity, which had been long intermitted, began again to flouriſh, and this Prince Built there a New Palace*, where K. *Richard* I. commonly call'd *Cœur de lyon*, was Born. The City being thus adorn'd with beautiful Buildings, many Students began to flock thither, as to the common Mart of Civility and good Letters. So that Learning here quickly reviv'd, chiefly through the care of the aforeſaid *Robert Pulein*, a Man Born to promote the Intereſt of the unlearned World, and he met with ſuch fortunate Succeſs in his endeavours, that, in the Reign of King *John*, there were three thouſand Students in this Place, who went away all together, ſome to *Reading*, *Cambridge*, *Malden*, *Salisbury*, and other places, upon this occaſion. A Clerk accidentally Killing a Woman, and complaint being made to K. *John* then at *Woodſtock*, he commanded two of the Scholars (whom the Townſmen had Committed upon ſuſpicion of the Fact) to be immediately Hang'd without the City Walls. Upon this the Scholars deſerted the Town; but the Inhabitants were ſoon ſenſible of the

The Caſtle, now the County Goal

Oſney.

1129.

An. 1209.

loſs they Suſtein'd by their abſence, and deprecated their Fault, and ſubmitted to a *Public Pennance*; upon which the Scholars, after a five Years abſence, return'd to *Oxon*, A. D. 1214. K. *Henry* III. here conven'd a Parliament to adjuſt the differences between Him and his Barons, and at that time confirm'd the Privileges of the Univerſity, granted by his Predeceſſors, and added ſome New acts of Grace and Favour. After which the Number of Learned Men ſo encreas'd, as to afford a conſtant ſupply of Perſons qualify'd, by Divine and Humane Knowledge, for the diſcharge of Offices both in the Church and State: So that *Matthew Paris* expreſly calls *Oxford*, *The ſecond School of the Church after* Paris; *nay, the very Foundation of the Church.*

Now the Worthy Patrons and Favourers of Learning began to furniſh the City and Suburbs with ſtately Colleges, Halls and Schools, and to Endow them with ample Revenues; (for before this time the greateſt part of the Univerſity ſtood without *Northgate*). Thus in the Reign of K. *Henry* III. *John Baliol*, Father of *John Baliol*, King of the Scots, Founded *Ba-*
Baliol Coll. *liol College*, but dying before it was finiſh'd, left the pious Project for his Wife and Executors to Finiſh, which was perform'd by *Dervorguill* his Relict. And ſoon after *Walter Merton* Biſhop of *Rocheſter* tranſferr'd the College which he had firſt Founded at *Maldon* in *Surrey* in the Year 1264, to *Oxon*, where it
Merton Coll receiv'd the laſt Statutes of the wiſe Founder, in the in the Year 1274. Then *William*, Archdeacon of
Univerſity *Durham*, repair'd and reſtor'd the Foundation of
Coll. King *Alfred*, and dying in the Year 1249, left three hundred and ten Marks to the Chancellor and Maſters of the Univerſity, for the Maintenance of 10, 11, or 12 Maſters; with which Money a Society was here Eſtabliſh'd *An.* 1280, and their Statutes preſcrib'd by the Univerſity in the Year 1292. About this time, in this Univerſity, there were reckon'd 30000 Students. Under K. *Edward* II. *Walter Staple-*
Exeter Coll. *don* Biſhop of *Exeter* Built *Hart-Hall* and *Exeter Col-*
Hart Hall. *lege*. The King, after his Example, Founded *Oriel*
Oriel Coll. *College* and St. *Maries-Hall*; about which time the
1381. Hebrew Tongue began to be read by a Jewiſh Convert,

vert, for *whoſe Stipend every Clerk in* Oxford *contributed one Penny for every Mark of his Eccleſiaſtical Revenue.* *Regiſt. Mon.* Hide.

Queens College owes its Name to Queen *Philippa*, but its Foundation to *Robert de Eglesfeild* her Chaplain. About this time the Scholars were divided into the Northern and Southern Factions; upon which the firſt retir'd to *Stanford* in *Lincolnſhire*, and there ſet up publick Schools; but in a few years all Feuds were forgot, and they return'd thither again; and Statutes were Enacted to prohibit all Perſons from profeſſing at *Stanford* to the prejudice of *Oxford*. About this time *William de Wickham* Biſhop of *Wincheſter* Built *New College*; and on *April* 14, *Anno* 1386, the Warden and Fellows were admitted with ſolemn Proceſſion. *Lincoln College* was begun *Anno* 1427, 6 *Henry* VI. for a Seminary of Divines to confute the Doctrines of *Wicliff*, but *Thomas Rotheram* Biſhop of *Lincoln* Finiſh'd the Building of the *College*, encreas'd their Revenue, and gave them Statutes in 1479. *Gloceſter Hall* was Built by * *John Giffard* Baron of *Brimſfield*, for the Maintenance of thirteen Benedictine Monks; but at the ſuppreſſion of Religious Houſes by *Henry* VIII. Sir *Tho. White*, Founder of St. *John*'s, purchas'd and tranſmitted it for the uſe of a Principal and Scholars. *All-Souls College* was Founded by *Henry Chicheley* Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* 1437, who Endow'd it for a Warden and Forty Fellows.

Queens Coll. *New Coll.* *Lincoln Coll* *Gloceſter Hall.* * So the Ad. to C. B. *All-Souls Coll.*

William Wainflet Biſhop of *Wincheſter* Founded *An.* 1458 *Magdalen College*, remarkable for its ſtately Buildings, fine Situation, and pleaſure of adjoining Groves and Walks. It is juſtly eſteem'd one of the nobleſt Foundations in the Chriſtian World. At the ſame time the *Divinity School* was Erected, a Work of ſuch admirable Structure and Beauty, that the ſaying of *Zeuxis* may juſtly be Inſcrib'd upon it; *'Tis more eaſie to envy, than imitate this Work.* And above this School was a Library furniſh'd with one hundred twenty nine choice Volumes, procur'd from *Italy* at the great Expence of *Humphry the Good*, Duke of *Gloceſter*, a great Patron and Admirer of Learning. But moſt of theſe Books are long ſince embezell'd

Magdalen Coll. *Divinity School.*

embezell'd and converted to private uſe, in the over zealous Times of K. *Edward* VI. Afterwards the deſign of a Publick Library was laid by Sir *Tho. Bodley*, Kt. in the Year 1597. By him the old Library of Duke *Humphry* was repair'd and fitted for the reception of Books, and an additional Eaſt Gallery, begun in the Year 1610: Another Gallery on the Weſt projected by him was rais'd, with a Houſe of Convocation under it, *Anno* 1638. But theſe being too narrow to contain the vaſt acceſſion of Books, there have been New Galleries Erected over each ſide of the Middle-Iſle. If the whole be conſider'd, the vaſt number of valuable Books and Manuſcripts, it may vie with any Liberary in the Univerſe.

Bodleys *Library.*

Brazen-Noſe College (ſo call'd from a Hall of that Name) was Founded by *William Smith*, Biſhop of *Lincoln*, and *Richard Sutton*, Eſq; 3 *Henry* VIII. and is of late adorn'd with a beautiful Chappel, Library and Cloyſters.

Brazen-Noſe Coll.

Corpus Chriſti College was deſign'd by that great Prelate *Richard Fox*, for a Seminary of Monks to the Priory of St. *Swithin* in *Wincheſter*; but being diverted from that deſign, and aſſiſted by *Hugh Oldham* Biſhop of *Exeter*, he Eſtabliſh'd it with ample Endowments, and admirable Statutes for a Society of Students, *Anno* 1516, when Cardinal *Wolſey* had procur'd from Pope *Clement* VII. a Bull for diſſolving 22 Religious Houſes, he converted them to the uſe of two Colleges; the one to be Founded at *Ipſwich*, the other at *Oxford*, obtaining the King's Licence to inſtitute this College on the ſite of the Priory of St. *Frideſwide*; calling it *Cardinal College*: But before any ſettlement was made came his total Ruin; when among other of his vaſt Poſſeſſions, this College fell to the King; who in the Year 1532, reſtor'd moſt of the allotted Revenues, and had it call'd, *Henry the Eight's College*. But this he diſſolv'd *Anno* 1545, and the Year following Erected it into a Cathedral Church for a Biſhop, a Dean, and eight Canons.

Corpus Chriſti *Coll:*

Chriſt Church.

Sir *Tho. Pope*, Kt. purchas'd the diſſolv'd *Durham College* in the Year 1554, of *George Owen* of *Godſtow*, Phyſician to K. *Edward* VI. and repair'd and endow'd it the year following. It has lately been adorn'd with

Trinity Coll.

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with fair additional Buildings, and a Chappel of exquiſite Beauty, conſecrated *April* 12, 1694.

The Site of *Bernard College* was obtain'd from the Crown in the Year 1555 by Sir *Tho. White* Alderman of *London*. This he enlarg'd and endow'd, giving it the Name of St. *John Baptiſts College*, which in Buildings and Revenues has receiv'd great augmentation from the Liberal Piety of Archbiſhop *Laud*, and Archbiſhop *Juxon*. *St.* Johns. *An.* 1557.

Dr. *Hugh Price*, Treaſurer of the Church of St. *Davids*, began to Build and competently Endow'd *Jeſus College*, An. 1571: But the Society, to aſſume the honour of a Royal Foundation, acknowledge Queen *Elizabeth* for their Founder. And Sir *Lionel Jenkins*, late Secretary of State, was ſo great a Benefactor, that he may be juſtly eſteem'd a ſecond Founder. *Jeſus Coll.*

Wadham College, deſign'd by *Nicholas Wadham*, was compleated by *Dorothy* his Relict, *An.* 1613. *Wadham.*

And *Broad-gate* Wall was converted into *Pembrook College* by the Charity of *Thomas Tiſdale*, and the Induſtry of *Richard Wightwicke*. *Pembrook.*

But above all other Buildings, this Univerſity juſtly boaſts of its Theatre; a Work of admirable contrivance, and exceeding Magnificence; Built by *Gilbert Sheldon* Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, and Chancellor of the Univerſity; who, beſides a vaſt Expence upon the Structure, gave 2000 *l.* for its perpetual Repair. *Theatre.*

The Walls of *Area*, within which the Theatre ſtands, are adorn'd with ineſtimable Reliques of Grecian and Roman Antiquity; of which the greateſt part is owing to the Munificence of *Henry Howard* Earl of *Arundel*.

On the Weſt-ſide of the Theatre ſtands *Aſhmoles Muſæum*, a neat and curious Edifice, of which the lower part is a Chymical Laboratory; the firſt Floor on a noble aſcent, is a ſpacious Hall; and the upper Chamber a repoſitory of Natural and Artificial Curioſities. The greateſt part of them are owing to the Generoſity of *Elias Aſhmole*, Eſq; who has likewiſe repoſited here an excellent Collection of M.S.S. made by himſelf and his Father-in-law Sir *William Dugdale*. Muſæum Aſhmoleanum.

Theſe

These Colleges, now 18 in Number, and 7 Halls, all fairly Built, and well Endow'd, together with their excellent and useful Libraries, do so raise the Credit and Esteem of *Oxford*, that it may be justly thought to exceed all other Universities in the World. Nor doth it yield the precedence to any in Living Libraries (for so, with *Eunapius*, we may term the Men of profound Learning) nor in the admirable Method of Teaching all Arts and Sciences.

As soon as *Isis* and *Cherwell* have join'd their Streams below *Oxford*, the *Isis*, with a swift and deeper Current, passes on to the South; nor does it run many miles, before *Tame*, rising in the County of *Bucks*, comes and joins with it; which River, upon entrance into this County, gives its own Name to a Market-Town pleasantly situated among Rivers; for the River *Tame* washes the North-part of the Town, and two little Brooks glide into it by the East and West sides. This Place hath been in a flourishing Condition ever since *Henry* Bishop of *Lincoln*, in the Reign of *Henry* III. brought the great Road, which lay before on one side of the Town, through the middle of it. *Alexander* Bishop of *Lincoln* founded here a small Monastery, and many Years after the *Quatremans*, a Family of great Repute, built here an Hospital; but neither of these Foundations are at present to be seen: but instead of them *John* Lord *Williams* Baron of *Tame* (advanc'd to that Dignity by Queen *Mary*) founded here a beautiful School and Alms-house; but his Title was soon at an end, leaving only Daughters married into the Families of *Norris* and *Wenman*.

River of Tame.

Town of Tame.

Clauſ. 3. H. 3.

Quatremans. *a Family.*

From hence the *Tame* runs near *Ricot*, a Seat belonging formerly to the Lord *Williams* before-nam'd, and by his Daughter to the Lord *Henry Norris*, whom Queen *Elizabeth* advanc'd to the Dignity of a Peer, by the Title of Baron *Norris* of *Ricot*, a Person as well eminent for his Honourable Descent, as for his Stout and Martial Sons, whose Valour and Conduct were sufficiently known in *Holland*, *Portugal*, *Bretagne*, and *Ireland*. It now continues in that Noble Family, being Part of the Possession of *Montague* Earl of *Abindon*.

Ricot.

Norris.

The

The next place viſited by *Tame* is *Dorcheſter*, call'd by *Ninnius* and *Huntingdon*, *Caer-Dauri*; by *Alfred* of *Beverly*, *Cair-Dorin*, and by *Bede*, *Civitas Dorcinia*. That this was formerly a Station of the Romans, ſeveral of their Coins found frequently in this place do ſufficiently atteſt; and our Hiſtorians tell us it was once a Biſhops See, Founded by *Birinus* the Apoſtle of the Weſt-Saxons. The See after 460 Years continuance was tranſlated to *Lincoln* by *Remigius*, in the Time of *William* the Conqueror. After this removal of the Biſhops Chair, and the great Road to *London*, which lay through this Town, being turn'd another way, it began ſenſibly to decay; and tho' it was formerly a City, it ſcarce now deſerves the Name of a Town. Dorcheſt. *A See.*

Near this place, *Tame* and *Iſis*, with mutual conſent, join as it were in Wedlock, and mix their Names, as well as their Waters, being henceforth call'd * *Tham-Iſis*. *Tame and Iſis join.* * *See in* Wilts.

Hence the *Thames* paſſes on to *Benſon* (formerly *Benſington*) and a Royal Vill, at preſent it is a ſmall Village, and ſhews at a little diſtance from it a Houſe of our Kings, now gone to decay, by reaſon of its unhealthy Situation near low and wet Grounds. It is call'd *Ewelme*, commonly *New Elm* (from the *Elms* here growing) and was Built by *William de la Poole*, Duke of *Suffolk*, who likewiſe Built here a neat Church and a fair Hoſpital, call'd *Gods houſe*. Benſon.

The Rectory of this place (with a Canonry of *Chriſt Church*) K. *James* I. in the 3d Year of his Reign, annex'd to the Office of *Regius* Profeſſor of Divinity in *Oxford*, as he did the Government of the Hoſpital to the Profeſſor of Phyſick there.

From hence the *Thames* fetches a large and winding compaſs round the Hundred of *Henley*, Hilly and Woody, which ſome think to have been the Country of the *Ancalites*, who ſubmitted themſelves to *Cæſar*. Upon the *Thames*, in the utmoſt limits of the County, ſtands *Henley*, where the greateſt part of the Inhabitants drive a Trade and get their Livelihood by carrying Wood and Corn to *London* by Water. The Timber Bridge over the *Thames* they report to have been heretofore of Stone, and Arched.

From

From *Henly* the *Chiltern-Hills* run in a continued Ridge to the North, and ſeparates this County of *Oxon* from that of *Bucks*, at the Foot whereof are ſeated many little Towns, of which the moſt remarkable are *Watlington* (a ſmall Market-Town, belonging formerly to *Robert D'Oily*, and probably very ancient, as ſeeming to fetch its Name from the Britiſh Way of making Towns and Cities with *Wattles*, in Saxon *Watelas*.)

Watlington.

Shirburne. *Shirburne*, heretofore a ſmall Caſtle of the *Quatremans*, now a Seat of the *Chamberlains*, deſcended from the Earls of *Tankervil*, who bearing the Office of *Chamberlains* to the Dukes of *Normandy*, call'd themſelves *Chamberlains* from the ſaid Office.

Heylin *mentions* Edgar Atheline *as* *Earl of* Oxford.

The Title of Earl of *Oxford* has long flouriſh'd in the Family of *Vere*, who derive their Pedigree from the Earls of *Guiſnes*, and their Name from the Town of *Vere* in *Zealand*. They owe the beginning of their Greatneſs in *England* to King *Henry* I. who advanc'd *Alberic de Vere*, for his great Prudence and Integrity, to ſeveral Places of Honour and Profit; and his Son *Henry*, and *Maud* the Empreſs, and her Son then in Poſſeſſion of the Throne, by their ſeveral Charters created him *Earl of Oxford*. Of his Poſterity, not to mention every Particular, the moſt eminent were theſe that follow; *Robert de Vere*, the ninth Earl, who being highly in Favour with King *Richard* II. was by him advanc'd to the unheard of Honours of *Marquis of Dublin*, and *Duke of Ireland*; but ſhortly after, being degraded through the Envy of other Courtiers, he ended his Days in Baniſhment. *John de Vere*, a Man of great Ability and Experience in the Arts of War, and as eminent for his conſtant Fidelity to the *Lancaſtrian* Party, fought often in the Field againſt King *Edward* IV. Another *John* in the Reign of *Henry* VIII. in all the Parts of his Life ſo temperate, devout and honeſt, that he was diſtinguiſh'd by the Name of *John the Good*: He was Grandfather to Earl *Henry* the eighteenth Earl of this Family, and to the two Noble Brothers *Francis* and *Horatio Vere*, who by their admirable Courage and Military Conduct, and their many brave and fortunate Exploits in the *Low-Countries*, have

have added no ſmall luſtre to their Ancient and Honourable Family. This *Henry* dying at the Siege of *Breda*, *An.* 1625, without Iſſue, *Robert Vere*, Son of *Hugh de Vere*, Son and Heir to *Aubery de Vere*, 2d Son of *John* the Fifth, was in the Parliament held at *Weſtminſter* An. 2 *Car.* I. reſtor'd to the Title of Earl of *Oxford*; who taking to Wife *Beatrix Van Hemmema* of *Friezeland*, had Iſſue by her *Aubery* the preſent Earl, Knight of the moſt noble Order of the Garter.

This County contains 280 Pariſh Churches, and ſends to Parliament 9 Members, *viz.* from

The County	2
Univerſity of Oxon	2
City of Oxon	2
New Woodſtock	2
Banbury	1

The Value of the Eccleſiaſtical Beneſices in the County of Oxford.

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
THE Biſhoprick of Oxford	354	16	4*ob.*
Archdeaconry.	71	6	0

Deanary of Burceſter.

v. Of Cheſterton	7	8	8
r. of Finmere	8	9	4
v. of Marton	8	0	0
r. of Hampton Poyle	6	2	8
v. of Curtlington	11	9	4
v. of Fritwell	7	9	4
r. of Lillingſtone Lovell	8	9	4
v. of Ambriſden	11	17	0
r. of Bucknell	13	16	0
r. of Haiford Warren	13	16	0
r. of Wendelbury	11	9	4
r. of Somerton	15	1	9
r. of Heth	7	9	4
r. of Odington upon Otemore	12	16	0
r. of Newton Purcell	3	15	4
r. of Blechindon	12	9	4
r. of Charlton npon Otemore	21	9	4
r. of Goddington	7	18	10
r. of Suldern	8	14	0
r. of Mixbury	15	9	4
r. of Cottisford	6	13	4
r. of Shelliswell	4	0	0
r. of Middleton	12	16	0
r. of Hardwick	5	0	0
r. of Ardeley	5	12	8
r. of Tolmere	3	5	●
r. of Hayford at the Bridge	10	13	0
r. of Fringford	12	16	0
r. of Langton	11	9	4
v. of Burceſter	16	0	0
r. of Iſlip	16	13	6

Dadington

Dadington *Deanary.*	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
v. Of Michael Barford	6	4	10
r. of Wigginton	17	2	8
v. of Dadington	15	9	4
v. of Swacliff	7	9	5
r. of Todmerton	13	11	0
r. of Overworton	6	2	8
v. of Cropredy	16	10	8
r. of Broughton	18	16	0
v. of Great Tew	6	13	4
v. of Southnewton	8	0	0
v. of Abberbury	21	4	9
r. of Aukerington	6	3	8
r. of Draiton	12	16	0
v. of Bloxham	17	9	4
r. of Hanwell	17	16	0
v. of Banbury.	22	0	2

Henley *Deanary.*			
r. Of Henly upon Thames	21	1	00*ob.*
r. of Harpen	12	10	4
v. of Shiplack	7	1	0
v. of Maplederam	12	10	0
r. of Whitchurch	16	2	8*ob.*
r. of Chakenden	19	9	4
r. of Rutherford Gray	10	12	8
r. of Rutherford Pippard	9	9	4*ob.*
r. of Tuffeld	7	16	10*ob.*
v. of Southſtock	12	16	0
v. of Northſtock	14	10	0
r. of Mangwell	9	9	4*ob.*
r. of Crawmerſh Gifford	12	6	0*ob.*
r. of Swinecomb	7	9	4*ob.*
r. of Bixgibwin and Bixbrand.	9	14	10*ob.*

Aſhton *Deanary.*			
r. Of Chinnor	26	0	4*ob.*
v. of Aſton	16	18	11
r. of Crowell	7	9	9*ob.*
v. of Lewknor	11	17	0

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
v. of Sherborn	10	16	00*b.*
v. of Pirton	17	9	4*ob.*
v. of Watlington	12	0	0
r. of Ewelm	21	10	4
r. of Cuxham	9	10	5*ob.*
v. of Chalgrove	10	5	4*ob.*
r. of Britewell	18	16	00*b.*
r. of South-weſton	9	2	4*ob.*
r. of Whiteford	9	10	8*ob.*
r. of Stokeſtalmage	12	17	0
r. of Amington	11	0	2
r. of Ibiſton	9	9	4*ob.*
r. of Adwell	4	3	10
r. of Warpſgrave	2	11	10
r. of Eſington	4	12	4
r. of Brutwell	6	19	2
v. of Thame.	18	0	0

Cuddeſdon *Deanary.*

r. Of March Baldon	6	13	4
r. of Newenham Courtney	15	6	00*b.*
v. of Yeſtley	8	0	0
v. of Beckley	8	0	0
v. of Waterperis	8	1	4
r. of Stanton St John	16	9	4*ob.*
r. of Halton	12	19	00*b.*
v. of Waterſtock	10	16	00*b,*
r. of Abbere	9	2	8*ob.*
r. of Haſeley	30	0	0
r. of Garſington	14	9	8
v. of Cuddeſdon	17	0	4*ob.*
r. of Woodeaton	10	0	9*ob.*
v. of Elliſfeld	6	8	0
v. of Milton	15	0	0
r. of Newington.	18	13	4

Oxford *Deanary.*

r. Of St Ebbe	3	5	1
v. of St Mary Oxford	5	4	0
v. of St Giles	5	12	8*ob.*

v. of St

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	l.	*s.*	*d.*
v. of St Mary Magdalen	6	0	0
r. of St Peter in Balliol	3	14	0
v. of St Peter in the Eaſt	13	2	0
r. of St Aldate	8	13	2*ob.*
r. of St Martin	8	1	5
r. of Noke.	7	19	7*q.*

Witney *Deanary.*

r. Of Witney	47	9	4
v. of Witney	9	12	4
r. of More	18	17	6*q.*
v. of Shilton	5	5	4
Church of Langford	13	6	10
v. of Langford	21	19	4
v. of Clanfeld	7	6	4*q.*
r. of Kencote	6	19	4*ob.*
r. of Dullington	24	10	3
v. of Minſter Lovel	8	9	6
v. of Norton Brimer	9	7	10
v. of Aſtall	7	9	4
v. of Brampton	30	2	4
r. of Alnelton	8	16	4
r. of Elford	4	3	5
v. of Bradwell	8	14	4*ob.*
v. of Burford, with the Chap. of Fulbrook	31	12	11
r. of Weſtwell	5	3	9
r. of Stanlake	16	10	10
r. of Teinton	7	9	4
r. of Broughton Pongis	7	7	11

Chipping Norton *Deanary.*

v. Of Chipping Norton	10	6	8
r. of Great Rolright	16	9	4
v. of Churchill	7	16	0
v. of Ewſton	9	14	4
r. of Salford	9	11	1
r. of Cornwell	7	4	4
r. of Kingham	17	11	8
v. of Shipton under Wichwood	16	0	0
r. of Cheſtilton	9	0	1

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
v. of Cherlbury	25	5	8
v. of Spilsbury	9	8	8
r. of Little Rolright	5	6	8
r. of Sareſden	8	18	0
r. of Heithorp	7	11	10
r. of Swarford.	15	6	8

Woodſtock *Deanary.*

v. Of Steple Barton	7	9	4*q.*
v. of Erdington	8	5	4
v. of Dunſtew	8	2	8*q.*
r. of Weſcote Barton	7	0	0
v. of Sandford	7	0	4*q.*
v. of Northaſton	6	10	0
v. of Carſington	12	0	0
v. of Northley	9	2	0*q.*
r. of Shipton upon Charwell	11	9	4*q.*
r. of Glymton	6	16	0*q.*
v. of Stanton Harecourt	16	13	4
r. of Stepleaſton	16	2	8
r. of Hanburgh	11	6	0*q.*
r. of Stonesfeld	4	19	8
r. of Rolliſham	11	9	4*q.*
r. of Cuddington	7	9	4*q.*
r. of Tackley	19	9	4*q.*
Blaidon with the Chap. of Woodſtook	16	0	4*q.*
r. of Wotton	15	2	8*q.*
v. of Emeſham	15	14	0
r. of Wivelcote.	2	13	4

Cat-

Cattieuchlani.

ON *the Eaſt of the* Dobuni *border thoſe People whom* Ptolemy, *according to different Copies, calls* Cattieuchlani, Cattidudani, Cathicludani; *and* Dio, Cattuellani; *but I rather think theſe People were anciently call'd* Caſſii, *from whence their Prince* Caſſivellaunus, *or* Caſſibelinus, *firſt took his Name; and that they again from their Prince* Caſſivellaunus, *were by the Grecians call'd* Cattuellani, Cathuellani, *and* Cattieuchlani. *Now the* Caſſii, *mention'd among the Britiſh Nation by* Cæſar, *did moſt certainly inhabit theſe Parts, from whom a pretty large Tract in this County ſtill retains the Name of* Caiſhaw, *And ſince* Caſſivellaunus *govern'd here, as from* Cæſar *is evident, it ſeems very probable that* Caſſivellaunus *denotes as much as the Prince of the* Caſſii: *Nor ought it to ſeem ſtrange that Princes heretofore took their Name from the People whom they govern'd: For thus the* Catti *in* Germany *had their* Cattimarus; *the* Teutones *their* Teutomarus, *and* Teutobochus; *the* Daci *their* Gottiſo. *And why may not our* Caſſibelinus? Caſſii.

But whence theſe People obtain'd the Name of Caſſii *we can't diſcover, unleſs from their Warlike Valour; for* Servius Honoratus *informs us, that the ſtouteſt and moſt vigorous Soldiers were by the ancient Gauls (who ſpoke the ſame Language as the Britans) call'd* Geſſi. *Now that the* Caſſii *were renown'd for Martial Proweſs is moſt certain: For, before the arrival of* Cæſar, *they had wag'd continual War againſt their Neighbours; extending their Name and Dominion to a conſiderable diſtance; for under the general Name of* Caſſii *or* Cattieuchlani, *were comprehended all thoſe People who inhabit three Counties in the preſent diviſion,* viz. Buckinghamſhire, Bedfordſhire, *and* Hertfordſhire, *of which we ſhall now ſpeak in their order.*

To the Honourable *Goodwin Wharton*, Esq; and the Right Honourable *William* Lord *Cheyne* Viscount *Newhaven*, This County, for which they are Chosen Knights, is Humbly Dedicated.

Buckinghamshire.

Its Name. BUckinghamshire abounding exceedingly in *Beech-Trees*, which the English-Saxons call *Bucken*; 'Tis probable that from them the chief Town *Buckingham* had its Name; and from that the whole County. Some think it more natural to derive it from the Saxon *Buc*, which *Ælfrick* in his Glossary interprets *Cervus* (a *Buck* or *Hart*) nothing being more probable than that those woody Parts abounded with *Deer*. This Shire being of no considerable breadth, is in length extended from the *Thames* Northward.

This County is reckoned in length 39 Miles, in breadth 18, in circumference about 138.

Confines. On the South it hath *Barkshire* divided from it by the *Thames*; on the West *Oxfordshire*; on the North *Northamptonshire*: On the East first *Bedfordshire*, then *Hertfordshire*, and afterwards *Middlesex*.

Soil. The Soil is for the most part very Fruitful; the Inhabitants thick and numerous, who generally follow Grazing. The County is divided into two parts; the one a Mountainous or rather Hilly Country, toward the South and East call'd *Chiltern*; the other seated below this to the North, call'd the *Vale*.

Chiltern. *Chiltern*, whether it has its Name from *Chilt* or *Cylt*, in Saxon *Chalk*, rises for the most part into *Chalky* Hills cover'd with Woods and Groves of Beeches; being formerly a common Receptacle for Thieves, till in a great measure clear'd by *Leofstan* Abbot of St. *Albans*. In this Part where the *Thames* winds it self round the bottom of the Hills, is seated *Marlow*, a pretty considerable Town, having its Name from

Marlow.

a fort

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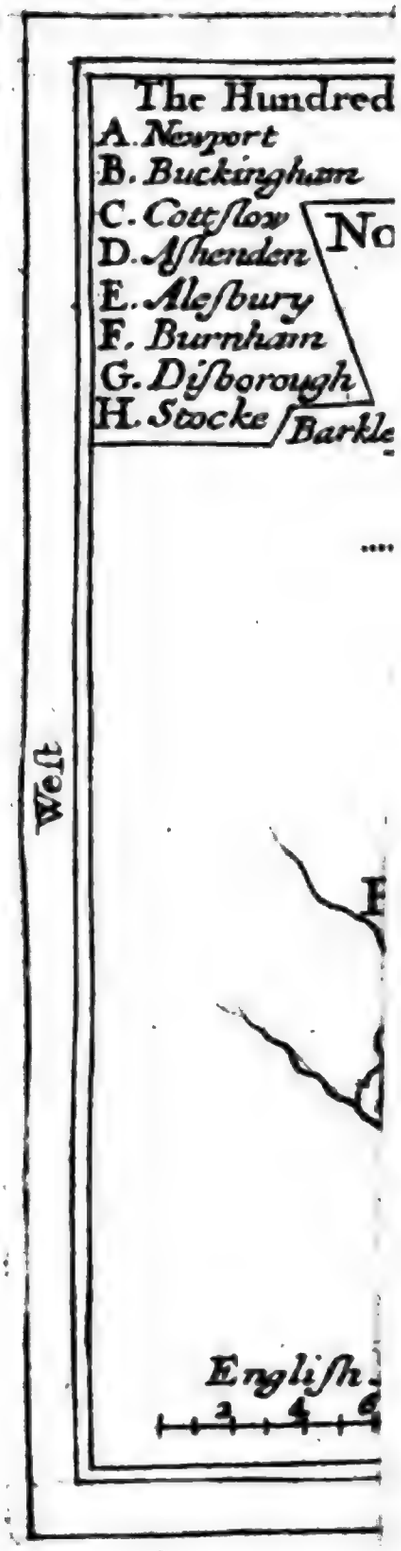
The Hundred
A. Newport
B. Buckingham
C. Cottslow
D. Ashenden
E. Alesbury
F. Burnham
G. Disborough
H. Stocke
No
Barkle
West
English

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a ſort of Chalky Clay which we call *Marle*, that mightily fattens and enriches the Soil. Nigh this Town a little River cuts its Way into the *Thames*; on the turning of which is ſeated *High Wickham*, or rather *Wicomb*, for Largeneſs and Beauty comparing with the greateſt in the County, and as it is a Borough Town, and govern'd by a Mayor, it may juſtly enough be preferr'd to moſt of the reſt. About the Conqueſt, *Wigod de Wallingford* was Lord of the Borough of *Wicomb*. Upon the general Diſſolution of Religious Houſes, the Revenues of *St. John's Hoſpital*, with certain Rents call'd our *Lady's Rents*, Queen *Elizabeth* gave to the Mayor, Bailiffs and Burgeſſes, for the Maintenance of a Free Grammar-School, and certain Alms-people there. In the North of *Wickham* is judg'd to be the higheſt Eminence of theſe Parts (whence it ſtill keeps the Britiſh Name *Pen*, for ſo they call the *Head* or *Top* of any thing.) Not far from hence lies *Bradenham*, of a healthy and commodious Situation, which is the chief Reſidence of the Barons of *Windſor*. Having receiv'd this * Rivulet, the *Thames* keeps on its Courſe to *Eaton*, famous for its Seminary of Learning, founded by that pious Prince *Henry* VI. A few Miles from hence the *Thames* is augmented by the River *Cole*, which here dividing *Buckinghamſhire* and *Middleſex*, gives Name to *Cole-brook*. The exact Diſtance from *Wallingford* and *London* ſufficiently prove this to be the † *Pontes* of *Antonine*: Nor is there any other Town between theſe two Places to which the Name of *Pontes* or *Bridges* doth more properly agree. For here *Cole* is divided into Four Chanels, which, for the Convenience of Travellers, have ſo many Bridges over them; and that this Name is deriv'd from them is plain from the very Word. With theſe Diviſions of its Streams, the *Cole* makes ſeveral pleaſant Iſlands, into which the Danes fled in the Year 894, from King *Ælfred*. On this turning of the River ſtands *Eure* or *Ever*, (ſo call'd from *Roger de Ivres*, who came in with *William* the Conqueror) a little Village which King *John* confirm'd to *John Fitz-Robert*, from whom the Lords of *Eure* are deſcended. More inward we meet with two Places,

Wickham.

Pen.

Bradenham.

* *See in* Wicomb *above.*

Eaton.

Colebrook

Pontes.

† *Others fix it at* Reading.

Eure.

Stoke-Pogeis. the first *Stoke-Pogeis*, call'd so from the *Pogeis* formerly Lords of it; but it afterwards devolv'd on *Edward* Lord *Hastings*, who married the sole Heiress of *Thomas* Lord *Hungerford*. In the Parish Church, *George* and *Anne*, the first Earl and Countess of *Huntingdon* lie Interr'd. And *Edward* Lord *Hastings* is bury'd in a Chapel built by him for the Use of the Fernham-Royal. Hospital he here founded. The other is *Fernham-royal*; this the Barons *Furnival* held heretofore by this Service; *That on the Coronation Day they should be oblig'd to find a Glove for the King's Right Hand, and to support his Left Arm so long as he held the Royal Scepter.* From the *Furnivals* it fell to the *Talbots* Earls of *Shrewsbury*, which Family, tho' they enjoy not the Land, are yet entitled to that Honourable Office.

The *Cole* being join'd higher by another Rivulet from the West, carries it along; on which the first Missenden Place observable is *Missenden*, where a Monastery Amersham was founded by the *D'Oilies*. Next in the Vale stands *Amersham*, in Saxon *Agmundsham*, which can neither boast of its Buildings nor Populousness. Cheyneis. Something more towards the East is *Cheyneis* the chief Seat of the Earls of *Bedford*, where *John* the first Earl of this Family, and several of the same Illustrious House since lie Entomb'd.

Latimers. To *Cheyneis* adjoineth *Latimers*, which had the present Name from the Lords of it, the ancient Barons *Latimer*.

Passing thence, scarce 3 Miles Northward, we come to the Ridge of the *Chiltern Hills*, which divides the whole Shire, from South-West to North-East, through many little Villages, of which the Hamden. most considerable is *Hamden*, from which the ancient Family of *Hambden* took its Name. On the Eastern Angles of the Hills, upon a Descent, stands *Asheridge* formerly a House of Pleasure for Kings, where *Edmund* Son to *Richard* King of the *Romans*, founded a Monastery for a new Order of Religious Men, call'd *Bon-hommes*, who profess'd the Rule of St. *Austin*, and wore Sky-colour'd Habits after the Manner of the Hermits. From the Top of these Hills we have a clear and The *Vale* full Prospect of the *Vale*, which we said was the other

part

part of the County. It is altogether Champain; the Soil is chalky, ſtiff, and fruitful: The rich Meadows feed an incredible number of Sheep, whoſe ſoft and fine Fleeces are ſought after, even from *Aſia* it ſelf. Here are no Woods unleſs on the Weſt-ſide, where, amongſt others, is *Bernwood*; about which, in the Year 914, the Danes committed great Outrages; and then perhaps was ruin'd that *ancient Burg*, as Roman Money found there doth witneſs: It is now a ſmall Country Town; and inſtead of *Burihill* is now by contraction call'd *Brill*. In this low part of the Country, tho' ſtor'd ſufficiently with Towns and Villages, yet we meet with few worth our obſervation, and they ſeated by the *Thames*, the *Iſis* or the *Ouſe*. Brill.

Not far from the River *Thames*, which waters the South part of the *Vale*, ſtands, on a riſing Ground, a very fair Market-Town, large and pretty populous, ſurrounded with a pretty number of pleaſant Meadows and Paſtures, now call'd *Ailsbury*; wence the whole Vale is commonly term'd *the Vale of Ailesbury*. In the Time of the Conqueror this was a Mannor-Royal, and ſeveral Yard-lands were here given by the King, upon condition, *That the Holders of them ſhould find Litters* (i. e. Straw) *for the* * *King's Bed, whenever he ſhould come hither*: The greateſt repute it hath now is for Cattle. It owes much to the Munificence of the Lord-Chief-Juſtice *Baldwin*, who not only adorn'd it with ſeveral publick Edifices, but rais'd an excellent Cauſeway for about three Miles, where the Road is deep and troubleſome. All round about are fed a vaſt number of well-fleec'd Sheep, to the great profit and advantage of their Owners. *Ailesbury* was Erected into an Earldom by K. *Cha.* II. who created *Robert Bruce* (Lord of *Whorlton* before) Baron of *Skelton*, Viſcount *Bruce* of *Amphill*, and Earl of *Ailesbury*, March 18, 1663, who is ſucceeded by his Son *Thomas* the preſent Earl. Ailesbury. *in Saxon* Ægles-byrge.

* *Straw likewiſe to ſtrew his Chamber, and 3 Eeles if he came in Winter; if in Summer, ſweet Herbs for the ſtrewing, and 2 green Geeſe.*

Hard by is *Quarendon*, the Viſcounty of the Earl of *Litchfield*; in this Mannor is one entire Paſture (or lately was) call'd *Beryfeild*, Let for 800 *l. per An.* *Upper Winchindon* is in this Neighbourhood, a Seat of

the

the Lord *Wharton*, to which Family it came from the *Godwins*, the former Lords thereof.

By the *Thames*, lower down, we meet with nothing remarkable, unleſs *Cherdſley* be (as many think it is) the *Cerdices-leag* of the Saxons, ſo call'd from *Cerdicus*, who had here a ſharp Engagement with the Britans. Near this place is *Credendon*, which was the ſeat of the *Honour* of *Giffard*. The Monaſtery of *Noteſley* is thought to be Founded by *Walter Gifford* then Earl of *Buckingham*. The Ruins likewiſe of *Bolebec-Caſtle*, and *Aſcot*, the principal Manſion Houſe of the *Dormers*, are ſeen h ard by.

Cherdſley
Credendon, *now* Crendon.
Noteſley.
Bolebec.
Aſcot.

Uſa or *Ouſe*, formerly *Iſa*, and the ſecond *Iſis*, which flows gently through the Northern parts of this Shire, riſing in *Northamptonſhire*, and preſently entring this County with but a ſmall Current paſſeth by *Bitleſden* to *Buckingham* the chief Town of the County, which *Edward* the Elder (as *Marianus* has it) Fortifi'd with Rampires and Turrets on both ſides of the Banks, againſt the Incurſions of the Danes.

Bitleſden.
Buckingham.

The Town is ſeated on a low Ground: The *Ouſe*, very commodious for the Mills, ſurrounds it on all ſides but the North. The Caſtle ſeated in the middle of the Town, upon a great Mount (of whoſe very Ruins ſcarce any thing now remains) as it were divides the Town into two parts: The greater of them is to the North, where ſtands the Town-Hall; the leſſer to the Weſt, where there ſtands a Church not very ancient.

In this Hundred is *Caverſfield*, whether ſo call'd from *Carauſius*, as if one ſhould ſay, *Carauſius's Field*, we dare not be poſitive; however, from the circumſtances, it's probable, that this is the very place where *Allectus* ſlew *Carauſius* in Battle.

Caverſfield.

Hence the *Ouſe* moves with a gentle current to the North-Eaſt. More Eaſterly, from the River, towards the Woods, is *Whaddon*, formerly the ſeat of the *Giffards*, and lately the Barony of the Dukes of *Buckingham*. Not far from hence lies *Saulden*, where the *Forteſcues* had a ſeat. On the other ſide of the River, not far from the Bank, are *Leckhamſted*, *Lillingſtone*, and *Luffel*, where there was formerly a Monaſtery Founded by *Robert* Earl of *Leiceſter*. Higher

Whaddon

on

on the South Bank of the River, the moſt conſiderable Place is *Stony-Stratford*, ſo call from the *Stones*, the publick *Street*, and the *Ford*; becauſe the Buildings are of Free-ſtone brought from *Caverſham* hard by; and it's ſeated on the *publick Street* or High-way, commonly term'd *Watling-ſtreet*, which was a Military Way of the Romans; and there was too a *Ford*, tho' it be now ſcarce paſſable. The Town is of a conſiderable largeneſs, beautify'd with two Churches; in the middle ſtood a Croſs, erected in the Memory of Queen *Eleanor* of *Spain*, Wife to *Edward* I. adorn'd with the Arms of *England*, *Caſtile*, *Leon*, and the County of *Pontheiu*, to which ſhe was Heireſs. Where formerly the *Ford* was, the *Ouſe* is now kept in by a Stone Bridge; whereas before it us'd in Winter Floods to break out into the Neighbouring Fields with great violence. Hard by is *Paſham*, ſo call'd from *paſſing* the River, probably that Paſs which *Edward* the Elder maintain'd againſt the Plundering Danes. We may gueſs this Town to have been the *Lactorodum* of *Antonine*, not only by its Situation on a Military Way, and its exact diſtances, but from the ſignification it ſelf of *Lactorodum*; for *Leach* in Britiſh ſignifies *Stones*, and *Ri* and *Ryd* a *Ford*. Paſſing hence, the *Ouſe* waſhes *Wolverton*, anciently *Wolverington*, the ſeat of the *Longavils*; and *Newport-pagnel*, ſo call'd from the Lords of it; thence through *Terringham*, it runs to *Oulney* a ſmall Market Town; and a little farther, reaches the County of *Buckingham*, limited by the *Ouſe*.

Stony-Stratford.

Paſham.

Lactorodum.

Wolverton.

The firſt Earl of *Buckingham* (as far as we can yet underſtand) was *Walter* ſirnam'd *Giffard*, whom we find in a Charter of *Henry* I. among the Witneſſes, by the name of the Earl of *Buckingham*. He was ſucceeded in this Honour by a Son of the ſame Name, call'd Earl *Walter the Younger*. After him *Richard Strongbow* Earl of *Pembroke* made uſe of this Title. It afterwards lay vacant for a long time, till it was confer'd by *Richard* II. in the Year 1377, on his Uncle *Thomas* of *Woodſtock*: Of his Daughter was born *Humphry* Earl of *Stafford*, created Duke of *Buckingham* by *Henry* VI. for whom valiantly Fighting, he was ſlain at the Battle of *Northampton*. To him ſucceed-

Earls and Dukes of Buckingham.

ed

ed his Grandſon *Henry*, who was the chief means of bringing *Richard* III. to the Crown, tho' he afterwards endeavour'd to Depoſe him, but too late, for he was Beheaded. His Son *Edward* being reſtor'd to all by the kindneſs of K. *Henry* VII. thro' the wicked Practices of Cardinal *Wolſey*, loſt the favour of *Hen.* VIII. and was at laſt Beheaded for Treaſon; which when the Emperor *Charles* III. heard, he is reported to have ſaid, That *a Butchers Dog had torn down the fineſt Buck in* England. Afterwards the ſplendor of this Family ſo decay'd, that they enjoy'd only the bare Title of Earls of *Stafford*. So it lay vacant the 2d time till K. *James* I. created *Geo. Villiers*, Baron of *Whaddon*, Earl of *Buckingham* in the 14th Year of his Reign, Marquis in the 17th, and Duke of this Place in the 21th: He was ſtabb'd by *Felton*, and ſucceeded in his Honours and Eſtate by his Son *George* late dead without Iſſue.

There are in this County 185 Pariſhes; and it ſends to Parliament 14 Members, *viz.*

The County.

Buckingham Town.	*Agmondeſham.*
Chipping Wicomb.	*Wendover.*
Aylesbury.	*Great Marlow*, Each two.

The

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The Value of the Eccleſiaſtical Benefices in the County of Bucks.

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
ARchdeaconry of Bucks.	82	14	5
Burneham *Deanary.*			
v. Of Burneham	16	13	4
r. of Hitchin	11	5	6
r. of Taplowe	11	18	8
v. of Dorney	8	10	4
v. of Upton	6	17	0
v. of Stokepoyges	7	17	0
r. of Ferneham Royal	12	16	0
v. of Dachet	11	0	0
v. of Waterdsbury with Langley	14	10	2*ob.*
r. of Harton	22	9	4
v. of Ever	13	6	8
r. of Denham	19	9	4
r. of Chalfont Peter	15	17	0
r. of Agmondeſham	48	16	0
v. of Penne	9	13	4
r. of Beconsfeld	26	2	8
r. of Eaſtmanſted Cheyney	12	16	0
r. of Cheſham Leiceter	13	1	5
r. of Cheſham Owburn	13	1	5
v. of Wexham	5	14	0
v. of Hogeley	6	0	0
r. of Chalfont St Giles.	19	9	4
Mureſley *Deanary.*			
r. Of Mureſley	11	0	0
v. of Swanborne	9	9	6
r. of Draiton Paſſowe	12	0	0
v. of Wingrave	9	9	5
r. of Chettington	15	9	5
r. of Grove	4	13	4

v. of Ment-

	l.	s.	d.
v. of Mentmore	6	17	0
r. of Slapton	14	9	5
r. of Hardwick	39	9	5
r. of Great Harwood	14	4	0
v. of Waddon	10	0	0
v. of Maſſeworth	9	9	5
v. of Edlesborough	13	17	0
r. of Cublington	9	16	1
r. of Hawridge	8	10	4
r. of Kirſlewe	3	0	0
r. of Druton Becham	11	9	5
r. of Hoggeſton	11	16	1
v. of Whitechurch	8	17	0
r. of Dinton	9	9	5
v. of Sulbury	13	0	0
v. of Stutley	9	9	5
v. of Ivinghoe	12	16	1
v. of Winge.	18	16	1

Part of the Deanary aforeſaid, within the Juriſdiction of St. Albans.

v. Of Wineſloo	11	5	8
v. of Little Horwood	5	6	8
v. of Greeneborough	8	0	0
v. of Abbots Aſton.	6	7	8

Waddeſdon *Deanary.*

r. Of Waddeſden 1ſt part	15	0	0
r. of the 2d part	15	0	0
r. of the 3d part	15	0	0
r. of Quienton	33	12	0q.
v. of Okeley	5	17	0
r. of Pichcote	10	0	0
v. of Shobington	10	9	4q.
r. of Hikeford	9	9	4q.
v. of Wormenhall	6	18	10
r. of Fletmerſton	8	2	8
v. of Overwinchindon	7	17	1
r. of Ludgarſale	17	6	8
r. of Aſton Sandford	12	16	0

v. of Kingſey

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	l.	*s.*	*d.*
v. of Kingſey	8	10	4
r. of Grenedon Underwood	15	6	8
r. of Middle Cleydon	15	0	0
v. of Eaſt Cleydon	7	17	0
r. of Ovinge	7	17	10*q.*
v. of Elmer.	6	10	8

Bucks *Deanary.*

v. Of Caversfeld	6	0	0
r. of March	21	9	4
r. of Foſcote	9	9	4
r. of Agecote	11	12	8
r. of Turvorſton	12	16	1
v. of Thorneborough	8	17	0
v. of Steeple Cleydon	13	3	8
r. of Addington	9	9	5
r. of Shalleſton	8	0	3
r. of Bechampton	14	16	5
r. of Waterſtratford	7	0	3
r. of Lekehamſted	15	14	4
r. of Tingewick	12	16	1
r. of Addeſtocke	13	16	1
v. of Padbury	6	13	4
v. of Stowe	11	14	5
r. of Thornton	11	16	1
r. of Radcliffe	8	1	1
r. of Lillingſton	7	9	5
r. of Akeley	6	2	9
r. of Moreton	18	2	9
v. of Weſtbury	9	17	0
v. of Bucking	9	0	0
v. of Horley and Thornton	16	13	4
v. of Sutton	5	6	8
r. of Preſton.	11	9	4*q.*

Newport *Deanary.*

v. Of Newport	10	0	0
r. of Gotehurſt	6	0	1
r. of Haverſham	15	0	0
r. of Hanſlap	18	0	0
v. of Stoke Goldington	14	6	0*ob.*

v. of Ra-

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
v. of Ravenſden	6	13	4
v. of Olney	13	6	8
r. of Mulſhoo	16	16	1
v. of Lavenden	6	0	0
r. of Newton Bloſſonvile	8	8	0
r. of Cliſton Reignes	13	6	9
r. of Emerton	15	2	9
r. of Filgrave	5	19	5
r. of Tirringham	13	6	8
r. of Sherington	20	0	1
v. of Chechilley	8	0	0
r. of Hardemede	13	6	9
v. of Aſtwood	6	6	8
r. of Crameley	27	10	0
r. of Broughton	10	9	5
r. of Milton Keynes	20	0	0
r. of Wavendon	26	6	9
r. of Walton	8	9	5
r. of Bowbrickhill	15	0	0
v. of Little Brickhill	9	0	0
r. of Stokehammond	19	9	5
r. of Newton Longvile	20	9	5
r. of Blechely	29	13	0*ob.*
r. of Simpſon	17	6	8
r. of Great Brickhill	18	2	9
v. of Lathbury	5	6	8
r. of Woughton	16	9	5
r. of Great Wolſton	8	16	1
v. of Willen	7	10	0
r. of Lindeford	20	0	0*ob.*
r. of Little Wolſton	8	6	1
v. of Stanton Barry	7	6	8
v. of Bradwell	5	11	0
v. of Wolverton	10	3	8
r. of Calverton	26	2	9
r. of Shendley	22	9	5
r. of St John Baptiſt in Newport	6	6	8
r. of Great Loughton	14	5	5
r. of Okeney with Petſoo.	2	17	6

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Wendover *Deanary.*	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
v. Of Wendover	12	16	1
v. of Domington	17	9	5
v. of Haddenham	15	17	0
v. of Stone	9	0	0
r. of Hertwell	14	5	3
r. of Aſton Clinton	23	6	9
r. of Weſton Turvile	22	0	9
v. of Little Meſſenden	13	3	8
r. of Hutcote	10	0	1
r. of Ellisborough	11	9	5
v. of Great Kimbell	6	10	9
r. of Little Kimbell	6	2	9
v. of Bledlowe	16	9	5
r. of Great Hampden	9	9	5
v. of Horſingdon	6	17	0
v. of Ailsbury	24	18	1
v. of Birton with Membris.	20	10	0

Risborough *Deanary within the Juriſdiction of the Archbiſhoprick of* Canterbury.

r. Of Risborough	30	0	0
r. of Halton	13	6	8

Wicomb *Deanary.*

v. Of Wicomb	23	17	0
r. of Sawnderton	13	9	5
r. of Radnage	6	13	11
r. of Braddenham	5	3	8
v. of Hichendon	8	18	4
v. of Great Marlow	13	6	8
v. of Little Marlow	8	5	9
v. of Hanningdown als Weſtwicomb	11	9	5
v. of Medmenham	35	15	0
r. of Hammelden	35	0	0
v. of Tuffeld	9	9	9
r. of Thinghurſt	6	7	10
r. of Falley	11	10	10
v. of Wooburne	12	0	0
v. of Eddiſore.	4	0	0

To the Right Honourable Lord *Edward Ruſſel*, and Sir *William Goſtwick*, Kt. and Bar. This County, for which they are Choſen Knights, is Humbly Dedicated.

Bedfordſhire.

THE County of *Bedford* (commonly *Bedfordſhire*) is one of the three Counties I obſerv'd before to have been inhabited by the *Cattieuchlani*. On the Eaſt and South it is joyned to *Cambridgeſhire* and *Hertfordſhire*; on the Weſt, to *Buckinghamſhire*; on the North, to *Northamptonſhire* and *Huntingtonſhire*. It is divided in two parts by the *Ouſe* running through it: In the North part it is more Fruitful and Woody; in the South (where its much larger) the Soil is more impoveriſh'd, tho' it makes a tollerable return; for it abounds with Barley, which is white, plump and ſtrong: In the middle, it is ſomething thick ſet with Woods; but Eaſtward, it is more dry, and wants Wood.

Trury. *Barons Mordant.*

The *Ouſe* at its entry into this County, firſt viſits *Trury* (now call'd *Turvey*) the Seat and Barony of the Earl of *Peterborough*. Next it glides by *Hare-wood*, a little Village, where, in the Year of our Lord 1399, a little before the breaking out of thoſe Commotions and Civil Wars, wherewith *England* was for a long time embroyl'd, the River ſtood ſtill; and the Water retiring both ways, did (to admiration) leave a foot Paſſage through the Channel for three Miles together. The ſame thing happen'd, as is credibly reported, the 18th or 20th of *January* 1648, juſt before the villanous and execrable Murder of K. *Charles* I.

After that, it waſhes *Odil*, or *Woodhil*, formerly call'd *Wahull*. From thence, not leſs winding than *Maander*

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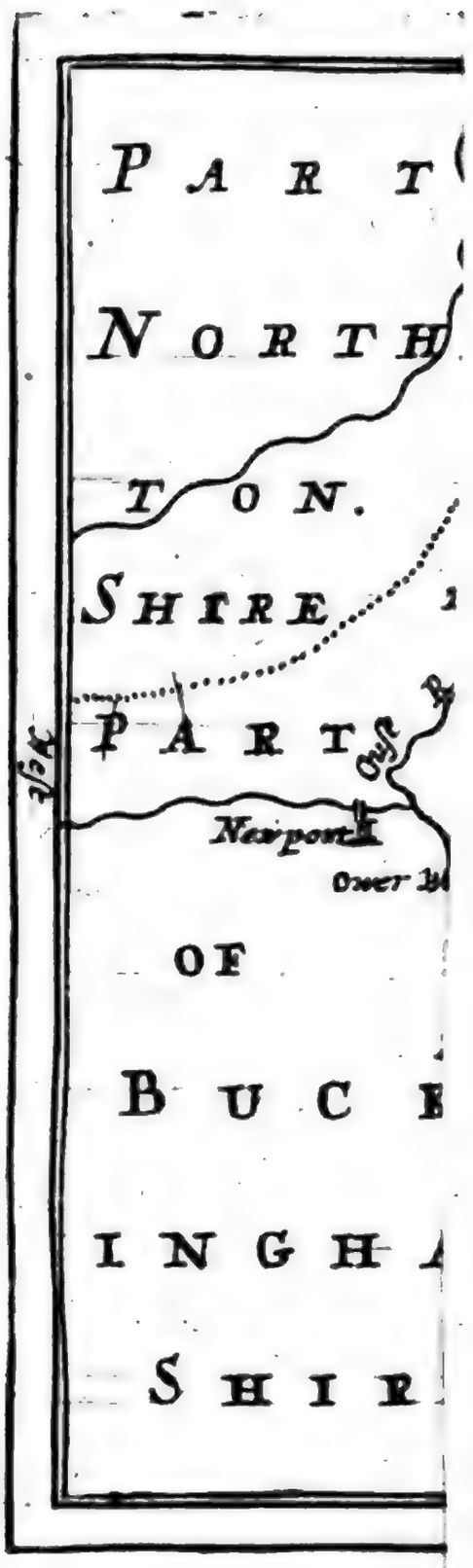
PART
NORTH
TON.
SHIRE
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OF
BUCK
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SHIR

Meander its ſelf, it runs by *Bletneſho*, commonly *Bletſo*, the Seat and Barony of the Illuſtrious Family of St. *John*, Earls of *Bolinbroke*. *Barons St. John of Bletneſho.*

Thence it carries you to *Bedford* (by the Saxons *Bedanford*) the principal Town, from whence the County is denominated. The *Ouſe* does ſo divide it, that were it not for a ſtone Bridge that joyns them, you wou'd think there were two diſtant Towns. It deſerves to be commended, rather for the delightfulneſs of its Situation and Antiquity, than any thing of Beauty or Statelineſs, tho' it has, indeed, fine Churches. I am loath to joyn with ſome in affirming, that here was the *Lectodarum* of *Antonine*. The Britiſh (as I have read) call it *Liſwidur*, or *Lettidur*; yet that ſeems to be borrow'd from its Engliſh Name; For *Letty* with the Britiſh ſignifies *Publick Inns*; and *Lettidur entertaining places at the River*; as *Bedford* among the Engliſh, *Beds, and places of Entertainment at the Ford*. Bedford.

The *Ouſe* takes no long journey after it has bid farewel to the Inhabitants of *Bedford*, before it comes to *Biſſemed*, a place beyond the *Ouſe*. On the South ſide it is increas'd by a little Rivet, which ſome call *Juel*; At whoſe meeting together, is *Temsford*, well known for a fixed Camp of the Danes, which they erected when they demoliſh'd a certain Britiſh Fortreſs, as is believ'd. Which Place (now call'd *Cheſterfeild*, and *Salndy*, or *Sandy*, gives ſufficient Proofs of its Antiquity, by the Roman Coins that are found there: Nor do I in the leaſt doubt, from the Situation, but this was the *Salena* which *Ptolemy* aſcribes to the *Cattieuchlani*; if *Salndy* was its true Name, as ſome have affirm'd to me. *Salena*: Salndy. or Sandy.

About five Miles from the Head of this Rivulet, almoſt in the Center of the Field, upon the Top of the Hill, ſtands *Ampthill*, (call'd with the large Eſtate about it, the Honour of *Ampthill*.) A houſe large, Royal, and Caſtle-like; every where encompaſs'd with Parks. From hence, more to the North, lies *Houghton-Conqueſt*; upon the Weſt, *Woburn*, whoſe Abbey is now a Seat of the Duke of *Bedford*, where there's a little Free-School founded by *Francis* Earl of *Bedford*. Under which, at *Aſpely-Gowiz*, they ſay Ampthil. *This is the Viſcounty of* Ailesbury. *Earth that turns Wood into Stone.*

Earth turns Wood into Stone. there's Earth which turns Wood into Stone: and as a Proof of it, we heard that in *Woburn-Abbey* there was preſerv'd as a rare Sight a portable Ladder of Wood, which having been ſome time buried in that Earth, was dug out perfect Stone.

Not very far from hence we come to *Hockley in the Hole*; a miſerable dirty Way, and troubleſom enough to Travellers in the Winter-time. By a white Hill we aſcend to *Chiltern*, and preſently come to Dunſtable. *Dunſtable*, which is ſituated in a Chalky Soil, a populous Town, and full of Inns; it has four Streets, leading to the four Parts of the World, in each of which (when it is dryeſt) there are four Ponds for Publick Uſe, which never fail, though they are ſupplied only with Rain Water; But there are no Springs to be found unleſs they dig 24 Fathom deep. There is no reaſon any Body ſhould doubt this to be *Antonine's Magiovinium*, *Magioninum*, and *Magintum*; For beſides that it is faſhion'd after the Military Way of the Romans, Roman Coins are frequently found by the Country-men in the Neighbouring Fields, which they call *Madning-money*. And a little way off (at the very Deſcent of the *Chiltern Hills*) there is a Military Rampire, of a round Faſhion (of which ſort *Strabo* tells us the Britiſh Towns were) which contains nine Acres; and they call it *Madningbowre* or *Madingbowre*; in which Name (with a ſmall variation) you may plainly find *Magintum*.

Magiovinium.

There was a Woman that liv'd, died, and was buried in this Town, that had (as appears by her Epitaph) 19 Children at 5 Births; 5 at 2 ſeveral Births, and 3 together at 3 other.

Fullers Worth p. 119.

Now concerning the Lords, Dukes and Earls of *Bedford*; Firſt there were Barons of *Bedford*, of the Family of *Beauchamp*, who, on the Coronation Day, were (by hereditary Right) Almoners to the Kings of *England*. Then *Edward* III. created *Engelram* of *Coucy*, Count of *Soiſſons* in *France*, (to whom he had married a Daughter) the firſt Earl of *Bedford*. Afterwards *Hen.* V. erected *Bedford* into a Dukedom, and it had three Dukes; Firſt, *John* the third Son of *Henry* IV. who lies buried at *Roan* (and with him the war-like Succeſſes of the Engliſh in *France*.) The Second

The Dukes, Earls and Barons of Bedford.

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Second Duke of *Bedford*, was *George Nevill*, a Youth, the Son of *John* Marquis of *Montacute*: Both which *Edward* IV. advanc'd to their Honour, and depriv'd them of it, and that by Authority of Parliament. The Father, for Treachery, when he revolted from him; and the Son out of envy to the Father. The Third, was *Jaſper* of *Hatfield*, Earl of *Pembroke* (honour'd with that Title by *Henry* VII.) He died Old, and a Batchelor. Afterwards it fell again into the Title of an Earldom. When *Edw.* VI. created *John* Lord *Ruſſel* Earl of *Bedford*, who was ſucceeded by his Son *Francis*, who left for his Succeſſor *Edward*, who died without Iſſue. Upon which, this Title came to *Francis*, Son to *William* the 4th. Son to *Francis*, laſt Earl of *Bedford*; and he was ſucceeded in it by *William* his Eldeſt Son. The preſent King from Earl created him Duke of *Bedford*; and he is ſucceeded in that Honour by his Grandſon *Wriotheſly*.

This County contains 116 Pariſh Churches, and ſends to Parliament 4 Members, *viz.* from

The County	2
Bedford Town	2

The Value of the Eccleſiaſtical Benefices in the County of Bedford.

Deanary of Bedford.	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
V. Of St Paul Bedford	10	0	0
r. of Martein St Peter	11	13	0
r. of St Peter and St Mary Dunſtable	11	4	8
r. of St Cuthbert Bedford	5	9	4
v. of Cowpull	7	17	0
v. of Wootton	13	6	8
v. of Kemſtone	12	0	0
v. of Goldington	8	9	4
v. of Bidnam	8	0	0
r. of Houghton Conqueſt	15	19	4
r. of Houghton Gildable	9	19	10
v. of Cardington	7	17	0
v. of Willington	7	17	0
v. of Wilſhamſted	9	9	6
r. of Evelſtone.	8	0	0

Shefford *Deanary.*

r. Of Campton with Shefford	11	9	6
v. of Arleſley	8	0	0
v. of Langford	8	0	0
r. of Shitlington	8	2	10
r. of Sandhaie	32	2	10
r. of Wraſtlingworth	7	6	6
v. of Eyworth	6	13	4
v. of Dunton	10	0	0
v. of Potton	13	6	8
r. of Sutton	20	0	0
r. of Blonham	40	2	10
v. of Southill	11	15	0
v. of Healowe	9	6	8
v. of Stotfeld	5	17	0
r. of Aſtwick	6	13	4
r. of Hatley Gate	8	0	0

r. of Edworth

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	l.	*s.*	*d.*
r. of Edworth	15	16	2
r. of Barkeford	13	16	2
r. of Tempsford	24	0	0
r. of Clifton	20	2	10
r. of Mepershall	22	0	0
r. of Holwell	7	9	6
r. of Stonden	6	6	9
v. of Biglefwade.	10	0	0

Deanary of Eton *and* Clopham.

v. Of Eton	20	13	8
v. of Royſton	10	0	0
r. of Colmorth	18	0	0
r. of Stoughton the leſs	13	8	4
r. of Bolnhurſt	9	0	0
v. of Thirley	9	0	0
v. of Caſhoo	8	0	0
r. of Partnale	18	0	0
r. of Tilbroke	13	16	0
v. of Riſeley	8	7	4
v. of Melchborne	5	0	0
r. of Dean	24	0	0
r. of Yelden	13	13	4
r. of Shelton	13	0	0
r. of Wilden	18	7	0
v. of Ravenſden	7	0	0
v. of Ronhale	8	3	4
v. of Barford.	9	0	0

Deanary of Clopham *and* Occley.

v. Of Occley	8	14	9
v. of Clopham	5	13	4
r. of Turvey	16	0	0
v. of Sharnebroke	8	0	0
v. of Felmerſham with Pabenham	13	13	4
r. of Chellington	10	0	0
r. of Bletiſhoo	17	0	0

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
r. of Knotting	10	6	8
r. of Fernediſhe	10	0	0
v. of Milton Harneis	7	6	8
v. of Harwold	8	0	0
v. of Puddington	7	6	8
r. of Souldrop	9	0	0
v. of Stevinton	12	13	4
r. of Odell	19	0	0
r. of Carleton	15	6	8
r. of Winnington	10	0	0
v. of Bromeham	8	0	0
v. of Stachden.	8	0	0

Dunſtable *Deanary.*

v. Of Kings Houghton	11	3	4
r. of Milton Brion	11	16	2
v. of Chalgrave	12	0	0
v. of Sondon	8	6	8
r. of Todington	29	2	10
r. of Barton in the Clay	26	9	6
r. of Occliffe	16	9	6
r. of Battelſden	12	9	6
v. of Tilleſworth	8	0	0
v. of Lutton	35	12	1
r. of Wipſuade	7	13	4
v. of Carington	10	0	0
v. of Eyton	12	16	2
v. of Toternehall	10	0	0
v. of Studham	9	0	0
v. of Leighton	15	0	0
r. of Higham Gobbin	8	9	6
v. of Stratley	6	15	2
r. of Potteſgrave.	10	18	5

Deanary of Flette.

r. Of Everſholte	16	11	6
v. of Hawnes	8	0	0
r. of Tingriſte	9	0	0

v. of Weſt-

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	l.	*s.*	*d.*
v. of Weſtning	9	17	0
r. of Gravenhurſt	7	12	10
v. of Polloxhill	9	10	0
v. of Harlington	11	0	0
v. of Fletwicke	7	17	0
v. of Husband Crewley	9	0	0
v. of Ridgemond with Sedgnowe	9	0	0
r. of Clophill	12	0	0
r. of Aſplegiſe	15	16	10
r. of Malden	15	9	6
v. of Flitton with Silſoo	11	7	8
r. of Marſton	33	17	2
r. of Hulcote	7	15	0
r. of Cranefeld	33	2	0
v. of Salford	7	16	2
r. of Amptill	10	6	6
v. of Litlington	11	0	0
r. of Milbroke	9	16	2
r. of Stepingleigh.	6	16	2

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To *Ralph Freeman*, Eſq; and *Thomas Halſey*, Eſq; This County, for which they are Choſen Knights, is Humbly Dedicated.

Hertfordſhire.

Hertfordſhire borders upon *Bedfordſhire* towards the Eaſt, and partly towards the South; its Weſt ſide borders upon *Bedfordſhire* and *Buckinghamſhire*; on the South *Middleſex*; on the Eaſt *Eſſex*; and on the North *Cambridgſhire*; being the third of thoſe Counties poſſeſſed by the *Cattieuchlani*. It abounds with Corn Fields, Paſtures, Meadows, Woods, and ſmall, but clear, ſtreams of Water. For celebrated ancient Places, it yields the pre-eminence to none: For there is ſcarce a County in *England* that can boaſt of greater Antiquity.

Royſton. In the Northern edge of the County, toward *Cambridgſhire*, ſtands *Royſton*, a place of greater Note than Antiquity. It became a Town ſince the Northern Conqueſt: For one *Roiſia* (a Lady very famous in that Age) erected a Croſs upon the Road-ſide in this place; from which, by little and little, the Town roſe which is call'd *Royſton*, that is, *Roiſe's Town*. *Richard* I. granted it a Fair to be kept at a ſet time, as alſo a Market, which is now famous and much frequented upon account of its Malt-Trade.

Aſhwell. Lower, on the Eaſt, is *Aſhwell*, i. e. *a Well amongſt the Aſhes*, a large Country Village, full of Houſes; where there is a very noted Spring iſſuing out of a Creek, every where ſhaded with tall Aſhes; whence there flows ſuch a continual Torrent of Water, that, being collected into a Channel, it ſuffices to drive a Mill, and ſoon after becomes a conſiderable River.

Wimondley. From thence is *Wimondley* ſeated in a well cultivated flouriſhing Soil; an ancient and famous Manor, which is held by the moſt honourable Tenure amongſt

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amongſt us. (*Grand Serjeanty* the Lawyers call it.) By which the Lord is oblig'd, upon the Coronation-Day, to preſent the firſt Cup to the Kings of *England*; and to be as it were *The Royal Cupbearer*: Which Honour (with reſpect to this Mannor) was in the early Norman Times enjoy'd by a Noble Family, call'd the *Fitz Tecs*; from whom it came by a Daughter to the *Argentons*; but the Iſſue Male failing, in the time of *Henry* VI. *Elizabeth Argenton*, who was ſole Inheritrix, brought a large Eſtate (with this Dignity) to Sir *William Allington* her Husband, whoſe Deſcendant the Lord *Allington* now enjoys the ſame. In the Neighbourwood, near the Road, between *Stevenhaugh* and *Knebworth*, ſtands the ſeat of the famous Family of the *Littons*, where may be ſeen certain Hills caſt up, ſuch as the Old Romans were wont to raiſe for Soldiers ſlain in Battle, the General laying the firſt Turf; unleſs one ſhould rather ſuppoſe them to have been Limits or Land-marks.

Allingtons

Lower, but more to the South, lies the Head of the River *Lea*, which with a gentle ſtream firſt paſſes by *Whethamſted*, a place fruitful in *Wheat*, from whence it took its Name. *John of Whethemſted* was Born there, and thence ſo called; a very eminent Man, and a great Ornament to Learning under *Henry* VI. Thence it runs by *Brocket-Hall*, the Seat of the *Brockets*, a Knightly Family; and *Wood-Hall*, the Seat of the *Butlers*; it flows by *Biſhop's-Hatfeild*, Seated upon the ſide of a Hill, and waſhes *Hertford*, which ſome interpret the *Red-Ford*. This Town, in the time of *William* the Conqueror (as we find in Doomſday-Book) diſcharg'd its ſelf for 10 Hides, and there were in it 26 Burgeſſes; but now it is not ſo populous, and only conſiderable for its Antiquity. It has given name to the whole Shire, and is look'd upon as the County Town; it has a Caſtle ſeated upon the River *Lea*, enlarg'd by the Family of *Clare*, to whom it belong'd; but afterwards it came to be part of the Royal Patrimony; and King *Edw.* III. granted to his Son *John of Gaunt* (then Earl of *Richmond*) *The Town and Honour of Hertford, that he might there* (for ſo runs the grant) *decently inhabit, and maintain Hoſpitality ſuitable to his Rank.*

John *of* Whetham ſted.

Brockets.

Butlers.

Hertford *anciently call'd* Herudford.

Thence

Ware. Thence *Lea* glides to *Ware*: This firſt damnified *Hertford* a little, then more conſiderably; and at laſt, by its populouſneſs, quite obſcur'd it; for depending on its Lord (the Baron of *Wake*) it turn'd the King's High-Way to its ſelf; for before it was a ſmall Village, nor could any Waggons paſs thither, by reaſon of a Chain drawn croſs the Bridge (the Key of which the *Bailiff* of *Hertford* conſtantly kept.) Between theſe two Towns of *Hertford* and *Ware* (which are ſcarce two Miles aſunder) *Lea* is increas'd by two Rivulets from the North, call'd *Memna* and *Benecia*; upon one of which ſtands *Bennington*, and *Puckeridge* on the other, which laſt is a Market Town, and has a Fair: It does not go far from *Ware* before it receives into it a little Brook call'd *Stort*, which firſt runs by *Biſhop Stortford*, a conſiderable Market Town; which place, *William* I. gave to the Biſhops of *London*, from whom it is ſo named.

Puckeridg.

Biſhops Stortford.

Cary *Baron of* Hunſdon. From thence it paſſeth on to *Hunſdon*, which by the Favour of Queen *Elizabeth*, gave the Title of Baron to Sir *Henry Cary*, her Lord Chamberlain, who, beſides his being deſcended from that Family of the Dukes of *Somerſet* of the Blood Royal, was Couſin-German to the Queen, by his Mother *Mary Bollen*. The *Lea* now more briskly moves towards the *Thames*, and in its paſſage thither, courteouſly ſalutes the *Theobald Houſe* (commonly *Tybaulds*) which *William* Baron *Burleigh*, Lord high Treaſurer of *England* erected, and which his Son exchanged with K. *Jam.* I. for *Hatfeild Houſe*. It was a very pleaſant and beautiful Seat, but was quite defac'd in 1651, by the Rebells. To the Lord *Burleigh* the builder of this Houſe, eſpecially, this River owns it ſelf oblig'd for the recovery of an Ancient Channel, from which King *Alfred* had turn'd it in his Wars with the Danes.

But let us return to the Center of the Country (where moſt Antiquity is to be found.) Twelve Miles Weſtward from *Hertford*, ſtood *Verolanium*, a City very famous of old. *Tacitus* calls it *Verulamium*, *Ptolemy Vrolinium*, and *Verolamium*; its Situation is well known to have been near the Town of St. *Albans* in *Caiſho Hundred* (which, doubtleſs, the

Verolam. Verulam.

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the *Caſſians*, or *Caſſii*, whom *Cæſar* mentions, formerly held.) The Saxons call'd it *Watlingaceſter*, from the high-Way, call'd *Watlingſtreet*, and *Werlamceaſter*: Nor has it as yet quite loſt its Name; for 'tis commonly call'd *Verulam*, tho' nothing of it remains but the ruins of the Walls, ſome chequer'd Pavements, and Roman Coins dug out of the Ground. *See a large Account of this place in* C. B. *laſt Edit.*

St. Alban *the Martyr.*

But nothing render'd *Verolam* ſo illuſtrious, as that it gave to the World *Alban*, a Citizen famous for Sanctity and ſingular Faith in Chriſt. He firſt in *Britain* ſuffer'd Death for Chriſt, under *Dioclefian*, with an invincible conſtancy of Mind; whence he is call'd our *Stephen*, and the Britiſh *Proto-martyr*. In memory of whom *Offa* (the moſt powerful King of the Mercians) becauſe *Verulam* had been ruin'd by the Wars, did, *A. D.* 795, in a place call'd *Holmhurſt*, erect a very ample Monaſtery, and, together with it, a Town (which from him be call'd St. *Albans*) ſufficiently neat and large. The Church of the ſaid Monaſtery is ſtill in Being, and deſerves praiſe for its Dimenſions, Beauty, and Antiquity. When the Monks were oblig'd to quit it, the Townſmen, to prevent its being levell'd with the Ground, bought it for 400 *l.* of our Mony; and 'twas turn'd into a Pariſh Church. It had in it a very noble Font of ſolid Braſs, in which the Children of the Kings of *Scotland* were wont to be Baptiz'd; which Sir *Richard Lee* (Captain of the Pioneers) brought thither out of the Spoils of the Scottiſh War, which he Dedicated with this ſwelling Inſcription.

When Leith, *a Town of note in* Scotland, *and* Edinborough, *the capital City of that Kingdom, were on Fire, Sir* Richard Lee, *Kt. reſcu'd me from the Flames, and brought me into* England: *I, mindful of ſo great a Benefit, tho' I us'd not to Baptize any but the Offſpring of Kings, yet now offer the ſame ſervice to the meaneſt of the Engliſh Nation. So* Lee *the Conqueror would have it. Farewel.* A. D. 1543. A. Regni H. 8. 36. This Font was taken away and embezell'd in the late Civil Wars.

About this Town is a Fort, which the vulgar call *The Oyſter-Hills*; but I rather conceive it to have been the Camp of the Pro-prætor *Oſtorius*. As

Viſcount Earls and Dukes of St Albans.

As *Verulam* was ennobled by being the Barony of Sir *Francis Bacon*, ſo was St. *Albans* by being his Viſcounty; to which Title he was advanc'd by K. *James* I. 1620. Afterwards *Richard de Burgh* Earl of *Clanriccard* in *Ireland* was created Earl of St. *Albans* by K. *Cha.* I. 1628, who was ſucceeded by his Son *Ulick*, in whom that Title died for want of Iſſue Male; but was reviv'd by K. *Charles* II. who (*April* 27. 1660) created *Henry Jermyn* Baron of St. *Edmunds Bury*, Earl of St. *Albans*. In 1683 the ſame King erected this place into a Dukedom in the Perſon of *Cha. Beauclair* one of his natural Children, who now enjoys that Title.

Near St. *Albans* is *Redborn*, i. e. if you interpret it, *The red Water*; (and yet the Waters that runs by this place is no more Red than the Red Sea;) which has in its Neighbourhood the little River *Wenmer* or *Womer* that never breaks out or tranſgreſſes its accuſtom'd Bounds, without preſages either of ſcarcity of Corn, or troubleſome Times, as is commonly believ'd. Near this (not without reaſon) I take *Duro-co-brivæ* to have been a ſtation *Antonine* mentions; altho' the diſtance would induce us to be of a contrary opinion: for *Redborn* in our Language, and *Dur-coh* in the Welch Tongue, ſignifie one and the ſame thing: *Briva* is an adjunct to the Names of many places; It ſignifies, I ſuppoſe, amongſt the ancient Britans and Gauls, *a Bridge, or paſſage over a River*. In this Iſland there were one or two *Durobrivæ*; that is (if I miſtake not) *paſſages over the Water*. In *Gaul* there was *Briva Iſariæ*, now *Pontoiſe*; where was the *Iſaræ Briva Oderæ*, i. e. *over the Odera*; and *Samobriva* (for that is the true Name) where, in former times, *they paſs'd over the River Soams*.

Hampſted.

Hence I paſs'd Southwards to *Hemſted*, a little Market Town call'd *Helian-Hamſted* in ancient times, ſeated amongſt Hills by the ſide of a ſmall River, which (a little lower) runs into another that goes thro' *Berkhamſted*, a Town *William* the Norman gave to *Robert* Earl of *Moriton* and *Cornwall*. Hence alſo it is the Inheritance of the Duke of *Cornwall*. More to the South lies *Kings-langley*, in times paſt a Royal Palace, in which was Born *Edmund* Duke of *York* (nam'd from thence of *Langley*) the Son of *Edw.* III.

Kings-Langley.

Almoſt

Almoſt over-againſt this lies another *Langley* which (becauſe it belong'd to the Abbots of St. *Albans*) is call'd *Abbots-Langley*. Here was Born *Nicholas* (ſir-nam'd *Breakſpear*) was was after Pope, by the Name of *Adrian* IV. He firſt taught the *Norwegians* the Chriſtian Faith, and ſuppreſs'd the Roman Citizens attempting to regain their ancient Liberty. This was he to whom the Emperor *Frederick* I. held the Stirrup as he alighted from his Horſe. At laſt a Fly flew into his Mouth and choak'd him. More towards the Eaſt, the Roman Military Way paſs'd in a direct Line from *London* to *Verulam*, by *Hamſted-Heath*, *Edgeworth*, and *Elleſtre*, about the ſame diſtance that *Antonine* in his Itinerary places the *Sulloniacæ*, viz. 12 miles from *London*, and 9 from *Verolam*. There yet remain ſome footſteps of an ancient Station; and much Rubbiſh is digg'd up at a Hill, which, at this day, they call *Brockley Hill*; but this is really in *Middleſex*.

Abbots-Langley. *Adrian IV. Pope.* *The Sulloniacæ.*

This County had Earls of the Family of *Clare*, call'd alſo Earls of *Clare*, from *Clare* their principal Seat in the County of *Suffolk*; but, within the memory of our Anceſtors, *Henry* VIII. honour'd *Edward de St. Maur* (or *Seymour*) with the Title of Earl of *Hertford*, who was alſo afterwards created Duke of *Somerſet*; to whom ſucceeded in this Earldom his Son of the ſame Name: A Perſon of great Honour, and a ſingular Patron of Learning. *Edward* (Son to the Duke of *Somerſet* of this Name) being diſpoſſeſs'd of all by the Attainder of his Father, was reſtor'd *Primo Eliz.* to the Titles of Lord *Beauchamp*, and Earl of *Hertford*. *Edward* the Son dyed in the Life of his Father; whereupon he was ſucceeded by *William* his Grandſon, who was by *Charles* I. advanc'd to the Title of Marquis of *Hertford*, and by *Cha.* II. to that of Duke of *Somerſet*; ſince which time, the ſame Perſons have ſucceſſively had both Titles; and they are at preſent enjoy'd by *Charles* of that Name.

Earls of Hertford.

This County has 120 Parithes; and ſends 6 Members to Parliament, *viz.*

County.
St. Albans.
Hertford, from each two.

The

The Value of the Eccleſiaſtical Benefices in the County of Hertford.

Juriſdiction of St Albans *in* Lincoln *Dioceſs.*	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
V. *Of St* Michael within the Town of *St* Albans	10	1	2
v. of St Stephen in the ſame	15	0	0
v. of St Peter	9	0	8
v. of Watford	21	12	0
v. of Wrickmanſworth	16	0	0
v. of Norton by Baldock	5	6	8
v. of Newenham	5	0	0
v. of Rudge	6	13	4
v. of Hexton	7	13	4
v. of Abbots Walden	10	0	0
v. of Saret	9	0	0
v. of Abbots Langley	15	0	0
r. of Idelſtree	8	0	0
r. of Buſhey	18	2	0
v. of Cotticote	7	5	8
v. of Shephall	9	5	8
v. of Sandruge	8	0	0
v. of Redborn	16	5	0
r. of Barnet.	22	2	7

Berkhampſted *Deanary.*

v. Of Northberkhampſted	21	1	2
r. of Berkhampſted	20	0	0
r. of Flamſted	41	6	8
v. of Great Goddeſden	10	1	10
r. of Little Goddeſden	11	12	8
r. of Albury	20	8	6
r. of Shenley	16	8	0
r. of Puttenham	10	1	0
v. of Kinneſworth	9	13	4
v. of Aldenham	24	0	0
v. of North Myms	10	0	0

v. of He-

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	l.	s.	d.
v. of Hemilhampſted	16	1	10
v. of Whethamſted, with the Chap. of Harpden	42	1	10
v. of Kings-langley.	8	0	0

Hitchen *Deanary.*

v. Of Hitchin	25	6	8
v. of Offeley	9	0	0
v. of Ikilford with Pirton	8	0	0
v. of St Apoliti	5	0	0
v. of Great Wimley	6	0	0
r. of Graveley with Chevesfield	12	0	8
v. of Kempton	12	0	0
r. of Lyley	19	8	6
r. of Lechworth	11	1	10
r. of Knebworth.	13	1	10

Branghing *Deanary.*

r. Of Harlee	26	13	4
r. of Thoreley	16	13	4
v. of Ware	20	8	11
r. of Rede	13	6	8
v. of Broxborn	12	6	4
v. of Sabridgeworth	16	18	2
v. of Amwell	6	0	0
v. of Royſton	10	0	0
v. of Albury	12	0	0
v. of Stortford	12	0	0
r. of Widehall	14	18	11
r. of Buckland	19	8	11
v. of Abbots Stanſted	10	0	0
r. of Meſden	12	6	8
v. of Pelhamarſx	7	0	0
r. of Hormead the leſs	10	0	0
v. of Great Hormead	6	3	9
v. of Branghing	19	13	4
r. of Little Pelham	7	10	7
v. of Stondon	13	15	4
v. of Leyſtone	9	10	7

	l.	s.	d.
v. of Barkway	13	13	4
r. of Eſtwick	7	11	7
r. of Hunſdon	12	0	0
v. of Cheſthunt	26	0	0
r. of Widford	12	6	8
r. of Gteat Haddam	66	13	4
r. of Geleſton als Godelſton	10	3	0
r. of Anſtey	21	13	4
r. of Pelham Furnes	9	0	0
v. of Thundrich.	6	0	0

Hartford *Deanary.*

n. Of Eyot St Lawrence	8	13	4
r. of Tewing	14	0	0
r. of Walton and Stone	19	8	6
r. of Welwin	21	0	0
r. of Biſhops Hatfield	36	2	0
r. of Dixwell	7	4	0
r. of Stapleforth	8	8	6
r. of Little Barkhamſted	7	8	6
r. of Dachworth	14	13	4
r. of Saccam	10	3	4
r. of Eyot St Peter	7	8	6
r. of Hertingfordbury	12	15	1
r. of St Nicholas in Hartford	3	16	0
v. of Benjoy	7	8	6
r. of St Andrew in Hartford, with the Chap. in the Pariſh of the Bleſſed Virgin Mary of the ſame.	8	11	2
r. of Eſnden	18	0	0
v. of All-Saints in Hartford.	10	8	6

Baldock *Deanary.*

r. Of Baldock	10	8	6
r. of Throcking als Thorling	8	0	0
r, of Walkern	20	1	10
v. of Sandon	9	0	0
v. of Kelliſhull	21	0	0
v. of Ayſhawell	22	3	6

r. of Ther-

	l.	*ſ.*	*d.*
r. of Therſeild	50	0	0
r. of Aſpiden	15	5	2
r. of Badwell	13	6	8
r. of Ruſhdon	8	1	10
r. of Clothall	16	0	6
r. of Great Munden	21	9	6
r. of Little Munden	15	0	0
r. of Bennington	19	0	0
r. of Aſton	26	11	6
r. of Willington	16	15	2
v. of Yardley	12	0	0
v. of Weſton	10	6	8
r. of Knebworth	16	0	0
v. of Willing	5	0	0 ob.
r. of Caldecot	8	0	0
r. of Bigrave	17	9	6
r. of Weſtmill	20	0	0
r. of Cottherid	20	8	6
r. of Bradfield	0	10	0
r. of Hinxworth	16	0	0

Trinobantes.

NExt the Cattieuchlani, the People call'd by Cæſar Trinobantes (by Ptolemy and Tacitus, Trinobantes) Inhabited thoſe parts which are now call'd Middleſex, and Eſſex. From whence that Old Name ſhould be deriv'd, I cannot ſo much as gueſs, unleſs it came from the Britiſh Trenant, implying Towns in a Valley; for this whole Country, in a manner, lies upon a level all along the Thames. In Cæſar's time, this was one of the ſtrongeſt Cities in the whole Kingdom (for ſuch a body of People as liv'd under the ſame Laws he always call'd Civitas a City) and it was govern'd by Immanuentius, who was ſlain by Caſſibelin, Manduibratius his Son flying for his Life, went over to Cæſar into Gaul, put himſelf under his Protection, and return'd with him into Britain. After Manduibratius, it plainly appears, that Cunobelin had the Government of thoſe Parts. Adminius his Son, when Baniſh'd by his Father, betook himſelf with a ſmall Army to Caligula, to whom he ſurrendered himſelf. This ſo puff'd up the Young Emperor, that as if the whole Iſland had been delivered up, he ſent boaſting Letters to Rome, ordering the Meſſengers that they ſhould not be delivered, but in the Temple of Mars, or in a full Senate. When the Roman Government in this Iſland came to an end, Vottigern, the Britain, for his Ranſome (when he was taken Priſoner by the Saxons, deliver'd up this Kingdom, as Ninnius tells us) which a long time after had its Kings; but they were ſuch as held either from thoſe of Kent or Mercia: Of theſe, Sebert was the firſt that embrac'd Chriſtanity, in the Year 603. And Cuthred the laſt, who being Conquer'd by Egbert, in the Year 804, left the Kingdom to the Weſt Saxons.

Cæſar's City What

To

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PART
Chingford
OF
ESSEX
London
Miles North from
X

To *Hugh Smithſon*, Eſq; and *Warwick Lake*, Eſq;
This County, for which they are Choſen
Knights, is Humbly Dedicated.

Middleſex.

Middleſex has its Name from the *middle Saxons*, *The Name.* becauſe its Inhabitants liv'd in the *middle* of the Eaſt, Weſt, and South Saxons, and of thoſe whom in that Age they call'd Merians. It is divided from *Buckinghamſhire* by the little River *Cole*. From *Hertfordſhire*, Northward, by a certain known Limit; from *Eſſex*, towards the Eaſt, by the *Its Broders.* River *Lea*; from *Surry* and *Kent*, towards the South, by the *Thames*. The County is narrow, being at longeſt Twenty Miles, where ſhorteſt only Twelve. The Air is exceeding Healthful, and the Soil Fertile. The Buildings and Streets every where Stately, and no part of it but affords ſeveral Remarkables.

Upon the River *Cole*, at its firſt entry into the Country, ſtands *Breakſpear*, the Ancient ſeat of a Family of that Name, of which was Pope *Adrian* IV. mention'd before. Next *Harefeild* (formerly *Herefelle.*) More towards the South *Uxbridge*, a *Uxbridge* large Town (and full of Inns) is ſtretched to a great length. Not far from hence, the *Cole* (after it has made ſome Iſlands) ſlips at a double Mouth into the *Thames*.

Stanes (in Saxon *Stana*) firſt offers its ſelf in the very Weſtern Limit, where there is a Bridge over the *Thames*. It takes its Name from a Boundary Stone, formerly ſet up here to mark out the extent of the City of *London*'s Juriſdiction over the River. Near this place is *Running Mead*, wherein was a great meeting of the Nobility in 1215, to demand their Liberties of K. *John*. Thence the River paſſes by *Coway*, *Stakes*, and near *Lalam*, where (as we before obſerved) *Caſar* paſs'd the *Thames*. Gliding

Harrow, *in Saxon Hearg. i. e.* a Church. *So Dr.* Hicks *in Gram. Sax.*

from thence, it takes a view of *Harrow*, the higheſt Hill of this Country, which on the South, has very Fruitful Fields for a long way together, eſpecially about the little Village of *Heſton*; the Wheat whereof has been particularly made choice of by our Kings for their own Bread. A little way diſtant is *Hanworth*, noted for a Royal, tho' but ſmall, Houſe, ſo much admir'd by King *Henry* VIII. that he made it his chief Pleaſure Seat.

Hampton Court.

Afterwards it waſhes *Hampton Court*, a Noble and Magnificent Palace, moſtly Built by that mighty Prelate *Cardinal Wolſey*, during the Sunſhine of his Fortunes; and after his Fall, finiſh'd by King *Henry* VIII. But little of this Palace is now remaining; His preſent Majeſty King *William* III. having taken down the greater part, and erected a Structure, for Convenience, Beauty, Situation, Workmanſhip, and Magnificence, truly Splendid and Auguſt, and which may vie with any Antient and Modern Building of that Dimenſion. Here are to be ſeen the great advancements have been lately made in *Architecture*; the vaſt improvements in *Horticulture*, in *Walks*, *Topiary-Works*, *Canals*, *Greenhouſes*, &c. and all other Uſeful and Ornamental Parts of either Art. But I ſhall leave the further Deſcription of it, ſince there are very few, that conſidering the convenience of paſſing thither, will not ſatisfie their Curioſity by a view of ſo exquiſite and conſummate a Palace.

From hence the River fetches a large winding towards the North, by *Twickenham*, a place from a poor inconſiderable Hamlet, lately, by the reſort of many of the Nobility, and the Building of many beautiful Vills, grown to be an indifferently large and populous Town, and ſtill Yearly encreating in Houſes and Inhabitants. A Mile from hence is *Tiſtleworth*, for ſo it was Antiently call'd, now *Iſleworth*, and vulgarly *Thiſtlewor.h*, where was once a Palace of *Richard* King of the Romans, which the factious Citizens of *London* Burnt. Next we ſee *Sion*, a ſmall Monaſtery, which, after the expulſion of the Religious Men, was turned into a Country Houſe of the Duke of *Somerſet*. *Brentford*, a large

Sion.

Brentford.

and

and well frequented Market Town is nigh this, to which *Brent*, a little River gives Name, and which by the favour of King *Charles* I. gave the Title of Earl to *Patrick Ruthen*, Earl of *Forth* in *Scotland*, created Earl of *Brentford*, 1644. He dying without Iſſue Male, Mareſchal *Frederick Sconberg*, amongſt other Honours, was created Earl of this Place, 1689, who is ſucceeded by *Meinhardt Sconberg*, Duke of *Leinſter*, one of his Sons. *Fulham*, in the Saxon *Fullanham*, that is, *The Houſe of Fowls*, which receives its greateſt Honour from the Biſhop of *London*'s Country Houſe; and *Chelſea*, ſo call'd from *A Bed of Sand in the Thames*, adorn'd with ſtately Houſes of the Nobility; but principally with a large and noble Hoſpital for the Maintenance of Wounded and Superannuated Soldiers, Founded by King *Charles* II. carried on by King *James* II. and finiſhed by King *William* and Queen *Mary*. About a Mile from *Chelſea*, farther inward from the River, ſtands *Kenſington*, a Barony of the Earl of *Warwick*, but much more ennobled for a Royal Palace of His preſent Majeſty, King *William*, a very beautiful Seat, built in a very wholeſome Air, and convenient for its vicinity to *London*, which is, as it were, the *Epitome* of all *Britain*, the Seat of the Britiſh Empire, and the chief Reſidence of the Kings of *England*. *Tacitus*, *Ptolemy*, and *Antoninus* call it *Londinium*, and *Longidinium*; *Ammianus* calls it *Lundinum*, and *Auguſta*; *Stephanus* in his Book of Cities Αυδόνιον; our Welch Men call it *Lundayn*, the Antient Saxons call'd it *Londenceaſter*, *Londenbyryg*, *Londenwic*; Foreigners call it *Londra*, and *Londres*, the Inhabitants call it *London*; Fabulous writers call it *New Troy*, *Dinas-Belin*, that is, *The City of Belin*, and *Caer-Lud*, from one King *Lud*, whom they will have the founder and namer of it: For my own part, ſeeing *Cæſar* and *Strabo* are my Authors, that the Ancient Britans call'd Woods and Groves which they fenc'd with Trees that they had cut down, *Cities* or *Towns*; and ſince I have been inform'd, that in Britiſh they call ſuch places *Llhwn*, I am almoſt of this Opinion, that *London* was ſo call'd from thence, as it were, by way of eminence,

Fulham.

Chelſea, *as if one ſhou'd ſay* Shelfey.

London.

The City, or a City in a Wood. But if I ſhould be miſtaken in this; I have leave to gueſs, that it obtain'd its Name and Fame from *Ships*, which the Welch call in their Tongue *Lhong*; ſo that *London* is as much as a *Harbour*, or *City of Ships*; for the Britans term a City *Dinas*, which the *Latin*'s turn'd into *Dinum*, upon which account, it is call'd in one place *Longidinum*, and in the Song of an Ancient Welch Bard, *Lhongport*, that is, *The Haven of Ships*, as *Bononia* of *France* is in other places called *Bolunglong*; and for that many Cities have taken their Names from Ships, *Naupactus*, *Nauſtathmos*, *Nauplia*, *Naualia Auguſti*, *&c.* * None of which can lay a better claim to the name of a Harbour than our *London*; for 'tis admirably accomodated with both Elements; a rich Soil, abounding with every thing; ſeated on a gentle Aſcent, and upon the River *Thames*, which, without trouble, or difficulty brings it in the Riches of the World; for by the convenience of the Tide coming in at ſet hours, with the ſafety and depth of the River, which brings up the largeſt Veſſels, it daily heaps up ſo much Wealth both from Eaſt and Weſt, that it may, at this day, diſpute the pre-eminence with all the Mart-Towns in Chriſtendom; moreover, it is ſuch a ſure and compleat Station for Ships, that one may term it a Grov'd Wood, ſo ſhaded it is with Maſts and Sails.

* *Mr.* Somner *derives its Name from* Llawn *in Britiſh ſignifying* full, *and* dyn *a* Man, *or* din *a City.*

Antiquity has told us nothing of the firſt Founder; as, indeed, Cities growing up by little and little, ſeldom knew their Original. But whoſoever built it, the growth of it may convince us 'twas begun with a lucky Omen; and *Ammianus Marcellinus* has taught us to pay it a Veneration upon account of its Antiquity; when in his time, thirteen hundred Years ago, he calls it an *Ancient City*. And agreeably, *Cornelius Tacitus*, who flouriſh'd under *Nero*, has told us, 'twas a place exceeding famous for the number of Merchants, and its Trade; then nothing was wanting to compleat its Glory, but that it was not a *free Borough*, or a Colony; Nor could it have been the intereſt of the Romans, that a City of ſuch vaſt Trade, ſhould enjoy the Pri-

Privileges, or a Colony, or *Free Borough*; for which Reaſons they made it a *Præfecture*; for ſo they call'd the Towns where there were Fairs and Courts kept; not that they had Magiſtrates of their own, but had *Præfects* ſent them Yearly to do Juſtice, who in publick Buſineſs were to act according to the direction of the Roman Senate. Upon which account it is, that *London* is only termed *Opidum* (a Town) by *Tacitus*, the Panegyriſt, and *Marcellinus*: But altho' it had not a more Honourable Title, yet it has been as Powerful, Wealthy, and Proſperous as any, and that almoſt without interruption under the Roman, Saxon, and Norman Governments. Our Hiſtories tell us, that *Conſtantine* the Great, at the requeſt of his Mother *Helena*, firſt wall'd it about with Hewn Stone and Britiſh Bricks, containing within the compaſs of it, about three Miles, whereby the City was made a Square, but not Equilateral, being longer from Eaſt to Weſt, and from South to North narrower. *Præfecture.*

That part of theſe Walls which ran along by the *Thames* is quite waſh'd away by the continual beating of the River; the reſt in ſome meaſure remain to this day; and that part toward the North pretty firm, but that toward the Eaſt and Weſt is quite ruin'd and gone to decay; for the *Londoners*, like the *Lacedemonians* of old, ſlight fenced Cities, as fit only for Women to live in; and think their own better ſecur'd by the *Courage* of its *Inhabitants*, than by *Stone Walls*. *Its Gates.* Theſe Walls have ſeven Gates (for the leſſer I omit) which as they have been repair'd, have been call'd by new Names: To the Weſt there are two; *Ludgate*, ſo call'd from King *Ludd*, or, as *Leland* thinks, as *Fludgate*, with reference to the ſmall River below it; this was lately built from the very Foundation: And *Newgate*, ſo nam'd from the newneſs of it, (for formerly it was call'd *Chamberlangate*,) and is the publick Goal. On the North-ſide there are four; *Alderſgate*, either from its Antiquity, or, as ſome will have it, from *Aldrick* the Saxon. *Cripplegate* from an Hoſpital formerly adjoining of Lame People: *Moregate* from a neighbouring Bog or Marſh, now turn'd into a Field and pleaſant Walks, and beautify'd

beautify'd with a ſtately Hoſpital for Lunaticks. *Biſhopſgate* from the Biſhop. To the Eaſt there is but one, *Aldgate* (from its *Oldneſs*) or, as ſome will have it, *Elbegate*; it is thought there were two more toward the *Thames*, beſides that at the Bridge; *Belinſgate*, now a *Wharf* or *Key* for Ships; and *Dourgate*, that is, *the Water-gate*, call'd commonly *Dowgate*. At each end of the Wall that runs along by the River, there were ſtrong Forts; the one toward the Eaſt remains to this day, call'd commonly, *The Tower of* London; and in Britiſh, from its Whiteneſs, *Brin-Gwin* and * *Tour-Gwin*, which is ſurrounded with ſtrong Walls, mounted up with Turrets, Fenced with a Rampire and broad Ditches; within it is a moſt noble Armoury, lately erected, not to be equal'd in the World; and ſo many ſeveral Houſes, that it ſelf looks like a Town. At the Weſt-end of the City there was another Fort, where the little River *Fleet* (from whence our *Fleetſtreet*) runs into the *Thames*; out of the Ruins whereof was Built a great part of St. *Paul*'s Church, as alſo a Monaſtery of Dominican Fryars (from whom we call the place *Black-Fryars*) Founded in the very *Area* or Plot of that Fort by *Robert Kilwarby* Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*; from whence one may eaſily make an eſtimate of its largeneſs. Nor was *London* Wall'd only at that Time, but upon the Confirmation Chriſtianity receiv'd from that beſt of Emperors, the *Flamin* was remov'd, and a Biſhop put in his place; for it plainly appears that the Biſhop of *London* was at the Council of *Arles*, held in the Year 314, under *Conſtantine* the Great. From that time *London* flouriſh'd ſo exceedingly, that it ſoon began to be call'd *Auguſta*, and was commonly known by that Name under *Valentinian* the Emperor; ſo that, when a Mint-Office was ſettled here in *Conſtantine* the Great's Time, he that was Governor here under the *Count of the Imperial Largeſſes*, was call'd, *Provoſt of the Treaſures of the Auguſtenſes in Britain*. But as Time has deſtroy'd this honourable Name, ſo has it confirm'd that more ancient one of *London*. When the Roman Government in *Britain* expir'd, this City fell with the reſt of the Iſland into the hands of the Saxons. But tho' the

Tower.

* *There is a Tower call'd the* White Tower, *which the vulgar believe to have been Built by* Julius Cæſar.

The place miſcall'd Baynards Caſtle *was only a houſe of the Earls* Pembrok.

The Biſhoprick.

London *call'd* Auguſta.

The Mint.

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the Troubles of the Saxon Age were very great, yet *London* was (as *Bede* declares) a publick Mart, and *Place of great Traffick both by Sea and Land:* But afterwards, when gentle Peace began to inſpirit this weary Iſland, and the Saxons embrac'd Chriſtianity, it ſoon recover'd its *Glory* and *Splendor*; for *Ethelbert* King of *Kent* Built here a Church, Dedicated to St. *Paul*, which has been ſo improv'd, that it became a moſt magnificent Building; the Revenues being ſo great, as to maintain a Biſhop, Dean, Præcentor, Chancellor, Treaſurer, five Arch-deacons, thirty Prebendaries, and others. We only know the Greatneſs and Splendor of this Noble Structure from the Authors who have writ of it, it being ſeveral times Burnt by Fire, and in the moſt dreadful Conflagration, *Anno* 1666, it ſuffer'd ſo very much, that there only remain'd the miſerable Ruins of that glorious piece of Architecture. In the 22 of *Henry* VI. *Anno* 1444, the Shaft or Spear was fir'd by Lightning, but did no further damage. And *July* 4, *Anno* 1561, 3 *Eliz.* the Shaft was fir'd again by Lightning, which being wholly conſum'd, ſeiz'd the Roof of the Church and Iſles, burning all the Rafters, and whatever elſe was combuſtible in four hours time, which Ruin was in ſome meaſure repair'd, but not perfectly; and juſt an hundred Years after, by that above-mentioned dreadful Conflagration it was wholly laid in Ruins, in the Account whereof I have been thus particular, becauſe even what the Fire it ſelf left, has been demoliſh'd to the very Foundation, in order to the building that ſtupendous Pile now Erecting; the charge whereof is chiefly ſupported by an impoſt on Sea-Coal; its Deſcription (becauſe not yet perfected) I leave to Poſterity. *St. Paul's.*

Some have fancy'd that a Temple of *Diana* formerly ſtood here; and there are circumſtances that ſtrengthen the Opinion, which the curious may ſee in the large *C. B.* with the Additions.

However, ſince this Church was built, it has been the See of the Biſhop of *London*; and under the Saxons, the firſt Biſhop was *Melitus* a Roman, conſecrated by *Auſtine*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*: In Honour

Honour to this *Auſtine*, the Archiepiſcopal Dignity, and the Metropolitical See, contrary to the order of Pope *Gregory*, were Tranſlated from *London* to *Canterbury*.

Beſides this, there remains nothing, that I know of, of the Saxon Work in *London*; for they enjoy'd not long a ſettled Peace, when the Weſt Saxons ſubdued the Eaſt Saxons, and *London* fell in the Hands of the Mercians; and theſe Civil Wars were ſcarcely ended, when a new Storm broke out, namely, the *Daniſh one*, which miſerably harraſs'd theſe Parts, and gave a great blow to this City: But when *William* the Conqueror, whom Providence had deſign'd for the Crown of *England*, was receiv'd King; the *Winds ceas'd*, the *Clouds diſpers'd*, and the true Golden Age *ſhown* forth; ſince then, by the favour of our Prince, it has gain'd ſeveral Privileges, being call'd *The Chamber of the Kings*, and has encreas'd ſo much in Trade ever ſince, that *William* of *Malmsbury*, who liv'd near that time, calls it *A City, Noble, Wealthy, every where adorn'd by the riches of its Citizens, and frequented by Merchants from all parts of the World.* And *Fitz Stephen*, who writes about that Time, tells us, *That London had then* 122 *Pariſh Churches, and thirteen belonging to Convents, and that upon a Muſter made of all that were able to bear Arms, it number'd forty Thouſand Foot, and twenty Thouſand Horſe.* Then it began to encreaſe on every ſide with new Buildings; and the Suburbs to ſtretch a long way from the City Gates, eſpecially to the Weſt, where it is moſt populous, and has 12 Inns of Courts for the Study of our Common Law; four of which very large and ſplendid, belong to the Common Law; the reſt to Chancery, beſides two Inns more for the Serjeants at Law; in theſe ſuch numbers of Young Gentlemen ſtudy the Law, that they are not at all inferiour to *Angiers*, *Caen*, or *Orleans*; theſe four Principal Ones are the *Inner-Temple*, the *Middle-Temple*, *Grays-Inn*, and *Lincolns-Inn*. Near theſe, King *Henry* III. built a Houſe of Converts for the maintenance of ſuch who turn'd from Judaiſm to Chriſtianity; which afterwards *Edward* III. made a place for the Rolls and Records, from whence it is call'd the *Rolls*.

Inns of Courts and Chancery.

The two Temples.

Grays-Inn

Lincolns-Inn.

The Rolls.

Theſe

Theſe Suburbs run along in a continued ſet of Buildings and ſtately Houſes by the *Thames*, as far as *Weſtminſter*, which is now ſo joyn'd to *London*, that it ſeems, a part of it, whereas 'tis a diſtinct City it ſelf, and enjoys its own Magiſtrates and Privileges; it was formerly call'd *Thorny*, from the *Thames* thereabouts, now *Weſtminſter* from its *Weſterly* Situation, and the *Minſter*, or *Monaſtery*; 'tis particularly famous for the Church, its Hall of Juſtice, and the King's Palace: the Church is chiefly eminent for the Coronation and Burial of the Kings of *England*. *Sulcardus* tells us, that formerly there ſtood in that place, a Temple of *Apollo*, out of whoſe Ruins *Sebert*, King of the Eaſt Saxons, built another to St. *Peter*, which being deſtroy'd by the Danes, was re-built by Biſhop *Dunſtan*; but afterwards King *Edward* the Confeſſor built it a new with the tenth Peny of his Revenues, for a Burying-place for himſelf, and a Monaſtery for the Benedicting Monks, but 160 Years after, *Henry* III. demoliſh'd this Fabrick of *Edward*'s, and erected another of curious Workmanſhip, ſupported by ſeveral rows of Marble Pillars, and Leadded over, which was fifty Years in Building: The Abbots alſo very much enlarg'd it towards the Weſt, And *Henry* VII. for the Burial of himſelf and his Poſterity, added to the Eaſt part of it a Chappel of a moſt curious and admirable Workmanſhip, call'd by *Leland*, *The wonder of the World*, wherein is to be ſeen his own moſt ſplendid and noble Monument of ſolid Braſs: The Monks being ejected by Authority of Parliament, Queen *Elizabeth* converted it into a Collegiate Church; nay, I may ſay, a Nurſery of the Church; for She ſettled twelve Prebends, as many old Soldiers paſt Service, forty Scholars, call'd, King's Scholars, ſent ſucceſſively to the Univerſities, and thence Tranſplanted into Church and State: There were Buried in this Church, *Sebert*, firſt King of the Eaſt Angles, and firſt Chriſtian; *Harold*, Baſtard Son of *Canutus* the Dane, King of *England*; *Edward* the Confeſſor, with his Queen *Editha*; *Maud* Wife to King *Henry* I. and Daughter to *Malcolm* King of Scots; *Edward* I. his Son, with *Eleanor* his Wife, Daughter to *Ferdimond*, the Third King of Caſtile

Weſtminſter.

Caſtile and *Leon*; K. *Edward* III. and *Philippa* of *Hainault* his Wife; *Richard* II. and *Ann* his Wife, Siſter of the Emperor *Winceſlaus*; *Henry* V. with his Wife *Katherine*, Daughter of *Charles* the 6th King of *France*; *Anne* Wife to *Richard* III. and Daughter to *Richard Nevil* Earl of *Warwick*; *Henry* VII. with his Wife *Elizabeth*, Daughter to K. *Edward* IV. and his Mother *Margaret* Counteſs of *Richmond*: K. *Edward* VI. *Anne* of *Cleve* 4th Wife to K. *Henry* VIII. Q. *Mary*; Q. *Elizabeth*; *Edward* V. and his Brother *Richard* Duke of *York*; K. *James* I. and *Anne* his Queen; the Q. of *Bohemia* and others of their Children; *Elizabeth* Princeſs of *Orange*; K. *Charles* II. ſeveral Children of K. *James* II. *Henry* Duke of *Gloceſter*; our late Sovereign Q. *Mary*; *William* Duke of *Gloceſter*, and other Dukes and Lords which are almoſt innumerable; and, who is not to be forgoten, *Geofry Chaucer*, the then Prince of *Engliſh Poets* lies here Interr'd, together with the famous *Spencer*, who came neareſt him in a happy Genius, and a rich Vein of Poetry; neither muſt we paſs by *Michael Drayton*, nor the celebrated *Ben Johnſon*, the incomparable *Cowley*, nor our Engliſh Maro *Dryden*, with a multitude of others, both Clergy and Gentlemen of the greateſt Parts and Quality.

Hereabout was alſo another College of Canons, which was ſo ſumptuouſly and magnificently Adorn'd by K. *Edward* III. that it ſeem'd rather to be Founded than Repaired by him. Adjoining to this was a Palace, the ancient Habitation of the Kings of *England*, the remains of which are the Chamber wherein the King and the Houſe of Lords ſit in Parliament; and the next to it, wherein our Anceſtors us'd to begin their Parliament, call'd *The Painted Chamber of* Edward *the Confeſſor*; near theſe is the *White Hall*, commonly call'd *The Court of Requeſts*; adjoining to which is the Hall larger than all the reſt, wherein are held the Courts of Juſtice, namely, *The King's-Bench*, *Common-Pleas*, *Chancery*, and adjoining to the Hall, the *Exchequer*; in theſe in *Term Time* are heard Cauſes. Theſe are all the remains of the ancient Palace which was Burnt down in the Year 1512; whereupon K. *Henry* VIII. a little after, remov'd

Weſtminſter Hall.

mov'd the Royal Seat to a Neighbouring Houſe built by Cardinal *Wolſey*, and call'd *Whitehall*, a large and moſt convenient Palace (whilſt it ſtood) enclos'd on one ſide with a Park reaching to another Houſe of the King's built by *Henry* VIII. and call'd St. *James*'s, on the other ſide with the *Thames*: But this Palace was deſtroy'd by a terrible Fire the 4th of *January* 1697, almoſt the whole Pile being reduc'd to Aſhes in a few hours; the *Banqueting-houſe*, that noble Piece of Architecture, deſign'd by that great Mathematician *Inigo Jones*, without the utmoſt pains and induſtry hardly eſcaping. Whitehall

On the Weſt-ſide of the City the Suburbs are vaſtly enlarg'd, where we meet with the Street call'd *Holborn*, or rather *Oldborn*, in which are ſeveral Inns for the Study of the Law, and a Palace for the Biſhops of *Ely*.

The Suburbs alſo extend themſelves very conſiderably Northwards, nor are the Suburbs towards the North-Eaſt and Eaſt leſs conſiderable, where have been digg'd up many Sepulchral Veſſels, Seals, and Urns, in which have been found Coins of *Claudius*, *Nero*, *Veſpaſian*, and other Roman Emperors; and thus much of the Land-ſide of the City. But to the South, on the River ſide, that large Borough of *Southwark* is join'd to the City by a Bridge, firſt Built on Wooden Piles, in that place where the Citizens us'd to paſs over in a Ferry; afterwards, in the Reign of K. *John*, they Built a new one of Stone of curious Workmanſhip, with 19 Arches, beſides that of the Draw-bridge, and have ſo furniſh'd it on each ſide with a curious row of beautiful Buildings, that it manifeſtly claims the firſt place, both for Largeneſs and Beauty, amongſt all the Bridges in *Europe*. In this Borough of *Southwark*, to omit thoſe places that have been Ruin'd and Deſtroy'd, there yet remains the Hoſpital of St. *Thomas*, Founded by the City of *London* for the Infirm and Lame, and a Church of the Priory of St. *Mary*, which, becauſe it is ſeated on the Bank of the River *Thames*, is call'd St. *Mary-Overs*. London Bridge. *St.* Thom. Hoſpital. *A Bank in Saxon* Otre.

When

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When this Borough was join'd to *London* by a Bridge, the City was not only very much enlarg'd, but their Government excellently form'd, the Citizens being diſtributed into Bodies or Corporations: The City it ſelf was divided into 26 Wards, and the Management of Publick Affairs put into the Hands of as many Old Citizens (call'd *Aldermen* from their Age) each of them having the Government of a Ward; and whereas they had for their chief Magiſtrate a *Port-Reve*, *Richard* I. Conſtituted two Bailiffs in their ſtead; King *John* granted them the Privilege of chooſing a *Mayor* every Year out of their 12 principal Companies, and to nominate two *Sheriffs*, one call'd the *King*'s, and the other the *City Sheriff*.

After this 'tis incredible to imagine how it encreas'd in publick and private Buildings (the other Cities of *England* rather decaying) for, to omit the *Senate-houſe* call'd *Guild-Hall*, firſt Built by Sir *Thomas Knowles* Mayor (but ſince the Fire Rebuilt at the Charge of the City) and *Leaden-Hall*, a large and handſom piece of Work, Built by *Simon Eire* for a Publick Granary for Corn; that circuit of Pillars alſo call'd the *Burſe*, and by Q. *Elizabeth* nam'd the *Royal-Exchange*, firſt Erected by Sir *Thomas Greſham* for the Uſe of Merchants and the Ornament of the City, and lately Rebuilt; a noble and ſtately Place it is, whether you conſider the Structure it ſelf, the vaſt concourſe of Merchants, or the great variety of Commodities. The ſame Perſon (Sir *Thomas Greſham*) being a great admirer of Learning, conſecrated a ſpacious Houſe he had in the City to the Uſe and Improvement of Learning, ſettling handſom Salaries on ſix Profeſſors, namely, *Divinity*, *Law*, *Phyſick*, *Aſtronomy*, *Geometry*, and *Muſick*, and where now the *Royal Society* have their Meetings; to paſs by the ingenious Conveyance of Water into all parts of the City by Pipes under Ground, a Work of admirable Contrivance and vaſt Expence; I ſay, to omit enlarging on theſe, it is every where ſo beautify'd and adorn'd with Churches and Religious Places, and Hoſpitals, that one would imagine *Piety* and *Religion* had here ſet up their Reſidence; for it has

Royal-Exchange.

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has in it 113 Pariſhes, which is more than *Rome* it ſelf can ſhew, beſides Hoſpitals; and it maintains above 1000 Orphans in that one call'd *Chriſt's-Hoſpital*; they are here neatly Kept and Educated in good Learning; ſome are yearly ſent to the Univerſities, and there Maintain'd ſeven Years, and ſome are put Apprentices to Trades; we have had Perſons that have riſen to the higheſt Dignities of Church and State, who have been oblig'd to this Place for their Education: There has been added by K. *Cha.* II. a Mathematical School, conſiſting of 40 Boys wearing Badges, who, after they are well Inſtructed in Writing and Latin, are Taught Mathematicks and Navigation till 16 Years of Age, and then put Apprentices to Captains of Ships for ſeven Years: This City alſo maintains above 1240 Poor Indigent People conſtantly. It would be too tedious to relate particularly the many excellent Laws, the Dignity of its Governors, its conſtant Fidelity to their Princes, the Civility of its Citizens, the beauty of its Buildings, the many fine Wits it produces, the pleaſantneſs of its Gardens in the Suburbs, well ſtor'd with foreign Plants, its numerous and well Mann'd Fleet, its vaſt Commerce with all parts of the World, and the great abundance of all things that either the Neceſſity or Convenience of Life requires.

But theſe, with other matters of this kind, are treated of more at large by *Stow* in his *Survey of London*; therefore I ſhall only obſerve, that the Latitude of it is 51 Degr. 32 Min. and the Longitude 23 Degr: 25 Min.

Radcliff.

The *Thames* leaving *London*, waſhes *Radcliff*, a neat little Town Inhabited by Seamen, and call'd ſo from the *Red Cliff*; and after it has taken a great winding, it receives the River *Lea* which bounds this County to the Eaſt, which affords nothing worth our notice in this Shire except *Enfeild* once famous for a Royal Seat Built by Sir *Thomas Love* Knight of the Garter and Privy Councellor to King *Henry* VII. as one may infer from the Arms; and now for its Chaſe.

Earls of Middleſex

This County has not been long honour'd with the Dignity of being an Earldom. K. *James* I. created *Lionel* Lord *Cranfeild*, Lord (Treaſurer of *England*) Earl of *Middleſex* in 1622, who was ſucceeded by his Sons *James* and *Lionel*; but they dying without Iſſue, this Title deſcended to his Eldeſt Daughter *Frances* Counteſs of *Dorſet*, Mother of *Charles* the preſent Earl of *Dorſet* and *Middleſex*.

In this County there are 186 Pariſhes; and it ſends to Parliament 8 Members, *viz.*

The County	2
Weſtminſter	2
London	4

The

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The Value of the Eccleſiaſtical Benefices in the County of Middleſex.

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
R *Eſt.* of St Clements without the Bars	52	7	1
r. of Stroud	13	8	1
r. of Chelſith by the Year	13	6	8
r. of Stanmer	10	0	0
r. of Hanwell	20	0	0
r. of Sheperton	26	0	0
r. of Hillington	14	0	0
r. of Hanworth	11	13	4
r. of Cowley	11	0	0
r. of Ickenham	13	6	8
r. of Great Greenford	20	0	0
r. of Little Greenford	6	13	3
r. of Craneford	16	0	0
r. of Hardington als Harlington	24	0	0
r. of Hackney	26	0	0
r. of Acton	14	0	0
r. of Finchley	20	0	0
r. of Haringay	22	0	0
r. of Fulham	26	0	0
r. of Stebinhech	40	0	0
r. of Stoke Newington	10	0	0
r. of St Mary Whitechappel	31	17	5 *ob.*
r. of St Giles in the Fields	4	2	6
r. of St Stepney.	5	0	0
Vicarages in the ſaid County of Middleſex.			
v. Of St Martins in the Fields	12	0	0
v. of Kenſington	18	8	4
v. of Hendon	15	0	0
v. of South Mimms	12	3	4
v. of St Pancraſs	9	5	0
v. of Endfield	26	0	0
v. of Edmunton	18	0	0
v. of Tottenham	14	0	0
v. of Weſt Draiton	13	6	8
v. of Iſlleworth	18	0	0
v. of Twicknam	11	0	0

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
v. of Hampton	10	0	0
v. of Sonbury	13	6	8
v. of Stanes	12	3	4
v. of Stanwell	9	0	0
v. of Feltham	8	0	0
v. of Bedfount	6	13	4
v. of Harmanſworth	12	0	0
v. of Hillingdon	16	0	0
v. of Riſlip	12	0	0
v. of Northall	15	0	0
v. of Heſtone	11	0	0
v. of Hackney	20	0	0
v. of Fulham	10	0	0
v. of Iſlington	30	0	0
v. of Stebinhech	33	6	8
v. of Yelling by the Year	13	6	8
v. of Willeſden	14	0	0
v. of Cheſwick	9	18	1
v. of Shoreditch	17	0	0
v. of Twiford	2	0	0
College of St Katherine by the Tower	315	14	2

Rect. and Vic. within the ſaid County of Middleſex, *in the Juriſdiction of the Archbiſhop of* Canterbury.

r. Of Hayes	40	0	0
v. of Hayes	20	0	0
r. of Harrow	88	4	4
v. of Harrow.	33	4	4

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The Value of the Eccleſiaſtical Benefices in and about the City of London.

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
THE Biſhoprick of London	1117	8	4
St Katherine's Hoſpital by the Tower	315	14	2
r. of St Andrews Holborn	18	0	0
r. of St Peter in Cheap.	26	7	6
r. of the B. Trinity the Leſs	8	7	6
r. of St John Zachary	11	2	1
r. of St Alphage	8	0	0
r. of St Andrew by Bernard Caſtle	17	10	0
r. of St Peter Paul's Wharf	9	4	2
r. of St Mary Somerſet	10	10	0
r. of St Bennet Pauls Wharf	13	8	11
r. of St Mary Magdalen Milkſtreet	15	11	8
r. of St Bennet Sherehog	8	13	4
r. of St Michael Queenhith	16	0	0
r. of St Michael Baſſiſhaw	15	17	10
r. of St Thomas Apoſtles	12	0	0
r. of St *Swithin*	15	17	11
r. of St Mildred Breadſtreet	16	6	10
r. of St Alban Woodſtreet	16	8	1
r. of St Mary Mounthaw	6	10	0
r. of St Michael at Quern	21	10	2
r. of St Mary Magdalen Old Fiſhſtreet	19	5	0
r. of St Martin Ironmongerlane	12	7	6
r. of *St* Olive *Silver*ſtreet	7	7	11
r. of *St.* John Walbrook	15	18	9
r. of *St* Nicholas Olave	7	19	7
r. of *St* Edmund Lombardſtreet	21	14	2
r. of *St* Magnus	69	5	5
r. of *St* Andrew Eaſtcheap	16	0	0
r. of *St* Katharine Colemanſtreet	5	6	8
r. of *St* Martin Outwich	13	9	10
r. of *St* Andrew Underſhaft	25	11	3
r. of *St* Bennet Grace-church-ſtreet	18	1	3
r. of *St* Anthony	20	2	8*ob.*
r. of *St* Mary Axe	5	0	0
r. of *St* Mary Abchurch	20	2	6

r. of *St* Mar-

	l.	s.	d.
r. *St* Margaret Lothbury	13	5	10
r. of *St* Mary Friday ſtreet.	21	7	1
r. of *St* Michael Cornhill	35	1	8
r. of *St* James Garlickhith	17	14	7
r. of *St* Margaret New Fiſhſtreet	31	11	8
r. of Allhallows Hony Lane	19	3	9
r. of *St* Martin Orgar	19	16	3
r. of *St* Ethelburg within Biſhopſgate	11	12	6
r. of Allhallows London Wall	8	16	8
r. of *St* Mary Wolnoth	25	0	0
r. of *St* Olive Hartſtreet	17	14	2
r. of Allhallows	41	18	1
r. of *St* Stephen Walbrook	17	13	4
r. of *St* Botolph Billingſgate	23	6	8*ob.*
r. of *St* George in Eaſtcheap	8	0	0
r. of *St* Margaret Fridayſtreet	19	0	5
r. of *St* Peter Cornhill	39	5	9*ob.*
r. of *St* Bartho. without Biſhopſgate	20	0	0
r. of *St* Clement Eaſtcheap	13	2	1
r. of *St* Faith	23	17	1
r. of *St* Mary Whitechappel	31	17	3*ob.*
r. of *St* Chriſtophers Stockſmarket	14	0	0
r. of *St* Peter Poor	5	16	8*ob.*
r. of *St* Martin Ludgate	33	17	8*ob.*
r. of *St* Auſtin	19	16	0*ob.*
r. of *St* Ann and Agnes	8	0	0
r. of *St* Mary Staining	5	6	8
r. of *St* Michael Hogglane	18	13	4
r. of *St* Leonard Foſterlane	26	13	4
r. of *St* Mary Woolchurch	18	13	4
r. of *St* Martin Vintry	18	13	4
r. of *St* Mildred in the Poltry	18	13	4
r. of *St* Nicholas Acons	13	0	0
r. of *St* Gabriel Fanchurch	12	0	0
r. of *St* Peter within the Tower	18	13	4
r. of *St* Margaret Pattons	10	0	0
r. of *St* Mary Hill	36	3	4
r. of *St* Nicholas Cold Abby	18	13	4
r. of Great *St* Bartholomew.	8	0	0
Vic. within the City and Dioceſs of London.			
v. Of *St* Sepulchers	20	0	0
v. of *St* Bridget Fleetſtreet	16	0	0

v of St Law-

	l.	s.	d.
v. of *St* Lawrence Jewry	18	0	5
v. of *St* Olive Old Jewry	10	18	6ob.
v. of *St* Stephen Colemanſtreet	11	0	0
v. of *St* Giles without Cripplegate	32	5	0
v. of *St* Leonard Shoreditch	17	0	0
v. of *St* Alhallows Barking	36	13	4
v. of *St* Dunſtan in the Weſt	26	3	4
v. of *St* Bartholomew the Leſs.	13	6	8

The Cathedral Church of St Pauls London.

Deanary of St Pauls	210	12	1
Præcentor in the ſaid Church	46	7	9
Chancellor	33	0	0
Treaſurer	37	0	0
Archdeaconry of London	23	13	4
Archdeaconry of *Middleſex*	60	0	0
Archdeaconry of Eſſex	52	0	0
Archdeaconry of Colcheſter	50	0	0

Prebendaries of the ſaid Church of St Pauls.

Prebend of Harlſtone.	10	2	6
p. of Wildland	7	17	4
p. of Tottenhall	46	0	0
p. of St Pancras	28	15	10
p. Conſumpta per Mare	6.	0	0
p. of Bronsbury	14	6	8
p. of Iſlington	11	10	10
p. of Cheſwick	17	19	2
p. of Twiford	5	6	8
p. of Rugmer	17	13	4
p. of Brounlwood	13	13	4
p. of Raculveſland	8	6	8
p. of Galdeland	5	6	8
p. of Oxgate	7	1	3
p. of Willeſden	12	0	0
p. of Holborn	8	5	5
p. of Hoxſtone	10	5	0
p. of Sneting	13	6	8
p. of Kentiſhtown	34	8	9
p. of Finsburn	39	13	4
p. of Chamberlumwood	8	6	8
p. of Portpool	5	6	8

	l.	s.	d.
p. of More	19	17	6
p. of Neſdon	7	13	4
p. of Cadington	6	0	0
p. of Mapesbury	12	0	0
p. of Ealdſtreet	5	15	0
p. of Weawington	28	0	10
p. of Wellſloksbarn.	21	6	8
p. of Cadington *Majer*	11	6	8
The Minor Canons in the ſame Church.			
The Office of Subdean	24	17	11
The Senior Cardin.	20	6	3
The Minor Cardin.	20	6	3
The 4*th* Canon	13	6	3
The 5*th* Canon	15	9	9ob.
The 6*th* Canon	16	15	10
The 7*th* Canon	15	9	9ob.
The 8*th* Canon	17	12	1
The 9*th* Canon	14	9	9ob.
The 10*th* Canon	16	16	8
The 11*th* Canon	13	10	10
The 12*th* Canon.	13	9	9ob.
Rect. within the City of London, *in the Juriſdiction of* Cainterbury.			
r. Of St. Mary-le-Bow	33	12	3ob.
r. of Allhallows Lombardſtreet	22	6	8
r. of St Mary Aldermary	41	0	0
r. of St Pancras Soperlane	13	6	3
r. of Allhallows Breadſtreet	37	13	9
r. of St John Bap. Watlingſtreet	15	19	7
r. of St Dunſtans in the Eaſt	60	7	11
r. of Mary Bothaw	10	10	0
r. of Vedaſt	34	5	10
r. of Dionis Limeſtteet	25	0	0
r. of St. Michael Crookedlane	26	8	4
r. of St Leonard Eaſtcheap	15	10	0
r. of St Michael Royal.	9	7	4ob

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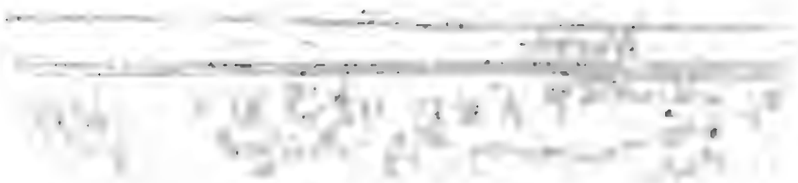

To the Sir *Charles Barrington*, Bar. and Sir *Francis Maſham*, Bar. This County, for which they are Choſen Knights, is Humbly Dedicated.

Eſſex.

THE other part of the *Trinobantes*, call'd from the Eaſtern Situation, and the Saxons who Inhabited it, *Eaſt Seaxa*, *Eaſt-Sex-Scire*, by the Normans *Exſſeſa*, commonly *Eſſex*, is a large Country, very Fruitful, abounding in Saffron, well Wooded, and very Rich; the Sea on one ſide and the Rivers on the other do ſupply it with plenty of Fiſh and other Commodities. Towards the North the River *Stour* divides it from *Suffolk*, the Sea runs up to the Eaſt, and on the North ſide the River *Thames*, which is here very large, ſeparates it from *Kent*, as on the Weſt the little River *Leg* from *Middleſex*, and the *Stort* or leſſer *Stour* (which runs in the *Ley*) from *Hertfordſhire*. Near the *Ley*, in the Saxon *Lygean*; there is a Chaſe of great extent fill'd with Game, and famous for the largeſt and fatteſt Deer in the Kingdom, call'd, by way of Excellence, *The Foreſt of Eſſex*, now *Waltham Foreſt*, from the Town of *Waltham* near it: This Town is ſeated on the *Ley*, where the River being divided, waters ſeveral little Iſlands; it had a Noble Abbey Founded by King *Harold*, where he was enter'd, whoſe Tombſtone was of late Years diſcover'd. On this River *Ley*, without diſpute, was the Old *Durolitum* of *Antonine*, and were I to gueſs, I ſhou'd think *Leiton* the place, which ſtill retains the Ancient Appellation, that is, *A Town upon Ley*; *Durolitum* ſignifying in the Britiſh, *The Water of Ley*; 'tis at preſent a little Village about five Miles from *London*. A little lower at *Stratford* is a Bridge, where the River being divided into Three Streams;

Waltham Foreſt.

Waltham Abby.

Streams, waſhes the Green Meadows, making them look moſt pleaſantly; then the *Ley* uniting its Streams, runs with a gentle Current into the *Thames*; whence this place is call'd *Leymouth*.

Berking

Toward the *Thames*, which is now conſiderably enlarg'd by the great quantities of Waters it has receiv'd, is *Berking*, in Saxon *Berecing*, where the little River *Roding*, which gives names to ſeveral little Villages thereabouts, runs into the *Thames*. Next is *Angre*, where are yet to be ſeen, on a Hill adjoyning, the Marks of a Caſtle.

Tilbury.

From the Mouth of *Roding*, through a very low Ground, and often in many places overflow'd, the *Thames* runs along to *Tilbury*, once a Biſhops See, but now a ſtrong Fort, provided always with a good Garriſon; afterwards paſſing by ſeveral low places here and there, but generally unhealthy, the River opens it ſelf and divides the Iſland *Convennos* (which is the *Counos* of *Ptolemy*) from the Continent: This place is call'd *Canvey*; it runs along the *Eſſex* Shore for five Miles together, but the Ground is ſo very low, that it is very often all under Water, except ſome of the higheſt hillocks, which ſerve for a Retreat for the Sheep, of which there are commonly fed 4000 in this Iſland, the Meat of which is of a delicious Taſte. Young Men here Milk the Sheep with little Stools under them, as Women in other places, and make Cheeſe of Ewes Milk in their little Houſes, or Hutts, which they call *Wiches*.

Conven-nos, Canvey.

Leegh. Prittle-well.

Over againſt this Iſland lies *Leigh*, a pretty little Town, well ſtock'd with ſtout Seamen; and near it *Pritilewel*, where the Land juts out in a Nook call'd *Black Tayl Point*, and *Shoberry-Neſſe*, from *Shoberry* a little Village upon it, formerly the City *Sceobyrig*; and here the *Thames* being left by its Banks on both ſides is ſwallow'd up in the Ocean. Farther in the Main Land lies *Rochford*, formerly a Viſcounty in the family of *Bolen*, and now an Earldom in the Perſon of *William Zuleſtein*, created Earl of *Rochford*, Viſcount *Tunbridge*, and Baron of *Enfeild*, *May* 10 1695, 7 *W.* 3. On the *Thames* ſide to the Eaſt are theſe Places worth our notice; firſt *Havering*, an ancient private Manſion of our Kings,

Shoberry.

Rochford.

Kings, ſo call'd from a *Ring*, which a ſtranger gave as a Preſent to *Edward* the Confeſſor from St. *John*. *Horn Church*, formerly call'd *Horn Monaſtery*, a huge pair of Horns are uſually faſtned to the Eaſt part of the Church.

Rumford (famous for the Hog-Market) and a Seat adjoyning, call'd *Giddy Hall*. *Brent Wood*, and *Engerſton*, noted only for their Inns and Markets. Hard by is *Thorndon*, where *John Peire* Baron *Peire* of *Writtle* built a Noble Houſe. *Burghſted* (by contraction *Burſted*) that is, *The place of a Borough*, a denomination given to many places by our Anceſtors. And near that, *Billericay*, whoſe Market is well frequented. Not far diſtant is *Raleigh*, a neat, tho' ſmall, Town; 'tis call'd in the Doomſday-Book *Raganeia*; *where*, as we read, *there was one Park and ſix Arpenies of Vineyards, which where they took well, yielded twenty Modii of Wine.* Which I here obſerve both for the French word *Arpenies*, and the Wine made in this Iſland.

Baron Petre of Writle.

Engliſh Wine.

Farther to the North, the Shores being ſomewhat dented in give free entrance to the Sea in two places. One they call *Crouch*, the other *Blackwater*. In *Crouch*, there lie four pretty green Iſlands, but almoſt continually ſubject to Flouds, which makes them fenny and mooriſh. Amongſt theſe lies *Dengy Hundred*, formerly *Dauncing*, as noted for good Grats, and a plentiful Stock of Cattle, as a bad Air. The principal Trade here is making of Cheeſe. *Dengy* is its chief Town, ſo call'd from the Danes, as the Inhabitants think. Near which, lies *Tillingham*. Up higher towards the Northern Shore, ſtood once a flouriſhing City, call'd, by our Anceſtors, *Ithancester*. I am inclin'd to believe this was the ſame as *Othona*, the ſtation of the Band of the *Fortenſes* in the declining of the Roman Empire plac'd here, under the *Count of the Saxon Shore*, to ſecure the Coaſt againſt the Pirating Saxons.

Dengy.

Ithancester.

Othona.

Into *Blackwater-Bay* (which bounds the North part of this Hundred, and is famous for excellent *Oyſters*) flow two Rivers, which waſh the greater part of the County: *Chelmer* and *Froſhewell*; *Chelmer* firſt running by *Thaxted*, a little Market Town, pleaſantly

Thaxted.

Tiltey. Eſtaines. ly ſeated upon a Hill; and *Tiltey* to *Eſtains by the Tower*, now *Eſton*, which was the Seat of the Lords of *Lovain*, deſcended from *Godfery*, Brother of *Henry* VI. Duke of *Brabant*, and now the Barony of *William* Lord *Maynard*. Thence it glides to *Dunmow*, a Town of very delightful Situation upon the top of a moderately ſteep Hill. Next it viſits *Chelmerford* (commonly *Chensford*) a Town large enough, ſeated, as it were, in the middle of the County, between two Rivers, which here joyn their friendly Streams; *Chelmer* from the Eaſt, and another from the South; of which (as ſome will have it) the Name is *Can*; if ſo, we may ſafely conclude this Place to have been *Canonium*, by reaſon it agrees with the reported diſtance from *Camalodunum*, or *Malden*. Tho' others, with good Reaſon ſettle it at *Writtle*, through which the High Road formerly paſſed.

Dunmow, *this is very judiciouſly proved to be the old* Cæſaromagus *by the Author of the Ad. to* C. E. *vide p.* 356.

Chensford Canonium Talbot *places the old* Cæſaromagus *here at* Chelmeſford.

Froſtwell River (more truly call'd *Pant*) and afterwards *Blackwater*, riſing out of a little Spring call'd *Radwinter*; after it has run a great way, and met with nothing conſiderable, meets the *Chelmer*, which coming down with its Stream from a pretty high Hill, not far from *Danbury*, flows by *Woodham-Walters*; which in the former Age by Marriage was grafted in the Family of the *Radcliffs*, who being advanc'd to the Dignity of Earl of *Suſſex*, dwelt at *Newhall*, a moſt Magnificient Seat, not far diſtant. (Now the *Chelmer*, with the Confluence of other Waters, being divided by a River Iſland) and loſing its Old Name for that of *Blackwater*, or *Pant*, ſalutes that Ancient Roman Colony call'd *Camalodunum*, which has rendered this Coaſt ſo Illuſtrious.

Radcliffs.

In the ſearch of this City, how ſtrangely have ſome People loſt themſelves, tho' the very Name points it out? Inſtead of *Camalodunum*, being at this day call'd *Malden*; in Saxon *Maledune*, and *Mealdune*; nor are the plain relicks of the Name the only Argument for this Aſſertion; but the diſtance too from the *Mona* of *Pliny*, and the very Situation in an Ancient Itinerary Table, are as plain Proofs as can be expected. At this day for its Dimenſions and Riches, it is deſervedly reckon'd amongſt the chief Towns

Camalodunum. Malden.

Towns of the County, and is call'd by the Lawyers the *Borough of Maldenl*; a station commodious enough, and for its bigness pretty Populous. After this the Banks give entrance to the Salt Water in a large and most pleasant Bay, abounding with most Excellent Oysters, which we call *Wall fleet*, or *wall fleet*: Into this Bay, amongst other Rivers, runs the *Coln*, which rising from the joynt Forces of several Springs in the Northern part of this County, washes *Hednegham*, or *Hengham*, commonly *Henengham*, a neat Castle in former times, and the Ancient Habitation of the Earls of *Oxford*. Opposite on the other Bank is *Sibble Heningham*, where (as I have been told) Sir *John Hawkwood* was born (the Italians call'd him corruptly *Aucuth*) whom the Senate of *Florence* for his extraordinary deserts, honour'd with a Statue on Horse back, and a noble Tomb, in Testimony of his Valour and Fidelity. Hence the *Coln* keeps on its course through *Hawsted* and *Earls Coln* (so call'd from its being the Burying Place of the Earls of *Oxford*) and so comes to *Colonia*, of which *Antonine* makes mention; whether this be deriv'd from the word signifying a *Colony*, or from the River *Coln*, let others determine. This City the Britans call'd *Caerlolin*, the Saxons *Coleceaster*, we *Colchester*.

Excellent Oysters.

Heningham.

Sibble-Heningham.

Sir John Hawkwood.

Hawsted.

Earls Coln.

Colonia.

Colchester.

Tis a Beautiful, Populous, Pleasant Place, extended on the brow of a Hill, from East to West, girt about with Walls, and adorn'd with fifteen Churches; in the middle stands a Castle ready to fall with Age: That this City flourish'd more than ever in the time of the Romans, abundance of their Coins found every day do evince; the Inhabitants Glory, that *Helena* the Mother of *Constantine* the Great was born there; in memory of the Cross which she found; they bear for their Arms a Cross engrailed between four Crowns. Between this City, where the *Coln* empties its self into the Sea, stands the little Town of St. *Osith*, whose Ancient Name *Cluic*, that Royal Virgin *Osyth* abolish'd, who being Stab'd here by Danish Pirates, was by our Ancestors deemed a

Helena the Mother of Constantine the Great born here.

Saint.

Saint. Now it is the ſeat of the Earl *Rivers*; who is Baron *Darcy* of *Chich*, and Viſcount of *Colcheſter*.

Neſſe Promontory. From hence is ſtrech'd out a vaſt ſhore, as far as *Neſſe Point* (call'd in the Saxon Tongue *Eadulfes-Nes*. What was once found hereabouts, you ſhall have in the words of *Ralph de Coggeſhal*, who writ about three hundred and fifty Years ago. *In the time of King Richard, on the Sea Shore, in a Village call'd Edulfineſſe, were found two Teeth of a Giant, of ſuch prodi-*
Giants. *gious bigneſs, that two hundred ſuch Teeth, as Men ordinarily have now, might be cut out of one of them. Theſe I ſaw at Cogſhal, and handled with great admiration.*

From this Point the Shore runs a little back to the *Stour*'s Mouth, where now ſtands *Harwich*, a very ſafe Harbour. This is that *Stour* which parts *Eſſex* and *Suffolk*. Not far from its Spring ſtands *Bumſted*; and in thoſe Parts, which are oppoſite to *Cambridgeſhire*, lies *Barklow*; and the *Wall-wort*, or *Dwarfe-Elder*, that grows thereabouts in great plenty, and bears red Berries; they call by no other Name but *Danes-Blood*, from the multitude of Danes that were ſlain there.

Walden, a Market Town (call'd from the *Saffron*, *Saffron Walden*) ſtands lower amongſt the Fields that
Saffron-Walden. look pleaſantly with the Safforn; for in the Month
Saffron. of *July*, every third Year, when the Roots have been taken up, and after twenty days put under the Turff again, about the end of *September* they ſhoot forth a Blewiſh Flower, out of whoſe middle, hang down three yellow chives of Saffron, which are gather'd beſt in the Morning before the Sun Riſes, and being taken out of the Flower, are dryed by a gentle Fire.

And ſo wonderful is its increaſe, that from every Acre of Ground, they gather eighty, or a hundred Pounds of wet Saffron, which, when 'tis dry, will be about twenty Pounds; but what's more to be admir'd, the Ground which hath bore Saffron three Years together, will for eighteen Years after bear Barley very plentifully without Dunging, and after that, will be fit enough for Safforn. Near *Walden* is *Audley end*, a large Palace of the Kings.

After

After the Norman Conqueſt, *Maud* the Empreſs (*the Lady of the Engliſh*, as ſhe us'd to ſtile her ſelf) created *Geoffery of Magneville* (commonly *Mandeville*) Earl of Eſſex; to him ſucceeded two Sons, *Geoffery* and *William*, both taken off without Iſſue: Afterwards King *John*, in conſideration of a good ſum of Money, advanc'd *Geoffery Fitz Piers* (chief Juſtice of *England*) to this Honour. *Geoffery* and *William* (the two Sons of this *Geoffery*) taking the ſirname of *Magnaville*, or *Mandeville*, enjoyed this Honour: They dying without Iſſue, the Honour fell to *Humphry de Bohun*, Earl of *Hereford*, Conſtable of *England*: His Heirs Male ſucceeded in the Dignity of Earls of *Hereford* and *Eſſex* for ſeveral Years; but *Eleanor*, Eldeſt Daughter to the laſt of the *Bohuns*, being Married to *Thomas of Woodſtock*, Duke of *Gloceſter*, had by him one Daughter *Anne*, to whom with her ſecond Husband *William Bourchier*, King *Henry* V. gave the County of *Ew* in *Normandy*; this laſt had by her *Henry Bourchier*, advanc'd to the Title of Earl of *Eſſex* by King *Edward* IV. He was ſucceeded by another *Henry* his Grandſon, who died in Old Age by a fall from his Horſe, leaving Iſſue only his Daughter *Anne*, who being laid aſide, King *Henry* VIII. (created *Thomas Cromwell*, at the ſame time, *Earl of Eſſex*, *High Chamberlain of England*, and *Knight of the Garter*; before this, he had made him *Maſter of the Rolls*, *Secretary of State*, *Baron Cromwell of Okeham*, *Vicar General to the King in Eccleſiaſtical Matters*, and *Lord Privy Seal*; and all this in the ſpace of five Years: But after five Months enjoyment of his Earldom, he concluded the Scene of his Life with a moſt Tragical End, loſing his Head for Treaſon. The ſame King promoted to the Earldom of *Eſſex*, *William Parr*, to whom he had given in Marriage *Anne* the only Daughter and Heireſs of *Henry Bourchier*; afterwards *Parr* dying without Iſſue, *Walter D'Eureux*, Viſcount *Hereford*, whoſe great Grandmother was *Cicely Bourchier*, Siſter to *Henry Bourchier* laſt mentioned, by the Favour of Queen *Elizabeth*, received this Dignity of Earl of *Eſſex*, and left it to his Son *Robert*, a moſt Noble and Accompliſh'd Gentleman, Beheaded for imputed Ambition

The Earls of Eſſex.

on and Popularity at the Inſtigation of ſome who maliciouſly envyed him his Greatneſs and the Queens Favours. But his Young Son *Robert* was reſtor'd to the full Poſſeſſion of his Father's Honour by the Authority of Parliament, through the ſpecial Favour of King *James* I. This *Robert* dying without Iſſue, King *Charles* II. created *Arthur Capell* (Baron of *Hadham*, and Viſcount *Maldon*) Earl of *Eſſex*, who being committed to the Tower for High Treaſon, was found dead there with his Throat cut; and is ſucceeded in that Honour by his Son *Algernon*, a Young Noble Man of great hopes.

There are in this County 415 Pariſh Churches; and hence are ſent to Parliament eight Members, *viz.* from

The County.	*Harwich.*	
Colcheſter.	*Malden.*	from each two.

The Value of the Eccleſiaſtical Beneſices in the County of Eſſex.

Berking *Deanary.*	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
R *Ectory* of Ilford	11	13	8
r. of Chinkford	14	5	4
r. of Wanſted	6	13	4
r. of Loughton	18	3	8
r. of Woodford	11	12	0
v. of Berking	29	13	4
r. of Dagenham	19	9	10
v. of Eaſtham	14	3	8
v. of Weſtham	39	8	4
v. of Leighton	7	12	0
v. of Walthamſtow	13	6	8
v. of Naſing	14	5	4
Hoſpital of Ilfood.	16	13	4
Juriſdiction of Waltham.			
r. Of Wormley	10	0	0
v. of Epping.	17	6	4
Harlow *Deanary.*			
r. Of Little Hallingbury	15	0	0
r. of Nottiſwell	13	6	8
r. of Shering	13	13	4
r. of Great Hallingbury	22	0	0
r. of Little Porringdon	5	17	6
r. of Great Porringdon	16	10	7
v. of Hatfield Regis	14	0	0
v. of Harlow	15	7	11
v. of Lecton	7	0	0
v. of Roidon	12	0	0
v. of Maching.	12	10	4

Chafford *Deanary.*	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
r. Of Great Wareley	14	0	0
r. of Little Wareley	11	3	8
r. of Steford	14	13	0
r. of Northokington	16	13	4
r. of Southokingdon	33	6	8
r. of Craneham	13	13	4
r. of Upmiſter	26	13	4
r. of Wenyngton	8	0	0
v. of Alveley	14	10	4
v. of Rainham	10	0	0
v. of Childerdich	8	0	0
v. of Southweld	26	13	4
v. of Weſthock.	15	13	4

Ongar *Deanary.*			
r. Of High Ongar.	39	10	4
r. of Greenſted	6	13	4
r. of Moreton	18	3	8
r. of Rothing Beauchamp	16	3	4
r. of Abbots Stapleford	16	15	0
r. of Abbots Rothing	14	10	0
r. of High Lavar	14	1	6
r. of Little Cavar	15	10	0
r. of Chipping Ongar	6	0	0
r. of Shelley	9	15	0
r. of Maudlin Lavar	16	12	0
r. of Little Lavar	15	10	4
r. of Lamborn	14	0	0
r. of Bobinger	13	6	8
r. of Kalnden	12	0	0
r. of Theidon Garnon	17	0	0
r. of Stapleford Tawney	15	8	8
r. of Little Stanton	13	6	8
r. of Theidon Mount	13	6	8
r. of Stanford Rivers	26	13	4
r. of Fyfield	25	7	2ob.
v. of Naveſtock	13	3	8
v. of Chigwell	18	0	0
v. of Northweld.	13	3	4

Donmow *Deanary.*	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
r. Of Wimbiſh	10	3	10
r. of Eyſton Hill	18	13	4
r. of Little Canfield	12	0	6
r. of White Roding	23	2	2
r. of Roding Aythorpe	12	0	0
r. of High Roding	19	3	6
r. of Margaret Roding	10	12	6
r. of Lead Roding	12	13	4
r. of Little Eyſtone	10	0	0
r. of Chickney	10	0	0
r. of Bernſton	13	0	0
r. of Shellow Bowell	7	13	4
r. of Mathbury	9	14	6
r. of Willingale Doo	16	0	0
r. of Willingale Spain	7	13	4
v. of Wimbiſh	8	0	0
v. of Great Donmow	18	13	4
v. of Great Canfield	13	0	0
v. of High Eſter	14	14	6
v. of Thackſted	20	0	0
v. of Lyndſell	8	0	0
v. of Chawrith	7	0	0
v. of Goodheſter.	8	0	0

Sampford *Deanary.*			
r. Of Little Bredfield	11	0	0
r. of Little Sampford	11	0	0
r. of Radwinter	21	6	4
r. of Aſhdon	21	3	2
r. of Hadſtock	20	0	0
r. of Cheſterford	10	0	0
r. of Depden	34	0	0
r. of Widington	24	13	4
v. of Great Sampford	18	0	0
v. of Great Bredfield	10	0	0
v. of Bunſted Helion	11	11	8
v. of Henham	17	0	0
Great Cheſterford	10	0	0

	l.	s.	d.
v. of Walden	33	6	8
v. of Stanſted Mountfitchet	13	6	8
v. of Elſenham	7	13	4
v. of Takeley	11	0	0
v. of Ukeley.	14	13	4

Newport *Deanary.*

r. Of Littelbury	21	19	20*d.*
r. of Wickham Bonant	11	0	0
r. of Little Wendon	7	0	0
r. of Heydon	18	0	0
r. of Wendon Lowth	9	10	8
r. of Little Chiſſul	14	10	0
r. of Farnham	23	8	8
r. of Streathall	13	0	0
r. of Birchinger	9	13	4
r. of Quendon	9	0	0
v. of Littelbury	10	1	0
v. of Great Wendon	14	0	0
v. of Elmdown	17	13	4
v. of Newport	9	10	0
v. of Rickling	10	0	0
v. of Arkeſdon	13	6	8
v. of Mawnden	14	0	0
v. of Great Chiſſull	10	0	0
v. of Creſſal	13	0	0
r. of Clavering with the Chap of Langley.	22	14	0

Heningham *Deanary.*

r. Of Toppesfield	24	0	0
r. of Stamborn	15	0	0
r. of Sturmer	8	10	0
r. of Eſſe	8	0	0
r. of Pentlow	12	0	0
r. of Tilbury by Clare	8	0	0
r. of Great Eldham	20	0	0
r. of Little Eldham	8	0	6
r. of Heningham Sibil	21	13	4
r. of Foxherd	10	3	10
r. of Oton Beauchamp	10	0	0

r. of Ge-

	l.	s.	d.
r. of Geſtingthorp	11	11	8
r. of Twineſted	6	0	0
r. of Pedmerſh	9	6	8
r. of Little Rayn	14	13	4
r. of Paynfeld	10	10	0
Great Henny and Little Henny	13	4	8
r. of Ovington	7	0	0
r. of Borely	9	0	0
r. of Brondon	6	13	4
r. of Middleton	7	13	4
r. of Lammarſh	11	13	1
r. of Pauls Wickam	9	0	0
r. of Birdbroke	18	17	4
r. of Lyſtone	12	0	0
r. of Alphamſtone	11	0	0
v. of Great Saling	7	0	0
v. of Finchingfield	17	13	4
v. of Shalford	7	0	0
v. of Bumpſted by the Tower	14	15	6
v. of Halſted	17	0	0
v. of Geſtingthorp	7	0	0
v. of Gosfield	8	0	0
v. of St Paul's Beauchamp	14	0	0
v. of Wedersfield	12	0	0
v. of Redeſwell	10	0	0
v. of Felſted	13	6	8
v. of Great *Mapleſted*	7	13	4
v of Bulmer	8	0	0
v. of Branktree	12	3	4
v. of Stebbing	12	0	0
v. of Beauchamp Walter.	6	0	0

Juriſdiction of Canterbury *in* Bocking *and* Berking.

r. Of Bocking Yearly Vallue	35	10	0
r. of Stited.	22	0	0

Tendring *Deanary.*

r Of Great Otteley	23	0	0
r. of Little Otteley	13	10	8

r. of Mooſe

	l.	s.	d.
r. of Mooſe	10	0	0
r. of Beaumond	7	18	4
r. of Tendring	16	0	0
r. of Great Holland	17	13	8
r. of Frinton	7	3	10
r. of Little Beentley	13	0	0
r. of Great Bromley	16	16	0
r. of Bromley	8	0	0
r. of Miſtley	16	13	4
r. of Lalford	14	13	2
r. of Wrabnays	8	0	0
r. of Alresford	8	0	0
r. of Frating	10	0	0
r. of Thorington	16	0	0
r. of Brithelſey	17	0	4
r. of Willigh	12	0	0
r. of Kirkby	10	0	0
v. of Rameſey	14	13	8
v. of Great Bentley	7	0	0
v. of Ardleigh	11	0	8
v. of Elmſted	8	0	0
v. of Bradfield	12	13	4
v. of Great Claſtone	10	0	0
v. of Little Claſtone	6	13	4
v. of Walton	9	0	0
v. of Thorp	16	0	0
v. of Dovercourt.	5	0	8

Colcheſter *Deanary.*

r. Of St Leonard of the ſame	10	0	0
r. of Grinſted	5	0	0
r. of St Mary	10	0	0
r. of St Nicholas of the ſame	10	0	0
r. of St Michael Myland	7	10	0
r. of Lexden by the Year	12	0	0
r. of Rumbaldi	7	13	4
r. of St Martin	6	13	4
v. of St Peter	10	0	0
Hoſpital of St Mary Magdalen.	11	0	0
r. of St James	11	8	4
r. of the Holy Trinety Colcheſter	6	13	0

Lexden *Deanry.*	l.	s.	d.
r. *Of* Langham	17	10	8
r. *of* Great Horkſley	16	0	0
r. *of* Bures Hill	13	6	8
r. *of* Bereholt	10	0	0
r. *of* Fordham	14	4	0
r. *of* Layer Breton	7	0	0
r. *of* Birch	11	0	0
r. *of* Little Birch	3	6	8
r. *of* Great Wigborough	18	17	4
r. *of* Little Wigborough	10	17	4
r. *of* Salteote Virley	7	13	4
r. *of* Stanwey with the Chap. of Albright	10	17	4
r. *of* Peldon	16	15	9
r. *of* Lagenhoo	14	13	0
r. *of* Aburton	14	7	8
r. *of* Eaſtmerſey	21	0	0
r. *of* Eaſtdonyland	10	0	0
r. *of* Wynenhoo	10	0	0
r. *of* Great Tey	18	0	0
r. *of* Inworth	10	0	0
r. *of* Leyr Merney]	15	3	4
r. *of* Colnwake	12	0	4
r. *of* Aldham	11	19	4
r. *of* Coln Engame	13	17	4
r. *of* Copford	15	3	4
r. *of* Markſhall	14	0	0
r. *of* Eaſthorp	12	0	0
r. *of* Little Tey	4	0	0
v. *of* Dedham	10	0	0
v. *of* Boxſted	7	13	8
v. *of* Wormingford	7	13	4
v. *of* Weſt Merſey	17	17	4
v. *of* Fingringhoo	13	7	0
v. *of* Coggſhall	11	3	4
v. *of* Great Tey	7	0	0
v. *of* Fering	11	0	0
v. *of* Coln Earls	8	10	8
v. *of* Meſſing.	8	0	0

Witham *Deanary.*

	l.	s.	d.
r. Of Ravenhall	21	5	2ob.
r. of Wickham	12	3	4
r. of Fayrſtede	6	13	4
r. of Black Notteley	13	13	0
r. of Langford	10	4	8
r. of Kuights Tolleſhunt	16	12	8
r. of Great Brayſted	19	0	0
r. of Falkborn	6	13	4
r. of Little Baxſted	9	6	8
Goldhanger with Chap. annex'd	25	14	8
r. of Bradwell	12	0	0
v. of Witham	22	0	0
v. of Toreling	10	0	0
v. of Ulting	7	4	0
v. of Heybridge	10	0	0
v. of Hatfield Peverell	8	0	0
v. of White Notteley	9	16	2ob.
v. of Tolleſhunt Darcy	18	9	10
v. of Kelden	9	3	10ob
v. of Tollesbury	16	6	2
v. of Creſſing	7	15	2
v. of Tolleſhunt Major	8	0	0
v. of Great Totham.	10	0	0

Dengey *Deanary.*

r. Of Woodham Water	12	13	0
r. of Woodham Mortimer	6	13	4
r. of St Lawrence	17	13	4
r. of Purleigh	25	0	0
r. of Stow	18	6	8
r. of Haſeleigh	4	13	4
r. of Snoreham	3	0	0
r. of Cricklſey	9	8	10
r. of Bradwell	48	0	0
r. of Northfambridge	14	13	4
r. of Norton	16	13	4
r. of Dengey	13	0	0
v. of Munden	12	12	0

v. of Til-

	l.	s	d.
v. of Tillingham	25	3	8
v. of Steple	15	18	0
v. of Aſheldam	16	13	4
v. of Sudmiſter	21	0	0
v. of Mayland	13	6	8
v. of Burnham	22	13	4
v. of Althorn	14	0	0
v. of Alhal. and St Peter in Malden	10	0	0
That Part in Dengey.	4	0	0

Ratchford *Deanary.*

r. Of Ratchford	20	0	0
r. of Great Sutton	10	19	4
r. of Fulneſs	14	0	0
r. of South Fambridge	17	0	0
r. of South Shobury	13	13	4
r. of Great Wakering	20	13	4
r. of Hadleigh	11	14	6
r. of Pagelſham	26	0	0
r. of Rayleigh	17	17	0
r. of Rawreth	20	13	4
r. of Stanbridge	20	0	0
r. of Little Stanbridge	12	0	0
r. of Hawkwell	13	6	8
r. of Aſhingdon	8	8	8
r. of Leigh	15	0	0
v. of Northſhowbery	9	0	0
v of Little Wakering	12	0	0
v. of Great Berling	18	0	0
v. of Prittewell	18	13	4
v of Eſtwood	12	0	0
v. of Hokeley	16	3	10
v. of Chopland	9	0	0
v. of Canewdon,	34	1	8

Barſtaple *Deanary,*

r. of Ingraſſe	7	13	5
r. of Thurrock Grayes	5	10	10
v. of the ſame	5	10	10
r. of Eaſt Horndon	9	14	0

r. of Weſt-

	l.	s.	d.
r. of Weſt-Horndon	14	13	4
r. of Hutton	8	0	0
r. of Downham	12	2	8
r. of Fobbing	21	0	0
r. of Donton	14	12	8
r. of Shenfield	14	18	4
r. of Northbenfleet	16	0	0
r. of Little Burſted	11	10	4
r. of Rammeſdown Bellhouſe	14	0	0
r. of Rammeſdown Crays	19	12	0
r. of Bowris Gifford	25	0	0
r. of Newington	10	13	4
r. of Little Thurrock	13	15	0
r. of Thunderſley	14	13	4
r. of Bulfam	23	0	0
r. of Langdon	10	3	8
r. of Dudinghurſt	10	3	8
r. of Coringham	22	3	8
r. of Wikeford	13	13	4
r. of Pitſey	16	13	4
r. of Fangy	14	0	0
Stanford le Hoppe	12	19	8
r. of Lamedon, with the Chap. of Battilſdon	35	6	8
r. of Orſet	29	4	8
r. of Weſtlilbury	20	0	0
r. of Chaldwell	17	13	4
r. of Horndon upon the Hill	14	6	8
r. of Great Burſted	17	6	8
v. of Southbenfleet	16	5	4
v. of Ayokling	10	0	0
v. of Eaſt Tilbury.	12	17	0

Chelmsford *Deanary.*

r. Of Markeſly	5	15	4
r. of Bradwell	7	0	0
v. of Ardley	11	8	0
r. of Chelmesford	31	2	4 ob.
r. of Little Badow	7	13	4
r. of Danbury	20	0	0
r. of Eaſthanfield	13	15	6

r. of Weſt

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
r. of Weſthanfield	16	7	0
r. of Southhanfield	10	0	0
r. of Abbots Ginge	16	13	4
r. of Ginge Hoſpital	9	0	0
r. of Great Leighes	25	7	0
r. of Little Waltham	11	10	0
r. of Widford	7	16	1
r. of Springfield Boſwell	11	0	10
r. of Springfield Richards	10	17	0
r. of Ratington	32	6	1
r. of Hardfordſtock	10	0	0
r. of Rumwell	12	14	4
r. of Sandon	12	13	4
r. of Chekenhall St James and Mary	10	14	7
r. of Chekenhall Smeley	5	6	8
r. of Woodham Ferris	28	13	4
r. of Writtell	40	6	8
v. of Bromfield	7	13	4
v. of Great Badow	18	6	8
v. of Little Badow	8	2	2
v. of Ginge Mountney	11	0	0
v. of Ginge Margaret	9	2	0
v. of Little Leighes	8	19	8*ob.*
v. of Boreham	10	3	8
v. of Blackmore	6	13	4
v. of Waltham	17	6	8
r. of Southchurch	27	0	8
r. of Lachingdon and Lalling.	37	0	0

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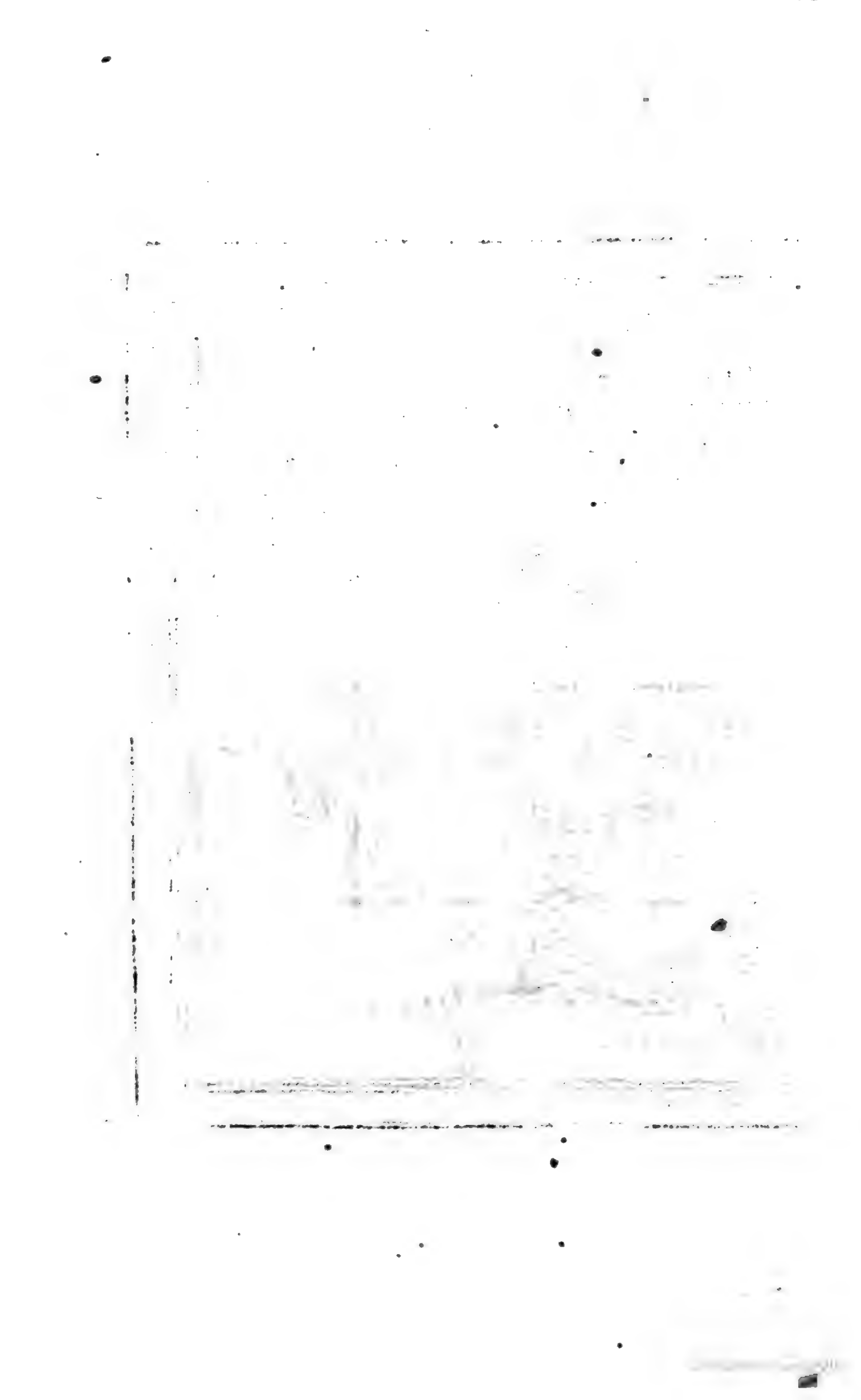
Iceni.

THE *Country next to the* Trinobantes, *call'd afterwards* East Anglia, *and comprehending the Counties of* Suffolk, Norfolk, Cambridge *and* Huntington, *was formerly inhabited by the* Iceni; *I cannot but think theſe were the People which* Cæſar *calls* Cenimagni, *to which I am induc'd by comparing* Cæſar *and* Tacitus; *for as the former tells us, that the* Cenimagni *ſurrender'd themſelves to the Romans; ſo that* Iceni *did the ſame:* Tacitus *inform us in theſe words,* On their own accord they came over to our ſide. *And it is certain that you will not find the* Cenimagni *in any other part of Britain.*

This People (as Tacitus *writes) was ſtout and valiant, and after they had put themſelves under the Protection of the Romans, they ſuffer'd nothing by War till the Time of* Claudius; *but when* Oſtorius *the Prætor fortified the Paſſes with Caſtles, and diſarm'd the Britans, they got into a Body and made an Inſurrection; but the Romans ſuppreſs'd them with great loſs: This War being thus ended, ſcarce* 13 *Years, after there ariſes a new ſtorm on this Account.* Praſutagus *King of the* Iceni *(that he might ſecure his People) made the Emperor* Nero *his Heir,* imagining *(To uſe the words of* Tacitus) That by this piece of Compliance his Kingdom and Family would be ſecure; but the Event was contrary; for his Kingdom was waſted by the Centurions, and his Houſe by Slaves; as if both had been taken by force of Arms. *On this Occaſion there broke out a moſt terrible War, which was increaſed by the Avarice of* Seneca, *who, with great Oppreſſion, exacted vaſt Sums from the People. In this War* Boadicia *the Wife of* Praſutagus *ſlew eighty Thouſand of the Romans and their Allies, rais'd the Colony of* Camalodunum, *and the free Town of* Verulamium, *routed the ninth Legion, and defeated* Catus Decianus *the Procurator; but at laſt overcome by* Pauli-

nus



East

nus Suetonius *in a ſet Battle, ſhe ended her days with great Reſolution by a Doſe of Poiſon (as* Tacitus *writes.)*

But when the Saxons had ſettled their Heptarchy *in this Iſland, this Province fell to the Kingdom of the* Eaſt-Angles, *which from its Eaſterly ſituation they call'd* Eaſt-Angleryc, *i. e.* The Kingdom of Eaſt-England. *Their firſt King was* Uffa, *from whom his Succeſſors were for a long time call'd* Uff-kines; *which Line failing int St.* Edmund, *the Danes over-ran the* Country, *and for* 50 *Years together harraſs'd it with all the Cruelties of War, till at laſt* Edward the Elder *ſubdued them, and added it to his own Kingdom of the Weſt-Saxons.*

To Sir *Samuel Barnardiſton*, Bar. and The Right Honourable *Lyonel*, Earl of *Dyſert*, This County, for which they are Choſen Knights, is Humbly Dedicated.

Southffolke, or *Suffolk.*

SUffolk (which is firſt to be ſpoken to) in Saxon *Suthffolk*, that is, a *Southerly People* with reſpect to *Norfolke*, has upon the Weſt, *Cambridgeſhire*, upon the South, the River *Stour*, which divides it from *Eſſex*; upon the Eaſt, the *German Ocean*; upon the North, two little Rivers, *Ouſe the leaſt*, and *Waveney*, which flowing, as it were, out of the ſame Fountain into divers Streams, ſeparate it from *Norfolk*. A County ſufficiently large, full of Havens; the Soil (unleſs towards the Eaſt) pretty fat, as being a compound of Clay and Marle. By this means the Fields are every where Fruitful, and exceeding good to fatten Cattle. They make great quantities of Cheeſe, which (to the great profit of the Inhabitants) are carried into all parts of the Kingdom, and exported abroad. Nor is there want of Woods and Parks. Of the latter, ſeveral are joyned to Gentlemens ſeats, and well ſtock'd with Deer,

The Confins.

Soil.

Engliſh Cheeſe.

The

The Division The County (according to its Political Diviſion) is branch'd into two parts; of which, the one is call'd the *Geldable*, the other St. *Edmunds Liberty*; but we will Chorographically deſcribe it, and beginning at the Weſt, take a view of its moſt noted Places.

On the Weſt, which borders upon *Cambridgeſhire*, in the very verge lies *Ixning*, a place of greater note formerly than now: It begins to decay by the nearneſs of *Newmarket*, whether all Commodities are carried in great abundance. All round about here is a large Plain, called from the Town, *New-Market-Heath*. The Soil is Sandy and Baren, but its ſurface green; in which, that wonderful Ditch is to be ſeen, which (as tho made by the Devil) the vulgar call *Devil's Ditch*; whereas, 'tis plain, 'twas one of thoſe with which the Inhabitants did fortifie themſelves againſt the incurſions of their Enemies.

New Market.

Devils Ditch.

More inward is the famous St. *Edmunds-Bury* (call'd in the Saxon Age *Bederies-Gweord*) and in the Britiſh, *Villa Fauſtini*) of which *Antonine* makes mention; for ſo thought *Talbot* a good Antiquary and particularly vers'd in this part of *England*; but, whatſoever it was when the People brought the Body of the moſt Chriſtian King *Edmund* (whom the Danes ſlew with moſt exquiſite Torments) hither, it began to be call'd the *Borrough of Edmund*, commonly St *Edmunds Bury*, and by contraction *Bury*, and it flouriſh'd wonderfully, eſpecially when King *Canutus* new repaired the Church, and offer'd his own Crown to the Martyr. He brought in the Monks and their Abbot, beſtowed upon it many fair Lands, and (amongſt the reſt) this Town intire. What ſort of Town this was, and what a noble Monaſtery it had (whilſt ſtanding) you may take from *Leland* who ſaw it, *A City more neatly ſeated the Sun never ſaw; it hangs ſo curiouſly upon a gentle deſcent with a little River upon the Eaſt ſide; nor a Monaſtery more great or ſtately; whether one conſiders the Endowments, Largneſs, or unparrelled Magnificence. One might think even the Monaſtery its ſelf were a City, ſo many Gates it has (ſome whereof are of Braſs) and a Church, than which nothing can be more Magnificient; as appendages to which there are three more of admirable Beauty and Workmanſhip in the ſame Church-Yard.*

St. Edmunds Bury. Villa Fauſtini.

Now only two in all.

Near

Near this St. *Edmunds Bury* we ſee *Ruſhbrook*, the ſeat of the Right Honourable Family of the *Fermins*, Lord *Fermin* and *Dover*; and not far off *Iksworth*. More to the North lies *Fernham St. Genoveſa*. Not far hence is *Lidgate*, a little Village, which ought not to buried in ſilence, becauſe it gave Birth to *John Lidgate* the Monk, whoſe Wit ſeems to have been modell'd by the Muſes themſelves, all the Beauties and Elegancies are ſo lively expreſs'd in his Engliſh Poetry. And theſe are the places of note on the Weſt ſide of *Suffolk*. *Fermins.* Lidgate. John Lidgate.

On the South you ſee the River *Stour* immediately after its riſe enlarge its ſelf into a great Fen, call'd *Stourmore*; but preſently gathering its Water within the Banks, it firſt flows by *Clare*, a noble Village; which, beſides its Caſtle, has given the Name of *Clare* to a very Honourable Family, deſcended from *Giſlebert* a Norman Earl, and the Title of Duke to *Lionell* Son of *Edward* III. who having married into this Family, had the Title of Duke of *Clarence* beſtowed upon him by his Father, as formerly the Poſterity of Earl *Giſlebert* were ſtiled *Earls of Clare*. *Lionell* dying without Male Iſſue, King *Henry* III. made his younger Son *Thomas* Duke of *Clarence*; he leaving no Iſſue behind him, a conſiderable time after, *Edward* IV. conferr'd this Honour upon *George* his Brother, whom, after bitter Quarrels, and a moſt inveterate hatred between them, he had received into Favour; yet for all that, he at length diſpatch'd him in Priſon, ordering him (as they ſay, to be drowned in a But of malmſey. *Stoke Clare*

From *Clare*, the *Stour* runs by *Long Melford*, a very beautiful Hoſpital, erected by Sir *William Cordall*, Kt. to *Sudbury*, that is, *The Southern Borough*, which they tell you was once the chief Town of the County; and that it had its Name with reſpect to *Norwich*, that is, *The Northern Town*, nor has it at this day reaſon to give place to its Neighbours; for it is populous, and thrives with the Cloathing Trade. Its chief Magiſtrate is a Mayor, who is Annually choſen out of ſeven Aldermen. A little way hence is *Edwardſton*, now a place of no great account, Sudbury. *See Eſſex.*

account. And a few Miles off, the *Stour* is increas'd by the little River *Breton*, which (within a ſmall compaſs) waſhes two Towns of Antiquity. At the Head of it we ſee *Bretenham*, a little inconſiderable Town, where there is ſcarce the Face of a City to be ſeen; yet that it was the *Conbretonium* mention'd by *Antonine* in theſe parts, is evident both from the Affinity and Signification of the Name; for as *Bretenham* in Engliſh implys a *Town* or *Manſion upon the Breton*; ſo *Conbretonium* in Welch, *a Valley, or low place, upon the Breton*. A little hence to the Eaſt, you ſee *Nettleſted*, near which is *Offton*, that is, *The Town of* Offa *King of the Mercians*. Beneath this lies *Hadley* (in the Saxon *Headlege*) a Town noted at this day for the Woollen Manufacture.

Bretenham. Conbretonium.

From hence the *Breton* runs into the *Stour*, which with united Streams flowing not far from *Bentley*, the ſeat of the Earl of *Dyſert*, after a few Miles, runs into the Ocean near *Arwerton*, formerly the ſeat of the Honourable Family of the *Parkers*; and at the very Mouth the River *Orwell*, or *Gipping* joyning, diſcharges its ſelf along with them. This riſes about the middle of the County out of two Springs, the one near *Wulpett* (a Market Town, which in Latin ſignifies *a Den of Wolves*) the other at a little Village call'd *Gipping*. I know not what vain groundleſs hopes of finding Gold at *Norton* (hard by) intic'd King *Henry* VIII. but the Diggings ſpeak for me.

Upon the ſame River are ſeen *Stow* and *Needham*, ſmall Market Towns. And not far from the Bank, *Hemingſton*, in which *Baldwin le Petteur* held Lands by Serjeanty (I ſpeak out of an old Book) for which he was oblig'd every *Chriſtmas-Day* to perform before our Lord, the King of *England*, *one Saltus*, *one Soffeletus* and one *Bombutus*, that is, (if I rightly underſtand it) *To Dance, make a noiſe with his Cheeks puffed out, and let a Fart*. Such was the plain jolly Mirth of thoſe Times. Nearer the mouth is *Ipſwich* (formerly *Gippewich*) a little City lowly ſeated and (as it were) *The eye of this County*: It has a pretty convenient Harbour, a great Trade, and is very Populous, adorn'd with 12 Churches, and large ſtately private Buildings.

Hemingſton. A merry Tenure. Ipſwich.

Buildings. The Body Politick conſiſts of 12 Burgeſſes (*Pormen* they call 'em) out of which are every Year Elected two Burgeſſes, and as many Juſtices out of 24 others. Thus much of the Southward part of the County.

From hence a crooked ſhore running Northwards, preſently opens it ſelf to the little River *Deben* (ſome call it *Throdling*) which riſes near *Mendleſham* a Market and fair Town. From hence the River *Deben* continues its courſe, and gives Name to *Debenham* a ſmall Market Town. (Which others more rightly call *Depenham*, becauſe the Soil being moiſt and clayey, the Roads that are about it are deep and troubleſome.) From thence it flows by *Ufford*, and on the oppoſite Bank is *Rendleſham*. From thence it deſcends to *Woodbridge*, a Town beautify'd with neat Buildings; and, after the courſe of a few miles, is receiv'd by the Sea at *Bawdſey Haven*.

Mendleſham.
Debenham.
Ufford.
Rendleſham
Woodbridge

Then the ſhore ſteals on inſenſibly towards the Eaſt, at the mouth of the River *Ore*, near *Framlingham Caſtle*, and preſently upon the Weſt ſide it ſpreads it ſelf into a ſort of Lake. This was a very beautiful Caſtle, Fortify'd with a Rampire, Ditch, and a Wall of great thickneſs, with 13 Towers: Within it had very convenient Lodgings. Hence in the Year 1553 Q. *Mary* enter'd upon the Government, notwithſtanding the violent Oppoſition of *Dudley* Earl of *Northumberland*. The River flows next to *Parham*, a little Town and Barony of the Lord *Willoughby*, and afterwards ſliding by *Glenham* it deſcends into the Sea at *Orford*, to which it gives Name. This was a large and populous Town, but at this day complains of the Ingratitude of the Sea, which withdraws it ſelf by little and little, and begins to envy it the convenience of a Harbour. In the Time of King *Henry* (ſays *Ralph* of *Coggeſhal*) when *Bartholomew de Glanvil* Kept the Caſtle of *Orford*, it hapned that the Fiſhermen catch'd a Wild-Man in their Nets, who had all the Parts of a Man; he had Hair upon his Head, and a long picked Beard; his Breaſt was exceeding hairy and rough; at length he eſcaped to the Sea, and was never ſeen more. This Town has been lately

Ore *River.*
Framlingham Caſtle.
A Sea-man.

E. of Orford. 1697 Honour'd by giving the Title of Earl to *Edward Ruſſel*, Viſcount *Barfleur* and Baron of *Shingey*.

Not much higher, in a ſafe and pleaſant ſituation, within the Vale of *Slaugden*, where the Sea beats upon it on the Eaſt and the River on the Weſt, ſtands *Aldborough*, a Town convenient for Mariners and Fiſhermen, by which means it is Populous. Hard by, when, in the Year 1555, all the Corn throughout *England* was choak'd in the Ear, the Inhabitants tell you, in the beginning of Autumn there grew Peaſe miraculouſly amongſt the Rocks: But the more thinking People affirm, That the Pulſe caſt upon the ſhore by Shipwrack, us'd to grow there now and then; and ſo quite exclude the Miracle. But that ſuch as theſe grew every year amongſt the Pebbles on the Coaſt of *Kent*, we have obſerv'd before.

Aldborough Peaſe growing upon the Rocks.

From hence keeping along the ſhore, at 10 miles diſtance, we meet with *Dunwich* (call'd in the Saxon Tongue *Dunmoc*) where *Felix* the Burgundian, in the Year of our Lord 630, fixed his Epiſcopal Seat; and his Succeſſors, for many years preſided over the whole Kingdom of the Eaſt-Angles; but now by the violence of Floods it is in a great meaſure ſwept away, and the Biſhops having many years ago transferr'd their Seat to another place, it lies in ſolitude, and (as it were) deſolate. A little higher the River *Blith* unloads it ſelf into the Sea, upon whoſe bank is the little Town *Blithborough*, which has a Market by the favour of *John* Lord *Clavering*, and has been a Town of much note, as appears by the Roman Urns, *&c.* lately dug up here.

Dunwich. Dommoc-ceaſter.

Here the Promontory *Eaſtonneſſe* ſhoots it ſelf a great way into the Sea Eaſtward. It is ſuppos'd to be the fartheſt Eaſt of any part of *Great Britain*, and by *Ptolemy* is call'd Ἔξοχὴ, or *Extenſio* (that is, *Extenſion*). In the Southerly part of this Promontory *Southwold* lies in a Plain, low and open, expos'd to the Sea; 'tis a Town pretty populous by the benefit of the Haven which the River *Blith*, unloading it ſelf there, affords; and at High-water it is ſo encompaſs'd with the Sea that it ſeems an Iſland; and you wou'd wonder it is not wholly overflow'd. More inward you ſee *Wingfeild* and *Dunnington*, nor is *Huntingfeild* far diſtant.

Extenſio, *The Promontory of* E.ſion Neſſe. Southwold. Wingfeild Dunnington. Huntingfeild.

ſtant. And near to this is *Hevening ham* the ſeat of a Knightly Family to whom it gives Name. Near unto which is *Haleſworth* now the Town of the *Alingtons*, for which *Richard Argenten* procur'd the Privilege of a Market of K. *Henry* III. Hevening-ham.

That on the North part two little Rivers namely *Ouſe the leſs* and *Wauney* divide this County from *Norfolk*, I have already obſerv'd; they both riſe out of a marſhy Ground about *Lopham-ford* very near to each other, and run quite contrary ways, with Creeks full of ſhallow Fords. On this ſide the *Ouſe* which goes Eaſtward there is nothing memorable. *Sact Euſton*, ſeated on a flat and in a pleaſant Champaign Country, where the late Earl of *Arlington* has rais'd a noble Structure, call'd *Euſton-Hall*, adorn'd with fine Gardens, Fountains, a Canal, Grove, a large Warren, &c. It hath given the Title of Earl to *Henry Fitz Roy*, created *Aug.* 16. 1672. Baron of *Sudbury*, Viſcount *Ipſwich*, and Earl of *Euſton*; he was afterwards (*Sept.* 11. 1675) created Duke of *Grafton*, and is ſucceeded by his only Son *Charles*. Upon *Wauney* which is carry'd Eaſtward, firſt you ſee *Hoxon* (formerly *Hegilſdon*) ennobl'd by the Martyrdom of King *Edmund*. In the Neighbourwood at *Brome*, the Family of *Cornwallis* (now Barons of *Eye*) have a long time dwelt. Below this is *Eay* or *Eye* ſeated, that is, the *Iſland*, ſo call'd, becauſe it is on all ſides environ'd with Water. From thence along, by *Flixton*, for *Felixtown*, ſo call'd amongſt others in this County from *Felix* its firſt Biſhop: The River *Wauney* runs to *Bungey*, and almoſt encompaſſes it. Not far from thence, on the Banks, you may ſee *Mettingham*. Now *Wauney* approaching the Sea, whilſt it in vain trys to break a double paſſage into the Ocean, one through the River *Yare*, the other through the Lake *Luthing*, it makes a great Peninſula, which ſome call *Lovingland*, others more truly *Luthingland*, from that long and ſpacious Lake which beginning at the Sea ſide empties it ſelf into the River *Yare*. At the entrance of this *Leſtoffe* a little Town hangs, as it were, over the Sea; at the end of it is *Gorlſtone*. More inwards upon the *Yare* is *Somerly*: A little higher, where *Yare* and *Wauney* join, *Cnobersburg* at this day call'd

Barons Cornwallis *of* Eye.

Flixton.

Luthing-land.

Burgh-Caſtle. Gariononum.

by us *Burgh Caſtle*, where are nought but ruin'd Walls, amongſt which the Roman Coins are frequently dug out; ſo that it ſeems to be the very *Garianonum*, where the *Stableſian* Horſe had their ſtation.

The Dukes and Earls of Suffolk.

King *Edward* III. made *Robert de Ufford* the firſt Earl of *Suffolk*, a Man Famous in Peace and War; his Son *William* ſucceeded him, who died in the Parliament Houſe after he had loſt four Sons by untimely Ends. *Richard* II. of a Merchant advanc'd *Michael de la Pole* to this Title and the Dignity of Chancellor of *England*, who had a Son *Michael*, who was ſucceeded by another *Michael*, whoſe Son *William*, *Henry* VI. from Earl firſt created Marquis of *Suffolk*, and afterward to the Honour and Title of Duke of *Suffolk*: He left a Son *John* who marry'd the Siſter of *Edward* the 4th, and had by her *John* Earl of *Lincoln*. This Earl *John* being declar'd Heir apparent to the Crown by *Richard* III. could not contain his Ambition, but preſently broke out againſt *Henry* VII. to his own Deſtruction, being Kill'd at the Battle of *Stoke*. He was ſucceeded by his Brother *Edmund* ſtiled Earl of *Suffolk*, Beheaded by *Henry* VIII. the Younger Brother *Richard* aſſum'd the Title of Duke of *Suffolk*, and was kill'd at the Battle of *Pavie* in the French Service. Afterwards *Henry* VIII. adorn'd *Charles Brandon* (to whom he had marry'd his Siſter *Mary*, the Widow of *Lewis* XII. King of *France*) with the Title of Duke of *Suffolk*; his Son ſucceeded him; and next him came *Charles* his Brother, who dying of the Sweating Sickneſs, *A. D.* 1551. *Edward* VI. grac'd with that Title *Henry Grey* Marquis of *Dorcheſter*; but he for endeavouring to advance his Daughter to the Throne was Beheaded by Queen *Mary*. He was the laſt Duke of *Suffolk*. From that Time the Title of *Suffolk* lay dead, till of late K. *James* I. created *Thomas* Lord *Howard* of *Walden*, 2d Son of *Thomas* Duke of *Norfolk*, Earl of *Suffolk*. *Thomas* was ſucceeded by his Son and Heir *Theophilus*, who in his Father's Life-time bore the Title of Lord *Howard* of *Walden*; and dying, left this Honour to *James* his Son and Heir, to whom ſucceeded *Henry* the preſent Earl.

There

There are in this County 575 Parishes; and it sends 16 Members to Parliament, *viz.*

County.	*Aldborough.*
Ipswich.	*Sudbury.*
Dunwich.	*Eye.*
Orford.	*St. Edmonbury*, Each two.

The Value of the Ecclesiastical Benefices in the County of Suffolk.

Sudbury *Deanary.*	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
R. *Of* Hecham	26	13	4
r. of Glemsforth	30	0	0
r. of Bildeston	12	16	10
r. of Newton	17	2	8
v. of Waldingfeld	4	18	10
r. of Chelleſworth	8	8	9
r. of Groton	8	1	8
v. of Stoke Nayland	19	10	0
v. of Brentille	8	0	0
r. of Stanſted	10	0	0
r. of Somerton	6	16	8
v. of Preſton	5	6	0
r. of Corneth the Leſs	8	2	8
r. of Shimpling Thorn	17	7	1
r. of Alpheton	10	1	8
r. of Nawton	10	15	0
v. of Acton	9	6	8
v. of Aſhington	10	0	0
r. of Aldham	10	13	4
r. of Harteſt and Boxted	29	14	2
r. of Bretenham	11	3	10
r. of Semer	11	7	0*ob.*
r. of Lavenham	20	2	11*ob.*
r. of Melford	28	2	5*ob.*
r. of Nedding	8	12	11
r. of Boxford	20	0	0

	l.	s.	d.
r. of Thorp	18	14	2
r. of Leyham	16	0	7ob.
v. of Bures	12	16	0ob.
v. of Kettleburſton	13	6	8
Great Corneth	9	0	0
v. of Wiſton	4	19	5
r. of Chilton	5	6	8
r. of Hadleigh	45	2	1
r. of Milding	10	13	4
r. of Great Waldingfield	21	6	8
r. of Cavendiſh	26	0	0
r. of Polſted	22	0	0
r. of Whatfeld	15	0	5
r. of Helmſet	13	17	1
r. of Cockfeld	30	0	0
v. of Edwardſton	4	13	4
v. of Sudbury All-Saints	4	11	4
r. of Monkſilley	13	8	10
r. of Lawſhell.	20	2	8ob.

Stow *Deanary.*

v. Of St Peter in Stow	10	13	4
v. of Haſley	7	19	2
r. of Wetherden	6	13	4
v. of St Mary in Stow	6	1	8
r. of Buxhall	20	0	4
r. of Onhowſe	7	2	6
v. of Newton by Stow	7	15	5
v. of Finbarrow the Great	5	1	2ob.
The Little Church of Finbarrow	1	13	4
r. of All-Saints Creting	10	0	4ob.
r. of St Peter Creting	10	2	6
r. of Combes.	25	17	8ob.

Thingo *Deanary.*

r. Of Barrow	23	9	9
r. of Risby	19	10	4ob.
r. of All-Saints Fornham	19	10	4ob.
r. of Great Horningchery	10	17	7ob.
r. of Little Horningchery	2	16	0ob.

r. of Weſtley

	l.	s.	d.
r. of Weſtley	9	15	4
r. of Nawton	5	19	4
r. of Halſted	11	16	10ob
r. of Whepſted	14	4	2
r. of Rede	2	18	1ob
r. of Flenton	5	0	0
r. of Chevington	16	3	10
r. of Great Saxham	11	13	11ob
r. of Little Saxham	8	11	5
r. of Lackforth	19	10	4ob
r. of Hengrave	9	7	1
r. of Ickworth	7	11	4
r. of Brockley	10	4	1ob
r. of Hargrave.	4	11	8

Clare *Deanary.*

v. Of Clare	4	18	8ob
r. of Baronſton	7	10	10
r. of Hankdon	7	10	0
r. of Stradſhill	9	10	10ob
r. of Ledgate	15	10	4ob
r. of Oweſden	10	3	8ob
v. of Hunden	7	13	4
v. of Poſlingworth	6	10	0
r. of Great Wratting	8	0	0
r. of Wixoo	5	13	1ob
v. of Gayſley	7	3	4
r. of Little Wratting	4	19	8
v. of Haverill	6	5	0ob
v. of Great Thurlow	10	11	5ob
r. of Little Bradley	5	0	10
r. of Little Thurlow	7	10	4ob
r. of Kedington	16	8	6ob
r. of Withersfield	9	17	0ob
r. of Stansfield	11	9	0
r. of Great Bradley	17	1	5ob
r. of Depden	10	11	5ob
r. of Chedbury	4	2	8
r. of Multon	13	6	8
v. of Multon	4	7	8
r. of Dalham	15	10	4ob
v. of Wickhambrook.	6	6	10

Fordham *Deanary.*	l.	s.	d.
r. Of Elvenden	12	17	6ob
r. of Brandon	20	18	1ob
r. of Wangford	9	11	10
r. of Eriſwell	16	6	7ob
r. of Holy Icklingham	12	17	6ob
r. of Icklingham James	11	11	4ob
r. of Todenham	10	17	6ob
r. of Herringſwell	9	9	10ob
r. of Barton Milles	14	15	10ob
v. of Lakingheth	4	18	11ob
v. of Mildenhall	22	8	1ob
r. of Wurlington	19	6	8ob
v. of Cavenham	5	5	10
r. of Newmarket	4	15	2
v. of Ixning	13	7	6
v. Frekenham	3	15	6
r. of Frekenham.	16	11	4

Hartiſmere *Dernary.*			
v. Of Aye	11	14	7ob
r. of Palgrave	19	11	3ob
r. of Giſlingham	26	1	5
r. of Breſſeworth	4	8	1ob
r. of Burgate	13	10	10ob
r. of Brome	10	0	2ob
r. of Stokeraſh	11	1	3
r. of Finningham	10	10	5
r. of Melles	9	15	0
v. of Mendleſham	14	9	2
r. of Occold	19	1	5ob
r. of Higher Reckinghall	9	13	1
r. of Sturſton	6	16	8
r. of Franſton	13	6	8
r. of Ocley	9	4	9
r. of Thorndon	24	11	10ob
r. of Great Thornham	7	11	2ob
r. of Little Thornham	4	14	4
r. of Weigh	6	3	1
r. of Wortham	13	2	8ob

r. of the

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
r. of the other half of Wortham which George Gervis held	13	0	11*q.*
r. of Wetheringſet	33	9	10*b*
r. of Weſtthorp	8	18	1
r. of Wenriſton	8	14	9
r. of Bacton	19	12	4
r. of Wickham Skeith	5	8	10*b*
r. of Yaxley	6	6	6
r. of Riſhangles	7	13	0
r. of Corton	15	10	2
r. of Redgrave Boteſdale.	25	7	0*ob*

Blaekborn *Deanary.*

r. Of Hepworth	13	17	2*ob*
r. of Hindercley	9	19	4
r. of Langham	5	16	9
r. of Wattlesfield	8	11	8
r. of Weſton	8	19	7
r. of Hempton	13	4	2
r. of Thelnetham	16	18	4
r. of Troſton	10	4	7*ob*
r. of Coniweſton	13	0	4
r. of Kenetſale	6	7	11
r. of Humiton	7	13	4
r. of Stowlangtoſt	8	7	8
r. of Holy Staunton	9	6	6
r. of Lower Rekinhale	16	5	2*ob*
r. of Little Levermere	6	12	9
r. of Johns Staunton	9	4	8
r. of Elmeſwell	11	6	11*ob*
v. of Bardwell	7	17	1*ob*
r. of Little Fakenham and Ewſton	13	7	11
r. of Norton	14	3	9*ob*
r. of Barnham George	7	11	10
r. of Barnham Martin	8	5	6
r. of Barningham	13	9	0*ob*
r. of Wordwell	7	7	2
r. of Colsford	8	0	0
r. of Ingham.	12	15	11

Ted-

Tedwaſter *Deanary.*	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
v. Of Barton	10	15	7
r. of Monks Bradfield	11	17	3
r. of Bradfield St Clare	7	4	7
r. of Burnt Bradfield	4	19	7
r. of Beſton	4	3	7
r. of Drinkſton	16	16	11ob
r. of Gedding	4	13	4
r. of Felſham	8	4	8
r. of Martin Fornham	7	11	3
r. of Fornham Genov'	7	0	11
r. of Hedgeſſet	12	17	11
r. of Ruſhbrook	8	1	5
r. of Ratteſden	20	0	1ob
r. of Rougham	23	18	4ob
v. of Thorſton	6	13	4
v. of Pakenham	10	3	7ob
r. of Great Levermere	15	8	11ob
r. of Stanfeld	8	0	1
r. of Toſtock	6	8	5
r. of Timworth	9	17	9
r. of Ampton	5	2	1
r. of Great Weltham	9	15	6ob
r. of Little Weltham	4	13	4
r. of Weſtſtow	9	17	3
r. of Wulpit.	6	18	7ob

Boſmere *Deanary.*			
v. Of Batisford	8	0	7
r. of Earles Stoneham	17	2	6
r. of Stoneham Jerningham	9	18	0½
r. of Stoneham Aſpall	19	10	1
r. of Goſebeck	8	5	4
v. of Aſhbocking	9	18	8
r. of Hemingſton	8	11	4
v. of Coddenham	12	0	4
r. of St Mary Creting	7	14	0
r. of St Olive Creting	4	17	8
r. of Barking with the Cha. of Durneſdon	27	10	6
r. of Ringſhill	11	18	0

r. of Bai-

	l.	s.	d.
r. of Baiſham	12	4	4
r. of Great Blokenham	6	15	11
r. of Oſton with the Church of little Briſet	7	13	0
r. of Nettlefted	8	11	10
r. of Flowton	3	9	8
r. of Little Blakenham	10	3	4
r. of Somerſham	8	0	0
v. of Bramford	13	3	8
v. of Micklefeld	9	11	0
r. of Earles Soham	10	0	0
r. of Helmingham.	18	9	0

Cleydon *Deanary.*

r. Of Bergham	12	10	4
r. of Cleydon	10	0	0
r. of Akenham	9	11	4
r. of Whitton with Thurlton	6	11	4
r. of Weſterfeld	11	10	6
v. of Swillond	7	9	4
v. of Frameſden	10	0	0
v. of Debenham	15	2	4
r. of Pethaugh	9	12	0
v. of Hendele	10	0	10
v. of Winſton.	9	3	8

Hoxney *Deanary.*

v. Of Stradbrook	9	19	4
v. of Waybred	4	15	0
v. of Freſingfeld	17	17	0
v. of Mendham	5	5	2
r. of Kelliſhall	20	0	5
r. of Bedfeld	14	0	0
r. of Horham	12	7	0
v. of Laxfeld	9	13	4
r. of Badingham	22	16	6
r. of Wilby	26	6	11
r. of Monks Soham	19	5	1
v. of Dennham	5	0	10
r. of Athlington	4	14	0

r. of Wor-

	l.	s	d.
r. of Worlingworth with the Chap. of Southwold	19	12	4ob.
v. of Hoxne	12	3	6
r. of Demington	36	3	2
r. of Wetherſdale	6	16	4
r. of Carlton	3	11	0
v. of Bedingfield	8	0	0
v. of Tattington.	12	10	3

Lothingland *Deanary.*

v. Of Keſſingland	10	0	0
r. of Tyrkele	5	16	9ob.
r. of Giſelham	13	6	8
r. of Reſhmere	7	6	8
v. of Lowiſtoft	10	1	0
r. of Blundeſton	13	16	8
r. of Lownd	8	0	0
r. of Haskby	6	0	0
r. of Freton	6	13	4
r. of Belton	17	15	0
r. of Burgh	6	13	4
r. of Bridewell	28	0	0
r. of Oldton	13	14	4
r. of Gunton	5	6	8
r. of Barnaby	3	0	5
r. of half Pakefield	7	0	0
r. of the other half of the ſame	7	0	0
r. of Carlton	12	10	7
Gurleſton Church and the Church of Southtown als Jermite	11	0	0
r. of Somerleyton	12	0	0
v. of Mutford	8	0	0
v. of Corton.	3	0	11

Wilford *Deanary.*

r. Of Alderton	14	18	4
r. of Shotelham	4	15	11ob.
r. of Holleſley	12	16	8
vi. of Sutton	8	2	2
r. of Broinſwell	4	15	6
r. of Milton	9	6	8

v. of Lud-

	l.	s.	d.
v. of Ludham with Piſtre	6	10	0
v. of Wickham Market	6	16	9
r. of Dalingho	13	6	8
v. of Bradfeld	4	4	0
r. of Ufford	8	5	0
v. of Bawdſey	6	13	4
r. of Kettleburgh.	16	0	0

Looſe *Deanary.*

r. Of Boyton	5	12	1
r. of Marlford	9	6	8
v. of Hachton	6	1	10
v. of Cretingham	9	10	10
r. of Eaſton	10	19	3
r. of Rendelſham	24	13	4
r. of Eyke	15	0	0
r. of Aſh by Campſey	14	5	0ob.
r. of Monewdon	8	13	4
v. of Kenton	8	0	0
v. of Brandeſtone	9	16	8
r. of Framlingham with the Chap. of Saxted	43	6	8
r. of Rowlge with Debech.	3	12	0

Carelford *Deanary.*

r. Of Grundesburgh	17	11	3
r. of Haskton by Woodbridg	13	6	8
r. of Burgh	8	3	4
r. of Claxton	16	13	4
r. of Great Belings	10	4	7ob.
r. of Witneſham	18	13	4
r. of Ottley	16	6	4
Chap. of Newborn annex'd to the Church of Martleſham	7	4	1
r. of Martleſham	10	19	5ob.
r. of Culpho	5	7	9ob.
v. of Tudingham	10	13	4
v. of Ruſhmere.	4	6	7

Sam

Sampford *Deanary.*	l.	s.	d.
r. Of Burnt Wenham	8	13	4
r. of Holton	7	14	7
r. of Coppedhoke	9	12	9
v. of Waſhbrook	8	6	8
v. of Chatſham	4	13	5
r. of Little Wenham	5	8	11
r. of Roydon	14	0	0
v. of Bentley	6	3	11
r. of Braham with the Chap. of Bargeholt	25	10	0
r. of Capels	13	18	4
r. of Little Belſted	7	5	11
r. of Sutton	12	17	5
r. of Herkſted	11	3	9
r. of Everwarton	10	13	4
r. of Sprowton	20	18	8
r. of Chilmondſton	8	0	10
r. of Wulfreton	5	8	7
r. of Freſton	6	7	6
v. of Querſted	6	6	8
r. of Holbroke	11	11	2
r. of Totingſtone	6	13	4
r. of Hintleſham	33	9	6
r. of Stratford	13	0	0
r. of Shootley	20	0	0
v. of Higham.	5	6	8

Wainford *Deanary.*			
r. Of Worlingham	12	0	0
v. of St Margaret Ilketſhall	5	13	8
of St Andrew Ilketſhall	5	13	4
r. of Chipmedow	10	0	0
St Trinity Bungey	8	0	5
v. of Methingham	6	17	3
v. of Endegate	7	6	8
r. of Weſton	13	6	8
r. of Shadingfeld	12	0	0
r. of Ringsfeld with little Rediſham	12	0	0
r. of Willingham with Ellough All-Saints	12	0	0
r. of Northcove	10	0	0
r. of Willingham St Mary	6	13	4

r. of Bar-

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
r. of Barſham	15	6	8
r. of Soterley	10	0	0
r. of Beckles.	21	12	4
Dunwich *Deanary.*			
Church of St John of Dunwich	5	1	10
r. of Frodley	5	0	0
r. of Buxlow	6	16	8
r. of Therberton	26	13	4
r. of Knotſhall	6	13	4
r. of Heveningham	11	6	8
v. of Ubbeſton	6	13	4
v. of Cratfeld	5	7	10
r. of Cokeley	6	3	4
v. of Cheſton	6	7	6
r. of Huntingfeld	13	6	8
v. of Darſham	4	10	10
v. of Bramfeld	6	7	6
v. of Weſtleton	8	0	0
v. of Wenhaſton	6	0	10
r. of Brampton	20	0	0
r. of Haſilworth	20	0	0
v. of Weſthal	10	2	4
r. of Sotherton	5	6	8
r. of Spekſhall	14	0	0
r. of Wrentham	21	6	8
r. of Henſted	12	0	0
v. of Yakesford	5	14	2
r. of Benacre	18	0	0
r. of Froſtenden	12	0	0
r. of Ugſhall	13	6	8
v. of Roydon with the Ch. of Southwold	13	6	8
r. of Eaſton Bavent	12	0	0
v. of Northal	5	6	8
r. of Southcove	6	2	6
r. of Thorington	7	0	0
Holton	10	13	4
v. of Sybton.	8	8	*3ob.*
Orford *Deanary.*			
r. Of Sudburn with the Cha. of Orford	33	6	8
r. of Little Glemham	6	0	1
r. of Tunſtall	16	10	6
r. of Blaxhall	20	0	0
r. of Stratford	5	0	0

r. of [illegible]

	l.	s.	d.
r. of Sweftling	9	2	8
v. of Cranesford	6	13	4
r. of Saxmundham	8	16	●
v. of Freiſton	5	0	0
r. of Aldburgh	33	6	8
r. of Sternfeld	8	14	4
r. of Eyken	6	13	4
r. of Chelisford	5	3	4
v. of Benhall	5	1	2
v. of Snape	5	5	8
r. of Domingworth.	4	10	0

Southelmham *Deanary.*

Of St in Southelmham	8	0	0
r. of St Michael in the ſame	4	18	9
r. of St Peter in the ſame	8	0	0
r. of St Margaret	6	2	9
r. of St Nicholas the ſame	6	0	0
r. of All-Saints	8	0	0
r. of Homersfeld	5	6	8
r. of Sandcroft	10	0	0
v. of Flixton.	6	0	0

Gipwin *Deanary.*

r. Of St Hellen within the Town of Gipwin	8	13	9
r. of St Stephen of the ſame	4	12	8
r. of Stoke	12	0	0
St Matthias.	5	0	0

Colnes *Deanary.*

v. Of Walton	4	6	8
r. of Trimley St Mary	16	13	4
r. of Buckleſham	9	1	7
r. of Kirkton	10	13	4
r. of Nakton	8	7	1
r. of Little Belings	6	7	5
r. of Helmley	4	19	1
r. of Levington	6	1	8
r. of Waldringfeld	4	17	10
v. of Felſtow	5	9	7
r. of Falkenham	7	11	4
r. of Trimley St Martin.	12	0	6

East

To *Roger Townſend*, Eſq; and Sir *John Williams*, Jacob Astley Kt. and Bar. This County, for which they are Choſen Knights, is Humbly Dedicated.

Norfolk.

NOrfolk, commonly *Northfolk*, that is, if you Engliſh it, *a Northerly People*, is divided from *Suffolk* towards the North by thoſe two Rivers, *Ouſe* and *Waueney*, of which I have ſpoken before. The German Ocean with a great roaring waſhes the ſhores on the Eaſt and North. The *larger* River *Ouſe* on the Weſt ſeparates it from *Cambridgeſhire*. *The Name.* *The leſſer Limits.*

It is a large County, almoſt intirely Champion, unleſs where ſome Hills riſe with an eaſie aſcent, very Rich, full of Flocks of Sheep, and abounds with Coneys. It is very populous in Towns, having 32 Market-Towns, and 711 Villages, well Water'd, and not deſtitute of Wood. The Soil is various, according to the different Quarters; in ſome, Fat, Luxuriant, and full of Moiſture, as in *Merſhland* and *Flegg*; elſewhere (eſpecially towards the Weſt) Poor, Lean and Sandy; and in other places Clayey and Chalky. But you may gather the goodneſs of the Soil from *Varro*'s Rule: The Inhabitants are ſharp, have crafty Wits, and are no ſtrangers to our Municipal Laws; ſo that it was anciently eſteem'd a great Nurſery for Lawyers, and is ſo at this day. Many of the Common People, if they want matter for Contention, will ſtrive about the Quirks and Chicanry of the Law, rather than lie idle. In deſcribing this County I will begin at the Southern ſide, and afterwards briefly run over the better and more ancient parts of it. *Its Soil.* *The Inhabitants.*

From the *leſſer Ouſe*, into which the little River *Thet* from *Suffolk* flows, in the lower part, you meet with that ancient City which *Antonine* mentions,

Sitomagus Thetford. Theodford, *i. e.* The Ford of the People.

Sitomagus, in Saxon *Theodford*, now *Thetford*; part of the former Name remaining with the German adjunct *Ford*; for, as *Sitomagus* in the Britiſh Tongue ſignifies *a City upon the River Sit*, which is now call'd *Thet*; (for *Pliny* tells us *Magus* ſignifies *a City*;) ſo *Thetford* in Engliſh ſignifies *the Ford of the Thet*. It has now (tho' ſufficiently large) but few Inhabitants. In times paſt it was frequented and of note. Beſides other marks of Antiquity, it makes ſhew of a Mole caſt up to a vaſt heighth, and Fortify'd with a double Trench, which ſome believe to have been the Work of the Romans, or rather (as others will have it) of the Saxon Kings, under whom it was a moſt flouriſhing City. It was once a Biſhop's See, remov'd from *Elmham* hither, but continu'd but a few years, being ſoon remov'd to *Norwich*.

From *Waueney* which goes Eaſtward, not far from its head, you ſee *Buckenham* and *Kenninghall*, which latter ſeems to have its Name from the *Iceni*; It is the ſeat of the noble Family of the *Howards*. But the former is a very ſtrong and beautiful Caſtle, built by *William D'Aubeney* the Norman: From his Poſterity it deſcended to the *Taiſals*, and from them by *Caly* and the *Cliftons* to the *Knevets*, who lately ſold it: 'Tis now in the Family of *Heney* and *Holbeck*. This *Buckenham* is held by this tenure, That its Lords be Butlers at the Coronation of the Kings of *England*.

*Waveney

The * River waſhes preſently *Diſce*, now *Dis*, a little noted Town; but altho' it be beſet with Towns, yet not one of them can boaſt of any Antiquity, unleſs it be *Shelton* which is more remote, and firſt gave Name to the ancient Family of the *Sheltons*; but before it comes to the Sea it mingles it ſelf with the River *Yare* (by the Britiſh *Iverne*, by the Engliſh call'd *Gerne* and *Jere*) from the *Alders* without doubt (ſo nam'd in the Britiſh Tongue) with which it is ſhaded. It riſes in the middle of this County, not far from a little Town call'd *Gernſtone*, to which it has given Name. It has in its Neighbourwood *Hengham*, and more to the Eaſt *Wimundham*, now contracted into *Windham*, famous for being the Burying-place of the *Albinies* Earls of *Arundel*.

Yare *Riv.* Garienis.

The

The River *Yare* has not run much towards the East, till a little River *Wentſum* (by others call'd *Wentſar*) empties it ſelf into it towards the South. Upon this, near its riſe, is a ſquare Entrenchment at *Taiesborough*, which ſeems to have been an Encampment of the Romans, probably the Place *Welſer* calls *Ad Taum*. Higher up, upon the ſame River, formerly ſtood *Venta Icenorum*, the moſt flouriſhing City of this People; but now it has loſt its ancient Name, and is call'd *Caſter*.

Ad Taum.

Venta Icenorum Caſter.

But in after Ages *Norwich*, at three miles diſtance, had its riſe out of this, ſtanding near the confluence of *Yare*, and another nameleſs River, call'd by ſome *Bariden*. It is a moſt famous City, call'd in Saxon *North-wic*, that is, *The Northern Bay or Boſom*; (if *Wic* in Saxon ſignifies *a Bay*, as *Rhenanus* would perſwade us;) for here the River runs along with *crooked windings*; or the *Northern Station* (if *Wic* as *Hadrianus Junius* will have it ſignifies *a ſecure Station*, where the Houſes are built cloſe one to another) or elſe the *Northern Caſtle*, if *Wic* ſignifies *a Caſtle*, as our *Alfrick* the Saxon has affirm'd; ſo far is this City from having been Built, either by *Caſar*, or *Guiteline* the Britan, as ſome Fabulous Authors tell; for we do not read the word *Norwich* any where before our Daniſh Wars. However, at preſent, upon account of its Wealth, Populouſneſs, neatneſs of Buildings, beautiful Churches, with the number of them (for it has a matter of 30 Pariſhes) as alſo for the Induſtry of its Citizens, it is to be reckon'd among the principal Cities in *Britain*. 'Tis pleaſantly ſeated long-ways on the ſide of a Hill, reaching from South to North a mile and half; the breadth of it is hardly ſo much, and towards the South it draws it ſelf in by little and little, as it were, like a *Cone*. It is fortify'd with Walls that have a great many Turrets, and 11 Gates, every where except towards the Eaſt, which the River defends with a deep Channel: After it has with its winding reach waſh'd the Northern part, where 'tis made paſſable with four Bridges. Biſhop *Herbert*, whoſe Reputation ſuffer'd much by Simoniacal practices, tranſlated the Epiſcopal See from *Thetford* hither; and erected a beautiful Cathedral on

Norwich.

the East and lower part of the City: But *Hugh Bigod* Earl of *Norfolk* is thought to have built that Castle on the high Hill near the Cathedral. In the following Age it was considerably encreas'd, and abounded with Wealthy Citizens, who in the Year 1403, obtain'd from *Henry* IV. instead of Bailiffs which they had before yearly to Elect a Mayor, and in the very heart of the City, near the Market-place, built a most beautiful Town-house. Finally, in the Year 1583, the Citizens, by the help of a Water Engine, convey'd Water through Pipes into the highest part of the City: But they are certainly indebted to the *Netherlands*, who after they could no longer endure the Duke of *Alva*'s Tyranny, or the setting up the Bloody Inquisition, flock'd hither in great numbers, and first brought in the Manufacture of Light Worsted Stuffs. This City is honour'd by making up one of the many Titles of His Grace the Duke of *Norfolk*, which was bestow'd by K. *Cha.* II. in 1672, *Edward* Lord *Denny* of *Waltham*, and *Geo.* and *Cha.* Lords *Goring* having enjoy'd that Title before.

From *Norwich* the River *Yare*, with the increase of many Waters that take the same Name, rowls on in a winding Channel, and abounds with the Fish call'd a *Ruffe*; and because the English, by that word, express the Latin *Asperum*, *John Cains* term'd it *Aspredo*.

A Ruff, *a fish so call'd*

When the *Yare* is come just to the Sea, it takes a turn to the South, that it may descend the more gently into the Sea. In this slip, upon an open shore, I saw *Yarmouth*, in the Saxon *Garmuth* and *Fiermuth*, that is, *The mouth of the Garienis*; a very neat Harbour and Town, Fortify'd both by the Nature of the Place, and the Contrivance of Art: For, tho' it be almost surrounded with Water, on the West with a River (over which is a Draw-bridge) and on other sides by the Sea, except towards the North, where the Continent is, yet 'tis Fenc'd with strong stately Walls, which, with the River, Figure it into an Oblong Quadrangle; in which, besides the Towers, there's a Mole; or Mount, towards the East, from whence the great Guns command the Sea, scarce half a mile

Yarmouth Yare-mouth.

a mile diſtant, all round. It has but one Church, tho' very large, with a ſtately high Spire: Below which the Foundations of a Noble Work, deſign'd as an enlargement to this, are rais'd above-ground. As I am throughly convinc'd that the *Garianonum* was at *Burgh Caſtle* in *Suffolk*, which is ſcarce two miles diſtant from the other ſide of the River; ſo I am apt to think that *Yarmouth* roſe out of its Ruins; and that *Caſter* a little Neighbouring Town, famous amongſt the Inhabitants upon account of its Antiquity, was one of the Roman Caſtles plac'd alſo at the mouth of the River *Yare*, now ſhut up: For, as the North-Weſt Wind plays the Tyrant upon the Coaſt of *Holland*, over-againſt this place, and has ſtopp'd up the middle Mouth of the *Rhine*, by heaping in Sands; juſt ſo has the North-Eaſt plagu'd this Coaſt; and, by ſweeping up heaps of Sands, ſeems to have ſtop'd its Mouth. Nor can it be any injury if I call this our *Yarmouth* (ſo nearly join'd to the old *Garianonum*) *Garianonum* it ſelf, ſince the *Garienis* from whence it had its Name has not chang'd its Channel, but enters the Ocean below this Town, to which it has alſo given its Name. I cannot but own, that this our *Yarmouth* is of latter date, whoſe Inhabitants chiefly give themſelves to Merchandize and catching of Herrings, for which there is a great Fair at *Michaelmas*; at which time the Cinque-Ports, by an old Cuſtom, appoint ſo many Bailiffs Commiſſioners to be ſent hither, who (to ſpeak out of their Diploma or Commiſſion) along with the Magiſtrates of the Town, *During the Free Fair, hold a Court for matters belonging to the Fair, execute the King's Juſtice, and keep the King's Peace.* This place was made an Earldom by K. *Charles* II. who 1679 created *Robert* Lord *Paſton*, and Viſcount *Yarmouth*, Earl of *Yarmouth*, who is ſucceeded by his Son *William*. *Earls of* Yarmouth

At this mouth alſo another River, call'd, by ſome, *Thyrn*, empties it ſelf at the *Yare*. It riſes near *Holt*, ſo call'd from the *Wood*, and noted for its Market; and running all along (as it were) perpendicular with with the *Yare*, goes by *Blickling*, formerly the ſeat of the ancient and famous Family of *Clere*, but now of the *Hobarts*; and by *Aileſham*, a pretty populous

Market Town, and thence by the place where, in former times, was the Monaſtery of St. *Benedict de Hulmo* (commonly St. *Bennet in the Holm*, i. e. *in a River Iſland*) built by *Canutus* the Dane; and afterwards ſo Fortify'd by the Monks with ſtrong Walls and Bulwarks, that *William* the Conqueror could not poſſibly take it, till a Monk betray'd it, upon condition that he ſhould be made Abbot, which he accordingly was; but preſently the new Abbot (as the Inhabitants report) being Hang'd up, receiv'd the juſt reward of his Treaſon. The Ground in this Iſland is ſo looſe and fenny, that if you only cut the little ſtrings and roots of the Trees that grow in it, it ſwims upon the Water, and you may draw it after you whither you pleaſe.

Winterton Promontory

From the *Yare*'s mouth the ſhore runs in a manner directly Northward to *Winterton*, a Promontory of note amongſt the Seamen; which, I fancy, had that Name given it for its *Winterly* Situation. It lies open to the Sea, and yet the Neighbouring Fields all round are look'd upon, by ſeveral, to be the *fatteſt* and *looſeſt* in all *England*, as requiring the leaſt Labour, and bringing in the largeſt Encreaſe.

From *Winterton*, the ſhore preſently turns Weſtward, giving back for a long way together, and in a level, as far as *Eccles*, ſwallow'd up by the Ocean; Then runs on through a higher ſhore by *Bromholm* (formerly a ſmall Monaſtery) ſeated upon a Hill not far from *Gimmingham*; and ſo it runs by *Cromer* to *Wauburn-hope*, a Bay in old times Fortify'd, ſo nam'd from *Wauburn* a little Town, to which K. *Edward* II. granted a Market and Fair. Next to this is *Clay*; and over-againſt it, on the other Bank of the little River, *Blakeny*, a famous College of the Carmelites in former Times. It bred *John Baconthorp* (nam'd from the place of his Birth, now the ſeat of the *Heydons*, Knights) a Man in that Age of ſo univerſal and profound Learning, that he was highly admir'd by the Italians, and went commonly by the Name of the *Reſolute Doctor*.

Bromholm
Gimmingham.
Cromer.
Wauburn.
Clay.
Blakney.
John Baconthorp the Reſolute Doctor.

From *Wauburn* to the little Promontory of St. *Edmund*, the Coaſt lies lower, cut and parted by many Rivulets, and ſecur'd againſt the Incurſion of the Sea

with'

with Sand Banks, call'd *Meales*, not without great difficulty.

Scarce four miles inward is *Walſingham*, which from its Neighbourhood to the Sea, *Eraſmus* calls *Parathalaſſa*; now noted for producing the beſt Saffron; but was formerly through *England* famous for Pilgrimages to the Virgin *Mary*; and whoever had not made a Viſit and Preſent to the * Bleſſed Virgin of this place, was look'd upon as an ungodly Wretch. Some Genealogiſts will have it, that the Knightly Family of the *Walſinghams* took their Name and Original from this place. Of which Family was Sir *Francis Walſingham* Secretary of State to Q. *Elizabeth*; a Man admirably vers'd, and wonderfully induſtrious in the moſt weighty Affairs of the Kingdom. Walſingham. *The* Walſinghams. * *This Image the Lord* Cromwell, *in K. H. 8. Time, took down and burnt at* Chelſea.

Not far from *Walſingham*, upon the Sea-ſhore, to the Weſt, ſtood that ancient *Brannodunum*, where, when the Saxons began firſt to infeſt *Britain*, the *Dalmatian* Horſe kept Garriſon, under the *Count of the Saxon-ſhore*; now 'tis a Country Village retaining nothing but the bare remains of the Name, and ſhewing an Intrenchment call'd *Brancaſter*, where Roman Coins are often found. This was a very proper place for a Garriſon; for at the Neighbouring Chappel of St. *Edmund*, and at *Hunſtanton*, the ſhore turns into the South and forms a large Bay that is much expos'd to Piracy, and receives ſeveral Rivers. The catching of *Hawks*, the abundance of *Fiſh*, with the *Jet* and *Amber* commonly found upon this Coaſt, I purpoſely paſs by; becauſe other places alſo, in thoſe parts, afford them in great plenty. Brannodunum. Brancaſter

The before-mention'd Bay we call the *Waſhes*; but *Ptolemy*, *Æſtuarium Metaris*; poſſibly inſtead of *Maltraith*; (a name by which the Britans call'd *Æſtuaries* in other places;) and which imports no more than an *uncertain Æſtuary*, as this is. Upon this, where the River *Ouſe* enters the Ocean, is ſeated *Linne*; perhaps ſo nam'd from its *ſpreading Waters*; For this *Lhyn* ſignifies with the Britiſh. This is a large Town, almoſt ſurrounded with a deep Ditch and Walls, and divided by two Rivulets which have 15 Bridges; tho' it be but of late date, call'd not long ſince *Biſhops Linne*; becauſe till *Henry* VIII.'s Time it be- *The Waſhes* Metaris Æſtuarium. Linne. *Sir* H. Spelman *will have the true Name to be* Leu, *in Saxon a* Farm *or* Tenure in Fee.

long'd to the Biſhop of *Norwich*, who exchang'd it with that King for the Monaſtery of St. *Benet of Holm* and other Lands. It roſe out of the Ruins of one more ancient, which at this day is call'd *Old Linne*, and *King's Linne:* Yet for its ſafe Harbour of ſo eaſie an entrance, for the number of its Merchants, beauty of Buildings, and wealth of its Citizens, 'tis, beyond diſpute, the beſt Town of the *Iceni*, *Norwich* only excepted.

Merſhland

On the River, oppoſite to *Linne*, lies *Merſhland*, a low *Merſhy* little Tract, as its Name implys. The Soil is exceeding Fat, and breeds abundance of Cattle; ſo that, in the place which they call *Tilney Smeth*, they Feed above 30000 Sheep: But the Sea does often and grievouſly infeſt them, ſo that it can hardly be reſtrain'd with Banks. The moſt noted places are *Walpole*, *Wiggennall*, in *Edw.* I. time the ſeat of *J. Howard* Progenitor of that illuſtrious Family, *Tilney*, which gives Name to the Ancient and Knightly Family of the *Tilneys*; and St. *Mary's*, the ſeat of the ancient Family of the *Carvils*.

Thus far for the Sea-coaſts; more inward are ſeveral Towns, but few of them ancient, and therefore I ſhall but name them. *Caſtle-riſing*, formerly the *Albenies* Earls of *Arundel*, lately purchas'd from the Duke of *Norfolk* by *Tho. Howard*, Eſq;. *Godwick*, the ſeat of the famous *L. C. J. Cook*. *Congham*, honour'd with the Birth of the moſt Learned Sir *Henry Spelman*. *Swaffham*, a Market-Town; *Dereham*, *Greſſenhall*, *Elſing*, and *Ic-borrow*, which *Talbot* takes to be the *Iciani* of *Antonine*.

Earls and Dukes of Norfolk.

William the Conqueror ſet one * *Ralph* over the Country of the Eaſt-Angles, (that is, *Norfolk*, *Suffolk*, and *Cambridgeſhire*,) but he was quickly depriv'd for attempting Innovations in the State. After ſome time, in King *Stephen*'s Reign, *Hugh Bigod* was Earl of *Norfolk*, to whom his Son *Roger* ſucceeded. He had a Son *Hugh* that was Father of *Roger* Earl of *Norfolk*, and Marſhal of *England*, and *Hugh Bigod* Chief Juſtice of *England*; whoſe Son *Roger* (his Uncle dying without Children) was made Earl of *Norfolk* and Marſhal: But when his inſolent and ſtubborn Behaviour had thrown him under the diſpleaſure of *Edward*

*Ralph de Waet or Wayer. Dr. Heylyn

Edward I. he was forc'd to paſs over his Honours (and almoſt his whole Eſtate) to the King, for the uſe of *Thomas de Brotherton*, the King's Son: But he dying Iſſueleſs, King *Edward* II. honour'd *Thomas de Brotherton* (his Brother) with the Titles of Marſhal, and Earl of *Norfolk:* But his Daughter *Margaret* was created Dutcheſs of *Norfolk* for Life by *Rich.* II. and at the ſame time *Thomas Mowbray* Earl of *Nottingham*, and Grandchild to *Margaret* by a Daughter, firſt Duke of *Norfolk* to him and his Heirs Male. *Henry* of *Lancaſter* (who had obtain'd the Kingdom by the Name of *Henry* IV.) Beheaded him for attempting Innovations: But his Brother and Heir *John* being advanc'd by the Favour of *Henry* V. in the beginning of the Reign of *Henry* VI. by Authority of Parliament, was declar'd Duke of *Norfolk*, by vertue of a Patent granted by *Richard* II. He was ſucceeded by his Son *John*, and he alſo by his Son of that Name, who, in the Life-time of his Father, was, by *Henry* VI. created Earl of *Surrey* and *Warren*; whoſe only Daughter *Anne*, *Richard* Duke of *York* (Son of *Edward* IV.) Marry'd; and receiv'd together the Titles of *Norfolk*, Earl-Marſhal, *Warren* and *Nottingham* from his Father. But he and his Wife being taken away in their Youth, *Richard* III. conferr'd this Title of Duke of *Norfolk*, and Authority of Marſhal, upon *John Howard*, who was found to be Couſin and one of the Heirs of *Anne* Dutcheſs of *York* and *Norfolk*, whom I mention'd juſt now. His Son *Thomas* was reſtor'd by *Henry* VIII. to his Father's Title of *Norfolk*, after he had routed the Scotch Army at *Flodden*, (where *James* IV. King of Scots was ſlain,) in token of which Victory it was granted to the Family of the *Howards*, That in the middle of the White Bend of their Arms, there ſhould be added, in an Eſcutcheon, Or, *A demy Lion ſhot through the Mouth with an Arrow, within a double Treſſure, adorn'd with Lillies on both ſides gules*; which comes very near to the Arms of the Kings of *Scotland*. *Thomas* his Son ſucceeded him; whoſe Grandchild *Thomas*, by his Son *Henry*, being Guilty of High Treaſon (for endeavouring to contract Marriage with *Mary* Queen of Scots) 1572, loſt his Head.

By

By this Duke's Attainder, the Title of Duke of *Norfolk* being taken away, *Philip* his Eldeſt Son was only call'd Earl of *Arundel*, by deſcent from his Mother; and he was Sentenc'd to Dye for High Treaſon, but dyed in the *Tower*. His Son *Thomas*, created Earl of *Norfolk*, dyed at *Padua*, leaving two Sons, *Henry* and *Thomas*, whereof *Henry* ſucceeded his Father, and was ſucceeded by his Eldeſt Son *Thomas* in his Titles of Earls of *Arundel*, *Surrey*, and *Norfolk*, who was reſtor'd to the Title of Duke of *Norfolk* by *Cha.* II. and was ſucceeded in his Honours by his Son *Henry Howard* Earl-Marſhal of *England*, who dyed the 2d of *April* 1701, and is ſucceeded by his Nephew, Son of Lord *Tho. Howard*.

There are in this County 660 Pariſhes; and it ſends 12 Members to Parliament, *viz.*

County.	*Great Yarmouth.*
Norwich	*Thetford.*
Lyn-Regis.	*Caſtle-Riſing*, Each two.

The Value of the Eccleſiaſtical Benefices in the County of Norfolk.

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
THE Biſhoprick of Norwich	499	8	7½.
Archdeaconry of the ſame	71	1	10ob.
Archdeaconry of Norfolk	143	8	2ob.
Archdeaconry of Suffolk	89	1	11
Archdeaconry of Sedbury	76	9	4ob.
Deanary of the Cathedral Church of Norwich	102	2	0ob.
Chancellorſhip of the ſame	117	7	0ob.
Office of Precentor	127	11	6½.
Office of Treaſurer of the ſame	138	15	6ob.
Second P. in the Church aforeſaid on the North-ſide Choir	163	12	1
Preb. of Kings Linn of the ſame	43	12	8
p. of Yarmouth.	31	16	4

Deanery

Deanary of Norwich.	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
r. Of the St Mary in the Merſh	5	0	10
r. of St Auſtin	6	17	8
r. of St Michael in Coſlane	13	6	8
r. of St Clements	7	9	1
r. of *St* Edmund	4	6	4
r. of *St* Botolph	2	7	8
r. of the St Mary in the Ruins	3	5	3
r. of *St* Simon and Jude	3	9	10*ob.*
r. of *St* Swithin	6	3	4
r. of *St* Peter of Hungate	3	1	5*ob.*
r. of *St* John of Mathermarket	7	10	1
r. of *St* Michael	6	10	0
r. of *St* Lawrence	4	13	9
r. of *St* Margaret of Weſtweke	5	4	8
r. of All-Saints in Bereſtreet	3	14	8
r. of *St* Bartholomew	2	13	4
r. of *St* Peter of Southgate	2	17	3*ob.*
r. of the *Saints*, Edw. Julian, and Clements	3	6	1
v. of *St* Stephen	9	0	0
v. of *St* Katherine.	0	16	1
Flegge *Deanary.*			
r. Of Mawtby	13	6	8
r. of Heringby	5	0	0
r. of Stokesby	13	6	8
r. of Filby	11	1	4*ob.*
r. of Winterton, with the Chap. of East-Somerton annexed	20	13	4
r. of Rollesby	17	0	0
r. of Burgh *St* Mary	4	0	0
Burgh *St* Margaret	8	13	4
r. of Aſhby	10	0	0
r. of Clippesby	6	13	4
r. of Billockby	2	18	9
r. of Thirn	5	0	0
v. of Caſter *St* Trinity	6	0	0
v. of Runham	4	0	0
v. of Trickby	6	0	0
v. of Ormsby	5	0	10
v. of Martham	6	13	4
v. of Scrowtby	5	0	0
v. of Hemmisby	4	6	8
Caſtle of *St* Edmund by Yarmouth.	3	14	11

Blofeld

Blofeld *Deanary.*	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
r. Of Poſtwick	10	0	0
r. of Plumſted	7	12	6
r. of Witton	6	13	4
r. of Panxforth	2	13	4
r. of Fiſhley	5	0	0
r. of Accle	20	0	0
r. of Redeham	18	0	0
r. of Cantley	14	0	0
r. of Bokenham	6	0	0
r. of Haſingham	4	0	0
r. of Wikehampton	4	0	0
r. of Sawood	2	13	4
r. of Limpenham	4	0	0
r. of Birlingham St Edmund	12	0	0
r. of Birlingham St Peter	5	0	0
r. of Birlingham St Andrew	12	0	0
r. of Strumpſhaugh	8	0	0
r. of Braidſton	5	6	8
r. of Beighton	13	0	0
r. of Biſhops Thorp	8	0	0
r. of Blofeld	23	6	8
r. of Brundal	4	10	0
r. of South Walſham	13	6	8
v. of Woodbaſtwick	3	6	8
v. of Ranworth	14	0	0
v. of South walſham	5	0	0
v. of Halvergate	5	0	0
v. of Upton	5	0	0
v. of Mowlton.	5	6	3
Rendenhale *Deanary.*			
r. Of Roydon	9	0	0
r. of Denton	24	0	0
r. of Ereſham	15	0	0
r. of Redinghale with the Chap.	20	0	0
r. of Brokediſh	10	0	0
r. of Thelneton	9	0	0
r, of Sterton	15	0	0
r. of Alburgh	12	0	0
r. of Pulham Mary with the Chap.	33	6	8
r. of Abbots Thorp	6	0	0
r. of Billingford als Pirleſton	9	0	0
r. of Little Thorp	4	0	0

r. of Frenſe

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
r. of Frenſe	2	13	4
r. of Oſmundſton als Stools	9	0	0
r. of Dyſſe	33	6	8
r. of Briſingham	15	0	0
r. of Winferthing	12	0	0
r. of Guiſſing	14	6	4*ob.*
r. of Burſton	16	0	0
r. of Shimpling	10	13	4
r. of Shelphanger	17	0	0
r. of Ferſeld	6	6	8
r. of Dickleburgh	28	0	0
r. of Tivetſal	20	0	0
v. of Ruſale.	4	0	0
Humbleyard *Deanary.*			
r. Of Swainſthorp	12	13	4
r. of Keſwick	5	0	0
Wreningham with Neiland	10	0	0
r. of Brakenaſh	10	0	0
r. of Melton Floteman	6	13	4
r. of Carlton Mary	4	0	0
r, of Flordon	6	13	4
r. of Higham by Norwich	6	13	4
r. of Hetherſet with the Chap.	8	0	0
r. of Melton Mary	6	13	4
r. of Colney	6	13	4
r. of Carlton St Peter	6	0	0
r. of Intwood	5	0	0
r. of Newton Floteman	10	0	0
r. of Mulberton with Kemingham	14	0	0
r. of Hethel	10	0	0
v. of Swardeſton	6	0	0
v. of Ketheringham	6	0	0
v. of Little Melton	6	6	8
v. of Erleham.	5	7	8
Depwade *Deanary.*			
r. Of Freton	9	0	8
r. of Carlton	16	0	0
r. of Shelton	8	0	0
r. of Hardwick	5	0	0
Morningthorp	7	0	0
r. of Bunwell	17	0	0
r. of Stratton All-Saints Mich. and Peter	6	12	7

r. of St

r. of St Mary Stratton	10	0	0
r. of St Mary and *St* Peter Forncet	20	0	0
r. of Little Multon	4	3	0
r. of Multon *St* Michael	6	13	4
r. of Taſeburgh	8	0	0
r. of Little Waketon	2	13	4
r. of Tacolneſton	12	0	0
r. of Aſhwelthorp	6	13	4
r. of Waghton Major	5	0	0
v. of Hempnall	6	13	4
v. of Therſton	5	1	6
v. of Tibenham.	7	6	8
Broke *Deanary.*			
r. Of Hoo	8	13	4
r. of Kirkby Bedon St Andrew	6	4	8
r. of Whetacre All Saints	6	6	4
r. of Caſter St Edmond	9	0	0
r. of Stoketon	8	0	0
Gillingham, Winſton and Windel	5	6	8
r. of Ellingham	12	0	0
r. of Brome	6	13	4
r. of Geldſton	6	0	0
r. of Bixley	5	0	0
r. of Chatgrave	5	6	8
r. of Rockland	6	13	4
r. of Bramerton	6	0	0
r. of Aſhby and Halaughton	6	0	0
r. of Saxlingham	6	13	4
r. of Berghapton and half of Holnſton annex'd	7 5	13	6 8
r. of Yelverton	10	0	0
r. of Kirſted with Langhale	10	0	0
r. of Earles Farlingham and Idle Farlingh.	6	13	4
r. of Detchingham	16	0	0
r. of Topcroft	10	13	4
r. of Gillingham Mary	5	6	8
r. of Thurton	6	13	4
r. of Monkes Toſts	8	0	0
r. of Whetacre St Peter	7	6	8
r. of Thorp by Hadſcoo	3	6	8
r. of Wotton	6	13	4
r. of Hedenham	13	6	8
r. of Hadſcoo	12	0	0
r. of Teyght	4	0	0

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
r. of Kirbykane	10	0	0
r. of Shoreham St Martin	4	0	0
r. of Saxlingham Nethergate	13	11	6
r. of Syſeland	4	13	9
r. of Carlton with the *v.* of Clopton annex.	9	0	0
v. of Shoteham M. and Botolph annex'd	6	13	0
v. of Shoteham All-Saints	6	13	4
v. of Surlingham	6	13	4
v. of Broke	5	0	0
v. of Bedingham	5	0	0
v. of Trowſe	5	0	0
r. of Great Poringland	4	6	4
r. of Little Poringland	2	6	10
Keckhingham	6	13	4
Hales	10	0	0
Topcraft.	13	4	0
Thetford *Deanary.*			
r. Of St Andrew in Thetford	2	8	7
r. of St Peter	5	1	5
r. of Stanton.	1	10	8
Rockland *Deanary.*			
r. Of Attlebury the greater part	19	18	9
r. of Attlebury the leſſer part	8	2	5
v. of Beſthop	5	6	9*ob.*
v. of Great Ellingham	6	5	10
r. of Rockland St Andrew	5	14	4*ob.*
r. of Rockland All-Saints	5	6	8
r. of Rockland St Peter	4	16	5
r. of Shropham	8	13	9*ob.*
r. of Snetterton	12	17	10*b.*
r. of Harpham	4	4	2
r. of Larling	10	0	2
v. of Rowdham	4	16	5*ob.*
r. of Bridgham	11	1	0*ob.*
r. of Brettenham	5	12	6
r. of Eaſt Wortham	11	12	3
r. of Weſt Wortham	12	11	2*ob.*
r. of Kilverſton	7	14	9
r. of Eaſt Wretham	11	12	3
r. of Weſt Wretham	12	11	2*ob.*
v. of Hockham	8	17	10*ob.*
r. of Bedelſworth	4	13	4

r. of Ga-

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
r. of Gaſthorp	6	9	4
r. of Eaſt Harling	11	19	11*ob.*
r. of Weſt Harling and Middle harling	9	18	3*ob.*
r. of Garbeldſham	19	16	0
r. of Norton	5	6	2
r. of Lopham	17	0	5
v. of Keninghall	5	17	0*ob.*
r. of Quiddenham	8	4	6
r. of Eccles	14	0	0
r. of Baunham	9	3	6*ob.*
r. of Illington	6	19	1
r. of Wilby.	7	4	7
Hingham *Deanary.*			
v. Of Wimondham	10	14	4*ob.*
r. of Eaſt dereham with the Ch. of Hoo	41	3	1
v. of Eaſt dereham with the Ch. of Hoo	17	3	3*ob.*
r. of Shipdaham	27	7	5*ob.*
r. of North tudenham	10	5	3*ob.*
r. of Hingham	24	18	3*ob.*
v. of Matteſhall	7	7	3*ob.*
r. of Yaxham	10	0	9*ob.*
r. of Bergh by Matteſhall	3	16	10
r. of Hocking	7	2	5*ob.*
r. of Whinbergh	6	18	6*ob.*
r. of Gornaſton	7	15	11
r. of Thruxſton	4	6	2
r. of Hardingham	15	3	3*ob.*
r. of Remerſton	11	2	6
r. of Southbergh	5	13	6*ob.*
r. of Letton	7	14	6
r. of Craneworth	5	18	6
r. of Woodriſing	4	18	3
r. of Hackford	4	15	9*ob.*
v. of Depeham	5	7	9*ob.*
r. of Moreley St Botolph with the Chap. of St Peter annex'd	14	11	6*ob.*
v. of Wiclewood	6	3	10*ob.*
v. of Kimberlay	6	12	5*ob.*
r. of Carlton Forehow	5	16	11*ob.*
r. of Wramplingham	5	4	9
r. of Marlingford	7	12	8*ob.*
v. of Eſton	7	11	10

r. of Cottont

	l.	s	d.
r. of Cotton	6	9	8ob.
v. of Honingham	8	12	6
v. of Eſtudenham	7	6	oob.
r. of Barnham Brome	12	8	1ob.
r. of one half of Barford	4	8	o
r. of Little Brandon	8	3	8
v. of Runhall	6	18	1ob.
r. of Welborn	5	18	3
v. of Banburgh	4	1	4
r. of Crounthorp	4	12	6
r. or the free Chap. of Bikerſton als Bixſton	2	6	8
r. of Weſtfeld.	7	15	8

Briſley *Deanary.*

r. Of Swanton Morley with Worthing annex'd	15	10	1ob.
v. of Northelmham	13	14	11
r. of Betteley	9	7	9ob.
r. of Greſſenhall	15	12	5ob.
r. of Skerning	9	o	1ob.
v. of the ſame	9	19	2
r. of Milcham	11	2	1
r. of Little Franſham	6	8	3ob.
r. of Great Franſham	7	15	9ob.
r. of Beyſton	12	19	10
r. of Little Dunham	9	15	11ob.
r. of Great Dunham	12	1	8ob.
v. of Kempſton	4	18	4
r. of Licham	9	2	6
r. of Eaſt lexham	8	5	11ob.
r. of Weſt Lexham	5	11	6ob.
v. of Rougham	1	8	5
r. of Willingham	5	8	6
r. of Tittleſhall	9	12	7
r. of Goodwick	1	10	10
r. of Horningtoſt	6	17	7
v. of Gateley	3	2	7
r. of Stanfeld	6	14	2
r. of Briſley	8	7	7ob.
r. of Eaſt Bilney	5	14	oob.
r. of Betring	2	13	5ob.

	l.	s.	d.
r. of Oxwick	6	9	2
r. of Payſley	8	18	8
r. of Wiſſingfleet	10	3	4
v. of Weſſenham	15	9	11
r. of Southmere.	2	11	8

Reppis *Deanary.*

r. Of Aylmerton	6	11	6ob.
r. of Antingham St Mary	6	3	10b.
r. of Beeſton	16	0	0
r. of Burningham Northwood	6	13	4
r. of Baſingham	4	6	8
r. of Felbridge	6	18	3
r. of Gunton	8	0	0
r. of Gymmingham	11	11	9
r. of Greſham	6	18	8
v. of Hanworth	5	10	6ob.
r. of Knapton	13	7	1
r. of Mundeſley	8	9	9ob.
r. of Menton	7	0	0
r. of Matclask	5	0	0
r. of North reppis	18	0	0
r. of Overſtrond	2	1	4
r. of Plumſted	5	3	2
r. of Ronton	10	0	0
v. of Roughton	6	0	0
r. of Alderburgh	8	0	0
r. of South reppis	16	0	0
v. of Shipden	9	4	9
v. of Suffeld	14	0	0
r. of Svdiſtrond	5	10	0
v. of Thorp Market	5	11	10b.
r. of Thurgarton	9	6	8
r. of Thrunch	10	13	4
r. of Tremingham	6	0	0
r. of Townbingham	6	13	4
v. of Southſteed.	6	13	2

Cranewiſe *Deanary.*

r. Of Oxburgh	13	6	6ob.

r. of Gud-

	l.	s.	d.
v. of Gudderſton	6	11	11ob.
r. of Caldecote	3	1	9ob.
v. of Dudlington	8	4	4ob.
r. of Colſton	4	0	2
r. of Moundford	7	17	4ob.
r. Ickborough	5	6	9
v. of Narborough	9	10	0
v. of Narford	6	12	4ob.
r. of Southacre	10	18	0ob.
v. of Swafham	14	5	10ob.
r. of Weſt Toſts	8	5	11
r. of Bodney	6	7	2
r. of Hilburg	13	6	8
r. of South Pickenham	8	1	4ob.
r. of North Pickenham	5	14	2
r. of Houghton	4	18	9
r. of Hale	12	16	3
r. of Eaſt Bradenham	12	2	8
v. of Weſt Bradenham	7	1	9
v. of Necton	8	1	7ob.
r. of Norwold	29	15	9ob.
v. of Methwold	9	1	3
r. of St Mary Feſtwell	14	17	3
r. of St Nicholas the ſame	19	0	0
r. of Hockwold	9	13	9
v. of Wilton	6	7	6
r. of St Mary Weting	8	1	8
r. of Weting All-Saints	10	8	0
v. of Fuldon	10	1	6
r. of Cranewiſe	8	9	6
v. of Sporle with Little Pagrave annex'd	10	3	6
r. of Cocle Clay	8	17	9
v. of Newton	2	14	11
r. of Newton	8	6	0
r. of Langford	4	15	9
v. of Stanford	5	13	1
r. of Little Creſſenham	13	12	6
r. of Great Creſſenham with the Chap. of St George annexed	17	8	1

	l.	s.	d.
r. of Little Bokenham	3	0	0
v. of Croxton.	6	13	4

Breccles *Deanary.*

r. Of Little Ellingham	7	1	11*ob.*
v. of Carbroke	7	12	5*ob.*
r. of Ovington	7	3	5
r. of Soham Toutby	21	14	7
r. of Aſhhill	19	13	5
r. of Threxton	7	4	9*ob.*
v. of Tottington	6	4	9*ob.*
r. of Merton	6	0	6
v. of Griſton	7	8	8
v. of Watton	7	0	4
r. of Caſton	11	19	0*ob.*
v. of Stow Bedon	4	19	4
v. of Breccles	7	17	11
r. of Skulton.	10	4	2

Waxton *Deanary.*

r. Of Beſton	6	0	0
v. of Bakton	5	2	11*ob.*
v. of Barton	3	13	4
r. of Half Bradfeld	3	15	7
r. of brunſted	6	5	6
r. of Half Catfield	7	10	0
r. of Croſtweit	5	6	8
v. of Dilham	5	7	10
r. of Eccles	8	0	0
r. of Edithorp	5	5	2*ob.*
v. of Eſtriſton	11	11	10
r. of the 4th part of Felmingham	6	0	0
v. of Felmingham	6	0	0
r. of Hempſted	9	6	8
v. of Hikeling	5	3	2*ob.*
v. of Horſey	3	1	4
v. of Honing	4	13	4
v. of Higham Potter	6	13	4
r. of Irſted	6	13	4

v. of Iud-

	l.	s.	d.
v. of Ludham	6	6	8
r. of Leſſingham	6	0	0
v. of North walſham	8	0	0
v. of Nettiſherd	3	13	10*ob.*
v. of Polling	2	6	7
v. of Paſton	6	13	4
r. of Redlington	4	6	8
r. of Swafeld	6	0	0
v. of Slowly	5	6	8
v. of Stalham	5	0	0
r. of Smalborough	10	4	4
r. of Sutton	6	16	8
v. of Tunſted with Sweriſton	18	9	6*ob.*
r. of Waxham	6	13	4
r. of Worſted	10	0	0
v. of Witton	4	13	1
r. of Weſtwick	9	13	8*ob.*
v. of Hapsburgh.	6	6	8

Ingworth *Deanary.*

r. Of Alby	7	11	8
v. of Aylſham	17	9	7
v. of Buxton	5	13	9
r. of Baconſthorp	9	0	0
r. of Blackling	10	13	4
r. of Barningham	10	15	10
r. of Belehaw	5	19	11*ob.*
r. of Boton	7	12	4*ob.*
r. of Burrough	7	17	0
r. of Brampton	5	0	0
r. of Cauſton	15	13	10*ob.*
r. of Coltſal	7	2	6
r. of Colby	8	15	10
v. of Corpuſty	4	12	7
r. of Heidon	9	15	10*ob.*
r. of Haveningham	10	16	0
r. of Great Hawtibus	4	6	8
r. of Little Hawtibus	7	0	0
r. of Ingworth	5	0	0
r. of Iteringham	5	17	0

	l.	s.	d.
r. of Irmingland	5	0	0
r. of Mainington	1	16	5
r. of Marſham	10	12	9*ob.*
r. of Oxned	9	1	6
v. of Owlton	8	4	11*ob.*
r. of Swanton	6	10	0
r. of Stratton	8	8	0
v. of Scottow	8	13	5*ob.*
v. of Saxthorp	4	13	4
r. of Skeyton	9	8	0
r. of Thwaight	7	0	0
v. of Tuttington	5	0	7*ob.*
r. of Wickmer	9	0	0
r. of Wollerton	8	0	0
r. of Erpingham.	9	18	8

Sparham *Deanary.*

r. Of Alderford	4	6	8
r. of Billingford	7	10	0
r. of Bawdeſwell	7	0	0
r. of Baudeſton	7	12	8*ob.*
r. of Byntry	10	0	0
r. of Elſing	5	11	9*ob.*
r. of Foxley	6	13	4
r. of Foulſham	27	14	9*ob.*
v. of Gaſtwait	5	0	9*ob.*
v. of Gaiſt	5	15	5
r. of Helmingham	3	14	6
v. of Helverland	4	12	0*ob.*
v. of Hindolſton	6	0	11
r. of Huckford by Reſham	7	0	5
r. of Ling	11	0	0
r. of Norton	7	12	2*ob.*
r. of Reviſham Mary als John Elliats half of Keidſton	10	0	0
r. of Reviſham aforeſaid that other half that Ralph Porter held	8	1	0*ob.*
v. of Ringland	3	6	0
v. of Sparham	9	17	10
r. of Swainington	6	11	5*ob.*

r. of Sall

	l.	s.	d.
r. of Sall	12	9	6
r. of Twiford	4	19	8*ob.*
r. of Thimblethorp	4	2	7*ob.*
r. of Thirning	7	0	0
r. of Weſton	8	18	0*ob.*
r. of St Faiths Wichingham	5	0	0
v. of St Mary Wichingham	4	17	10
v. of Woodalling	8	8	3
v. of Whitwell	7	15	4
Chap *of* Beck.	4	15	9

Holt *Deanary.*

r. Of Bodham	9	0	0
r. of Batchele	10	13	4
r. of Brinton	8	11	4
r. of Barrow	4	0	0
v. of Briſtone	4	9	8
r. of Cley	22	13	4
r. of Eggefeld	11	6	8
v. of Dalling	5	8	0*ob.*
r. of Gunthorp	13	0	0
r. of Hunworth	4	0	0
r. of Holt	11	17	3*ob.*
v. of Kempſted	7	2	6
r. of Kelling	12	0	0
r. of Laringſet	12	0	0
r. of Baifield	4	0	0
v. of Langham	4	10	8
Little Langham	3	6	8
r. of Marſton	18	0	0
r. of Melton Conſtable	6	0	0
r. of Blakney with Glansforth	26	13	4
r. of Sharington	10	0	0
r. of Saxlingham	12	17	2*ob.*
r. of Salthouſe	20	0	0
r. of Swanton Nevers	4	15	1*ob.*
r. of Stody	6	3	3*ob.*
r. of Thornege	6	18	4
r. of Wiverton	15	0	0

Taverham *Deanary.*	*l.*	*s.*	*d*
v. Of Attlebridge	4	6	10*ob.*
r. of Beſton	3	6	8
v. of Cotton	4	3	8*ob.*
r. of Croſtwick	2	17	4
r. of Drayton	6	2	9
r. of Fretenham	10	0	0
r. of Felthorp	4	0	0
r. of Hemforth	6	2	1
r. of Harſted	7	10	0
r. of Helliſdon	12	0	0
v. of Horſeford	4	5	2
r. of Rackey	6	13	4
r. of Staninghall	1	13	6*ob.*
r. of Spixworth	6	0	0
That half of the Rectory of Taverham that Tho. Tomlinſon held	4	2	6
The other half which Tho. Clark held	4	2	6
v. of Wroxham with Sallows	7	17	1
Chap of St Mary Magdalen by Norwich.	10	0	0

Burnham *Deanary.*			
r. Of Fakenham	35	6	8
r. of Skulthorp	16	0	0
r. of Stiberd	11	13	4
r. of Fulmerſton	10	0	0
r. of Ketleſton	10	0	0
r. of Naring Little als Snaring	12	0	0
r. of Little Riburg	7	13	4
v. of Eaſt Barſham	6	13	4
r. of Sydeſtern	13	13	4
r. of Waterden	5	6	8
v. of Southcreke	22	0	0
r. of Northcreke	33	6	8
r. of Burnham Thorp	19	10	0
r. of Taterſet als Gateſend	11	1	8
r. of Taterford	6	6	8
r. of Eaſt Rudham	6	6	8
r. of Houghton by Harpley	5	0	0

r. of Weſt

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	l.	*s.*	*d.*
v. of Weſt Rudham	7	6	8
v. of Weſt Barſham	5	12	3
r. of Bagthorp	5	10	0
r. of North Barſham	6	0	0
r. of Burnham Depedale	11	0	0
r. of Burnham St Albert, and the half of the *rr.* of Burnham St Margaret, and Burnham All-Saints	17	10	0
rr. of Burnham St Mary, St Margaret, and half Burnham All-Saints	20	16	8
v. of Burnham Overy	8	0	0
v. of Dunton with Ducton	5	6	8

Hitchin *Deanary.*

r. Of Brancaſter	24	0	0
r. of Titchwell	12	0	0
v. of Biſhops Thornton	10	0	0
r. of Ringſted St Peter	11	6	8
r. of Little Ringſted	3	6	8
Ringſted St Andrew	10	0	0
v. of Hunſtanton	12	0	0
v. of Holm by the Sea	6	13	4
v. of Hitchin	6	13	4
v. of Segisforth	8	0	0
v. of Sneteſham	5	6	8
r. of Ingoldſthorp	12	0	0
v. of Sherborn	8	0	0
r. of Great Bircham	22	0	0
r. of Bircham Tofts	6	13	4
v. of Doking	13	6	8
r. of Bircham Newton	7	13	4
r. of Stanhow	16	0	0
v. of Barwick.	6	0	0

Fincham *Deanary.*

r. Of Upwell	16	0	0
r. of Outwell	16	0	0
r. of Downham	6	13	4
r. of Wimbotſham	5	6	8

v. of Stow-

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
v. of Stowbardolf	6	6	8
r. of Rongton Holm and Wallington	12	0	0
r. of Watlington	14	16	8
v. of Marham	6	13	4
r. of Bycham St Maries	5	6	8
r. of Bycham All-Saints	6	13	4
r. of Bycham St John	4	6	8
r. of Shingham	4	6	8
r. of Berton All-Saints	5	13	4
r. of Berton of the bleſſed Mary	5	6	8
r. of Boughton	10	0	0
v. of Stradſet	3	6	8
v. of Crumpleſham	7	11	8
r. of Bekeſwell	10	13	4
r. of Helgay	10	0	0
r. of Southerey	7	10	0
r. of Fincham St Michael	7	6	8
v. of Fincham St Martin	10	0	0
r. of Birton St Andrew	14	0	0
r. of Decham.	6	0	0

Toſtres *Deanary.*

r. Of Rainham St Maries	18	13	4
r. of Rainham St Margaret	16	6	8
r. of Rainham St Martin	6	0	0
v. of Helloughton	6	13	4
v. of Colbake St Mary	10	0	0
v. of Toſtres	7	18	6
r. of Great Riburgh	14	7	0
r. of Teſterton	5	0	0
r. of Pudding Norton	6	0	0
r. of Sherford als *Sheringford.*	9	0	0

Walſingham *Deanary.*

r. Of Great Snoring	24	0	0
v. of Barney	6	13	4
r. of Thurſforth	8	0	0
v. of Hindringham	9	0	0
v. of Binham	6	13	4

r. of Coke-

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
r. of Cokethorp	5	0	0
r. of Stiffekey St Mary	6	13	4
r. of Warham All-Saints	16	0	0
r. of Egmer	8	0	0
r. of Warham St Mary	6	6	8
r. of Warham St Mary Magdalen	5	0	0
v. of Wighton	11	11	8
v. of Welles	26	13	4
v. of Houghton	8	0	0
v. of Holkham	8	13	4
r. of Stiffekey St John.	18	6	8

Linne *Deanary.*

r. Of Walſoken	30	13	4
r. of Weſt walton	16	0	0
r. of Wanpole for the Fee of the Biſhop of Ely	21	0	0
v. of Walpole	26	13	4
r. of Terrington	34	6	8
v. of Terrington	23	6	8
v. of Tilney	30	0	0
r. of Weſt walton for the Fee of the Prior of Lewis	16	13	4
r. of Clench warton	14	6	8
r. of St Peter of Weſt Linne	9	0	0
r. of St Edmund of North Linne	30	1	8
v. of Iſlington	6	13	4
v. of St Mary in Wigenhall	12	10	0
v. of St German in Wigenhall	6	0	0
v. of St Mary Magdalen of the ſame	8	6	8
v. of All-Saints in Linne	18	6	8
r. of Great Meſſingham	23	6	8
r. of Little Meſſingham	9	13	4
r. of Harpley	22	0	0
r. of Aumer	9	0	0
r. of Durſingham	5	6	8
r. of Wolferton	12	0	0
r. of Baburghley	4	13	4
r. of Sandringham	5	6	8
r. of Weſt Newton	5	6	8

v. of Appleton

	l.	s.	d.
v. of Appleton	8	0	0
r. of Hillington	13	6	8
r. of Cougham St Mary	6	0	0
r. of Ridon	5	0	0
r. of Riſing	8	0	0
v. of North wooton	10	0	0
r. of South wooton	8	6	8
r. of Gayford	5	13	4
r. of Bawſey	4	0	0
r. of Grimſton	26	13	4
v. of Gayton	8	6	8
r. of Ayleſwethorp als half Gaytonthorp	6	0	0
r. of Weſt winch	9	13	4
v. of Eaſt walton	6	3	4
v. of North ronchton with Hardwick and Sechy	8	10	0
v. of Middleton	7	6	8
r. of Eaſt winch	8	0	0
v. of Caſtleacre	5	6	8
r. of Wiken and Leſiate	6	13	4
r. of Deckingham	16	0	0
v. of Loddon	4	13	4
v. of Reed.	2	18	1

T OF
RFOLK
Aidnall
PART
OF
UFFOLK
Haverill
ESSEX
glish Miles
4 6 8 10
East

To the Right Honourable *John* Lord *Cutts* Baron of *Gawram* (in *Ireland*) and Sir *Ruſhout Cullen*, Bar. This County, for which they are Choſen Knights, is Humbly Dedicated.

Cambridgeſhire.

MOre into the Country lies the County of *Cambridge*; in the Saxon Tongue *Grantabricgſcyr*, commonly *Cambridgeſhire*: It is ſtretch'd length ways to the North. It borders upon *Norfolk* and *Suffolk* on the Eaſt; *Eſſex* and *Hertfordſhire* on the South; *Bedford* and *Huntingdonſhire* on the Weſt, and *Lincolnſhire* on the North. The River *Ouſe*, running from Eaſt to Weſt, croſſes and divides it into two parts. *The Name* *Borders.*

The South and lower part is more improv'd, better planted, and conſequently more rich; but not quite level; chiefly, or, indeed, wholly (ſetting aſide that part which plentifully produces Saffron) conſiſting of Corn Fields, abundantly ſtor'd with the beſt Barley. The North and farther part, by reaſon of the Floods, Fens, and many Iſlands made by Rivers, is call'd *the Iſle of Ely*. It abounds with rich Paſtures, exceeding freſh and pleaſant; but however, is ſomewhat hollow and ſpungy, by reaſon of the Waters that undermine it. One of the Roman High-ways (call'd *Ermingſtreet*) runs along by the left ſide of the lower part, which carries us directly to *Huntingdon*, by *Royſton*; a Town in the very Margent of the County, which I mention'd before; and through *Caxton* to *Hatley*; which, from the ancient Family of the St. *George*'s, is call'd *Hatley St. George*. *The Soil.* * *See in* Hertfordſhire.

More towards the Weſt there flows a little River, which runs through the middle of this part from South to North, beginning at *Aſhwell*, and paſſing by many windings to *Shengay*, formerly a Commandery of the Knights Templars, and lately honour'd by being made

made the Barony of the Earl of *Orford*, and where are moſt pleaſant Meadows in the County. It's uncertain how former Writers have call'd this River; ſome by the Name of *Grant*, others *Cam*; which, to me, ſeems moſt probable; as well becauſe 'tis ſo *crooked* (for ſo the Welch word *Cam* ſounds) as alſo, becauſe the old Town *Camboritum*, which *Antonine* mentions, ſtood upon it; as I am almoſt perſwaded both by its diſtance and name, and by the great number of Roman Coins found nigh the Bridge; for *Camboritum* ſignifies *a Ford over Cam*, or *a crooked Ford*. The Saxons call'd it *Camboritum*, *Grantceaſter*; which name it yet retains, tho' I am at a loſs whence it was deriv'd. About the Year 700, *This was* (ſays *Bede*) *a little deſolate City*; part of which *Henry* VI. King of *England* ſettled upon his own College, call'd *Kings-College* in *Cantabrige*, or *Cambridge*, which is either a part or ſprig of the ancient *Camboritum*, 'tis ſo nigh it, both in Name and Situation. This City, the other Univerſity, the other Eye and Stay of the Kingdom; this excellent Magazine of Literature and Religion, lies upon the *Cam*; which, after it has moſt pleaſantly water'd its Weſt-ſide, turning to the Eaſt, divides it into two parts; ſo that 'tis join'd by a Bridge which has given it that new name of *Cambridge*. Beyond the Bridge you ſee a large ancient and ruinous Caſtle; and *Magdalen College*. On this ſide the Bridge, where lies far the greateſt part of the Town, there's a pleaſant Proſpect of the Form of Streets, of the number of Churches, and 15 fair Colleges (the Muſes ſacred Manſions) wherein great numbers of worthy Learned Men are Maintain'd; and where the Studies of Arts and Languages ſo mightily flouriſh, that they are deſervedly term'd, The very Fountains of all Literature, Religion and Learning, which moſt ſweetly ſcatter their wholſome Streams through the Gardens both of Church and State: Nor is there any thing here wanting that is requir'd in a moſt flouriſhing Univerſity, were not the Air a little too groſs, by reaſon of its Fenny Situation, which is yet much mended of late years by dreining.

Camboritum. Grantceaſter.

Cantabrigia. Cambrige.

The

The Story goes, that *Cantaber* a Spaniard 375 years before Chriſt, firſt Founded this Univerſity; and that *Sebert* King of the Eaſt-Angles reſtor'd it *A. D.* 530. Afterwards it was a long time neglected, and lay bury'd in the Daniſh Troubles, till all things reviv'd under the Norman Government. It began to flouriſh in good Learning about the Time of *Henry* I. Concerning the time when 'twas made a Univerſity, *Robert de Remmington* ſhall be my Author. *In the Reign of* Edward I. Grantbridge, *from a School, was made an Univerſity like* Oxford.

As to the Colleges and Halls, which (as hath been hinted before) are 16 in number. *Peter-Houſe* was Founded about the Year 1284 by *Hugh Balſham* Biſhop of *Ely*, for a Maſter, 14 Fellows or more, *&c.* according to the increaſe or diminution of its Revenues, and was call'd *Peter-Houſe* from its vicinity to the Church of St. *Peter*. *Clare-Hall* was Founded in 1340 by *Elizabeth* third Siſter and Coheir of *Gilbert* Earl of *Clare*, and is lately Rebuilt all of Freeſtone, being a very neat and uniform Houſe. *Pembroke-Hall* was Founded in 1347 by *Mary de St. Paul* third Wife to *Aymar de Valence* Earl of *Pembroke*; which *Aymar* was unhappily ſlain at a Tilting on their Wedding-day. *Corpus Chriſti*, or *Bennet-College*, was Founded in the Year 1346 by the two *Guilds* or *Fraternities* of *Corpus Chriſti* and the *Bleſſed Virgin*; it is call'd *Bennet College* from St. *Benedicts* Church adjoining to it. Archbiſhop *Parker* (once their Maſter) has been a conſiderable Beneſactor to this Houſe. *Trinity-Hall* was built about the Year 1653 by *William Bateman* Biſhop of *Norwich*; as was *Gonvil* and *Caius College* by *Edward Gonvil*, in the Year 1348, and Dr *John Caius* of late years. In the Year 1441, King *Henry* VI. Founded *Kings College*, the Chappel of which is deſervedly reckon'd one of the fineſt Buildings in the World. His Queen, *Margaret* of *Anjou*, began *Queens College* in 1448, which was Finiſh'd by Queen *Elizabeth*

Peter-Houſe.

Clare Hall.

Pembroke Hall.

Bennet College.

Trinity Hall.

Caius Coll.

Kings Col.

Q. College

Elizabeth Wife to King *Edward* IV. *Richard Wood-*
Katherine Hall. *lark* Founded *Katharine-Hall*, as *John Alcock* Bi-
ſhop of *Ely* did *Jeſus College* in 1497. *Chriſt's College*
Jeſus Coll. owns *Margaret*, Counteſs of *Richmond*, Mother to
Chriſts C. King *Henry* VII. for its Founder, and King *Ed-*
ward IV. for a conſiderable Benefactor. The ſame
St. John's College. Princeſs *Margaret* Built and Endow'd St. *John's*
College about the Year 1506. *Magdalen College*
Magdalen College. Built in the Year 1542, hath *Tho. Audley* Lord
Chancellor of *England*, and Sir *Chriſtopher Wrey*
Lord Chief Juſtice of *England*, for its Founders and
Endowers. King *Henry* VIII. (in the Year 1546)
out of St. *Michaels College*, built by *Hervie* of *Stan-*
ton in *Edward* the II.'s Days, *Kings-Hall* Founded
by *Edward* III. and *Fiſhwicks Hoſtel*, Erected *Tri-*
Trinity College. *nity College*, a noble Foundation, to which the ſtate-
ly and magnificent Library begun under the Go-
vernment of the late Famous and Learned Dr.
Iſaac Barrow, and now Finiſh'd, is a very great
Emanuel College. Ornament. *Emanuel College* owes its Foundation
to Sir *Walter Mildmay*, as *Sidney-Suſſex College* does to
Sidney-Suſſex College. the Lady *Frances Sidney* Counteſs of *Suſſex*, both
Built in the laſt Age; Sir *Francis Clerk*, and Sir
John Brereton were great Benefactors to the lat-
ter.

The *Schools* were Built partly at the Expence of the Univerſity, and partly by Benefactions: *Thomas Rotheram*, Archbiſhop of *York*, and Lord Chancellor, Built the Publick Library, and (together with *Cuthbert Tonſtall* Biſhop of *Durham*) Furniſh'd it with Choice Books, few of which (through the Frantick Zeal of after Times) are now to be found. But it has been well ſupply'd ſince by the Libraries of the Three Archbiſhops, Dr. *Matt. Parker*, Dr. *Edmund Grindall*, and Dr. *Rich. Bancroft*. Thus much of the Univerſity.

Hard

Hard by *Cambridge*, to the South-eaſt, are certain high Hills call'd by the Students *Gogmagog Hills*. By *Henry* of *Huntingdon*, *the moſt pleaſant Hills of Balſham*, from a Village at the foot of them On the top of all, there's a Fort of a conſiderable bigneſs, ſtrengthned with a threefold Trench, (thought in thoſe days) impregnable, were it not for its want of Water. Some believe it was a Summer retreat either of the Romans or Danes. In a Valley, nigh theſe Hills, lies *Salſton*; and more Eaſtward we meet with *Hilderſham*. And next to the Woods, ſtands *Horſheath*; and *Caſtle Camps*, an ancient Seat of the *Veres* Earls of *Oxford*. Nor far off, are the remains of thoſe great Ditches, which were undoubtedly thrown up by the Eaſt-Angles, to prevent the Incurſions of the *Mercians*, who frequently ruin'd all before them. The firſt of theſe begins at *Hinkſton*, and runs Eaſtward by *Hilderſham* towards *Horſheath*, for five Miles together. The ſecond, next to it, is call'd *Brentditch*, and runs from *Melburn* by *Fulmer*. Nigh *Cambridge* to the Eaſt, by a ſmall Brook call'd *Stour*, yearly in *September*, there is the moſt famous Fair kept in all the Kingdom, both for reſort of the People, and quantity of Goods. Juſt by it, where the ways were exceeding troubleſome, *Henry Harvey* Dr. of Laws, and Maſter of *Trinity Hall* in *Cambridge*, with vaſt Charge, made a very fair rais'd Cauſway for three Miles long, leading to *Newmarket* At the end of this Cauſway, there is a third Ditch, thrown up in old time; beginning at the Eaſt-ſide of the *Cam*, which runs by *Fen Ditton* (or rather *Ditchton*) between great *Wilberham* and *Fulburn*, as far as *Balſham* This is commonly call'd *ſeven mile Dike*; becauſe it lies ſeven miles from *Newmarket*. Five miles more inward to the Eaſt is the fourth Fortification, or Ditch, with a Rampart the largeſt of all; call'd *Devils Dyke*, by the common People: Becauſe, they look upon it, as a Work of Devils, rather than Men. And by others *Rech-dyke*, from *Rech* a little Market Town, at the beginning of it, ending juſt by *Cowlidge*.

Gogmagog Hills.

Flemsdyke

Sturbridge Fair.

The Fenns, and Iſle of Ely. Girvii

The upper, and North part of this Shire, is all over divided into River-Iſles, which was inhabited by thoſe who were called *Girvii* in the time of the *Saxons*, that is, (as ſome interpret it) *Fen Men*. A ſort of People, much like the place, of bruitiſh unciviliz'd tempers, and envious of all others, whom they call'd, *Upland Men*; and uſually like (like ſo many Gyants) walking aloft upon a ſort of Stilts, they wholly gave themſelves to Grazing, Fiſhing, and Fowling. This Country in the Winter time, is much overflow'd by the Rivers, *Ouſe*, *Grant*, *Nen*, *Welland*, *Glene*, and *Witham*, for want of ſufficient paſſages. But when once they keep to their proper Channels, it ſtrangely abounds with a rich Graſs, and rank Hay, (by them call'd *Lid*) that when they have mow'n down enough for their own uſe, in *November* they burn up the reſt, to make it come again the thicker. About which time a Man may ſee all the Mooriſh Country of a light Fire, to his great wonder. Beſides, it affords great quantity of Turf and Sedge for firing; Reeds for thatching, and Alders, and other water Shrubs, eſpecially Willows. 'Tis of theſe, that Baskets are made, both here, and in other places. The Britains call'd them *Baskades*. I here obſerve by the by, that I dont underſtand *Martial*, in that place of his *Apophoreta*, if he does not mean theſe,

The Baſcauda *mention'd by* Martial.

Barbara de Pictis veni Baſcauda Britannis,
Sed me jam mavult dicere Roma ſuam.

The Baskets come from Britain's fartheſt Shore,
Now made as well in *Rome*, as there before.

Beſides theſe, there grow large quantities of *Scordium*, or *Water Germander*, upon the Banks of Ditches.

The South, and largeſt part, of this Fenny Country, which belongs to this Shire (for otherwiſe, theſe

theſe Fenns are protracted from the border of *Suffolk*, to *Wainfleet* in *Lincolnſhire* for the ſpace of ſixty eight miles, and take in Millions of Acres) was call'd by the Saxons *Elig*, now *the Iſle of Ely* from the principal of theſe Iſlands. *Bede* derives this Name from *Eels*; and therefore, ſome have call'd it, *the Iſland of Eels*. *Polydore Virgil* derives it from ἑλος which ſignifies a *Marſh*. Others from *Helig* a Britiſh word ſignifying Willows, which it bears in abundance, and they are the only thriving Trees there. We find that one *Tombert* King of the *South Girvii* ſettled part of this County upon his Wife *Ethelred* for a Joynture. Who, in that principal Iſland, erected a Monaſtery, which when it was ruin'd by the fury of the Danes, *Ethelwold* Biſhop of *Wincheſter* reſtor'd it; and diverſe Kings and Princes inrich't it, with very ample Reves nues. So that the Abbot (as *Malmsbury* ſays) yearly put fourteen hundred pounds into his own Pocket. And *Richard* the laſt Abbot (Earl *Giſleberts* Son) intoxicated as it were with Money, and diſdaining to be under the Biſhop of *Linclon*, with golden Promiſes (as the Monks write) and indefatigable induſtry, work't upon the King to have him erect a Biſhoprick at this place, but his ſuddain Death hindred it. But ſoon after *Henry* I. got leave of the Pope, and made *Hervy* Biſhop of *Bangor* in *Wales*, about that time ejected by the Welch, the firſt Biſhop of *Ely*. To whom and his Succeſſors, he laid out *Cambridgeſhire* for the Dioceſs; and likewiſe, ſettled upon them ſome mark of Sovereignty in theſe Iſlands. *Hervey* now ſettled in his Biſhoprick, made it his chief care to raiſe the Grandure of his Church and his Succeſſors, by leſſning the number of Monks (for from 70 they brought them to 40) and by the plenty of all things overflow'd with Wealth and Riches. The Cathedral alſo, which began to totter with Age, was built by degrees; and brought to that magnificence it now has. 'tis a ſpacious ſtately, and beautiful Structure. But ſomewhat defac'd by ſhamefully breaking down the Noblemen's and Biſhops Tombs. As for *Ely* its ſelf, its a pretty large City; but not of great Note, either for beauty or populouſneſs,

Ely.

The Biſhop has a kind of a Palatine power.

by reaſon of its Fenny Situation, and unwholeſome Air.

Wisbech. *Wisbich* the Biſhop of *Ely's* Caſtle, ſtands 13 miles from hence ſituated amongſt Fens and Rivers. I have nothing more to add, but only that the Brick Caſtle there, was built by *John Morton* Biſhop of *Ely*.

The Earls of Cambr.

* *Dr.* Heylyn *calls him* William de Meſchines, *Son of* Randolph *Earl of* Cheſter, *and after him reckons* William *Marqueſs and Duke of* Juliers, *as ſecond Earl.*

The firſt Earl of *Cambridge* was *William* the * Brother of *Ranulph* Earl of *Cheſter*. After him 'tis probable that thoſe Earls of *Huntingdon* that were of the Royal Blood of *Scotland*, were Earls of *Cambridge* likewiſe. For it appears by the publick Records of the Kingdom, that *David* Earl of *Huntingdon*, receiv'd the third Penny of the County of *Cambridge*. A long time after, *John of Heynault*, (Brother to *William* the Third Earl of *Holland*, *Zeland*, and *Heynault*) was advanc'd to this Dignity by King *Edward* the Third, for the ſake of Queen *Phillippa* of *Heynnult*, his Wife; whoſe Kinſman he was. For her ſake alſo, he honour'd *William Marqueſs of Juliers* her Siſters Son with that Title, when *John* had revolted to the *French*. After the deceaſe of theſe Forreigners, King *Edward* ſettled this Honour upon his fifth Son *Edmund of Langley*. After he became Duke of *York*, he had two Sons; *Edward* Duke of *York*, who ſometime held the Earldom of *Cambridge* And *Richard* created Earl of *Cambridge* by the meer favour of *Henry* the Fifth, with the conſent of his Brother *Edward*. But this perfidious and ambitious Man ungratefully conſpir'd againſt that beſt of Princes; and ſo, loſt his Head. The Title of Earl of *Cambridge* was either loſt with him, or lurk't amongſt the Titles of his Son *Richard* afterwards Duke of *York*, and reſtor'd to all his Dignities, as being Kinſman, and Heir to his Uncle *Edward* Duke of *York*. Next *Richard*, Son to *Edmund* Duke of *York*, (laſt mention'd by one Authour) that Title was confer'd upon *James* Marqueſs of *Hamilton*, *Anno Dom.*

Dom. 1919, who was ſucceeded by *James* his Eldeſt, and then by *William* his ſecond Son, who dyed (of his Wounds receiv'd at *Worceſter Fight*) without Male Iſſue. After the Reſtauration it was conferr'd upon *Charles Stuart* eldeſt Son to *James* Duke of *York*; who was ſtiled Duke of *Cambridge*, And afterwards upon his three Brothers; *James*, *Edgar*, and *Charles*, who all dyed young.

There are 163 *Pariſhes in this County, which ſends* 6 *Members to Parliament.*

County, 2.
Univerſity, 2.
Cambridge Town, 2.

The Value of the Eccleſiaſtical Beneſices in the County of Cambridge.

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
THE Biſhopr.ck of Ely.	2134	18	5ob.

Ely *Deanary.*

Rectory of Steatham, with the Chap. of Thetford	22	00	00
v. of Witchford	9	18	9ob.
r. of Wentworth	10	0	0
v. of Witcham	8	10	11ob.
v. of Sutton	10	0	0
r. of Coveney	5	0	0
r. of Mepall	3	6	8
r. of Downham	17	2	0
v. of Littleport	8	0	0
r. of Dodington with the Chap. of March	22	4	11ob.
v. of Chattres	10	0	0
v of St. Mary Wittleſey	19	13	9
v. of St. Andrew Wittleſey	4	13	4

Wisbich *Deanary.*

r. of Leverington	25	0	8
r. of Tidd *St.* Giles	21	13	0
r. of Elme with Emneth	17	10	00b.
v. of the Same	14	15	10
r. of Newton, with the Chap. of St. Mary in the Marſh	18	14	8ob.
v. of Wisbich, with the Chap. of St. Mary.	26	13	4

Barton *Deanary.*

v. Of Sheperith	6	11	1
v. of Granceter	7	14	3
v. of Trumpington	5	6	8

v. Hauxton

	l.	s.	d.
v. of Hauxton with Newton	6	15	11
v. of Harſton	5	10	1
r. of Coton *alias* Cotes	6	12	9ob.
v. of Haſlingford	8	10	7ob.
v. of Comberton	6	18	10ob.
r. of Harleton	14	9	5ob.
r. of Orwell	19	17	7ob.
v. of Orwell	7	10	10
v. of Arington	7	6	2
v. of Barington	7	14	4
v. of Foxton	11	2	11
r. of Foulmer	29	4	2
v. of Thriplow	9	4	2
r. of Little Shelford	15	9	8
v. of Great Shelford	13	6	8
v. of Stapleford	7	18	9ob.
v. of Barton	8	11	3
r. of Wimple	18	0	●

Bourne *Deanary.*

r. Of Hardwicke	8	14	2
r. of Little Everſden	5	2	4ob.
v. of Great Everſden	6	14	1
r. of Tofte	6	16	9
r. of Kingſton	11	15	3ob.
r. of Little Grandeſden	18	15	2
v. of Eltiſley	7	16	8
v. of Caxton	7	12	4
r. of Croxton	14	8	6
r. of Stowe-long	4	8	2
r. of that half of Gamlingay which John Holder held	15	14	4
v of Gamlingay	5	0	0
r. of Conington	9	15	10
r. of Childerley	6	9	2
r. of Lolworth	6	2	3
v. of Swainſey	7	6	8
r. of Boxworth	18	12	3ob.
r of Knapwell	6	17	11
r. of Papworth Evered	9	15	10
r. of Graveley	13	2	6

	l.	s.	d.
v. of Caldcot	3	11	0
r. of Ellisworth	14	6	0
v. of Bourne	9	15	9
r. of Hungrehatley	8	0	0
r. of Papworth Agnes	9	15	10

Cheſterton *Deanary.*

v. Of Stanton All Saints	13	13	3
v. of Hokington	4	13	0
v. of Cheſterton	10	15	3
v. of Madingley	6	9	6
r. of Drydrayton	21	1	2
r. of Stanton Michael	16	12	8
r. of Over	14	1	5
r. of Willingham	18	18	00b.
v. of Hiſton Etheldred	7	16	2
r. of Milton	4	6	11
v. of Milton	4	15	11
v. of Impington	8	7	0
r. of Rampton	9	10	0
r. of Cottenham	36	15	0
r. of Landbeach	10	1	3
v. of Waterbeach	5	15	7ob.
v. of Hiſton Andrew	6	7	4
r. of Girton	18	4	4

Shengay *Deanary.*

v. Of Meldreth	4	15	9
v. of Whaddon	7	2	2
v. of Baſſingborne	7	0	10
v. of Littlington	5	13	9
v. of Steple Morden	6	18	6
r. of Abington by Shengay	16	2	30b.
r. of Clopton	4	9	60b.
r. of Eaſt-Hatley	7	16	7
v. of Crowdon	7	9	5
v. of Tadlow	6	17	0
v. of Wendy	5	10	9
v. of Gilden Morden	7	3	6
v. of Melborn	19	2	0

Fordham

Fordham *Deanary.*

Norwich *Dioceſs.*

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
v. Of Silverley	7	17	2
v. of Chippenham.	11	12	4*ob.*
r. of Cheveley	16	8	0*ob.*
v. of Soham	32	16	4*ob.*
r. of Kirtling	24	2	10*ob.*
r. of Snaylwell	27	11	0*ob.*
v. of Fordham	13	6	8
v. of Wood Ditton, with Hamlets	12	16	4*ob.*
r. of Kennet, with Kentford	11	10	8
r. of Aſhley	8	0	0
r. of Burwell *St.* Mary	50	14	2
v. of Burwell	20	0	0

Rocheſter *Dioceſs.*

v Of Iſelham	13	2	6

Camps *Deanary.*

r. Of Little Wilbraham	19	16	8
v. of Swaſſham Bulbeck	16	10	0
v. Wittelsford	10	0	0
v. of Linton	10	13	4
v. of *St.* John Duxforth	13	3	4
v. of Hinxton	8	5	2*ob.*
r. of Caſtle Camps	16	4	2
r. of Barklow	19	16	8
r of *St.* Peter Duxforth	21	6	8
v. of Little Abington	7	6	4
v. of Great Abington	7	16	2
v. of Weſtwratting	7	17	2
v. of Pamsforth	8	0	0
r. of Weſtley Waterleſs	10	5	0
v. of Swaff-ham Prior *St.* Mary	14	12	10
v. of Shady Camps	9	0	0
v. of Icklington	8	6	8
v. of Barburham	6	5	10
r. of Hilderſham	15	0	4

v. of Dul-

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
v. of Dullingham	12	15	6
r. of Carleton, with Willingham	8	12	10
r. of Brinckley	13	6	8
r. of Horſeth	13	6	8
v. of Stechworth	10	12	2
r. of Balſham	39	16	8
r. of Burgin	18	10	0
r. of Weſton Colvile	21	12	2
v. of Great Wilbraham	11	18	4
v. of Sawſton	13	10	2
v. of Swaff-ham Prior *St.* Ciric	16	18	2
v. of Botteſham	16	0	0

Cambridge *Deanary.*

v. Of Fulborn All-Saints	14	16	11*ob.*
v. of Hinton	9	14	6
r. of Fen-ditton	26	11	2
r. of Taverſham	19	15	11
v. of Fulborn *St.* Vigors.	25	15	0*ob.*
v. of St. Clements in Cambridge	4	5	8
r. of *St.* Benedict of the ſame	4	9	9*ob.*
v. of All-Saints of the ſame	5	6	3*ob.*
r. of *St.* Botulph of the ſame	2	14	4
v. of the Holy Trinity	7	6	8
v. of *St.* Sepulcher.	6	11	0

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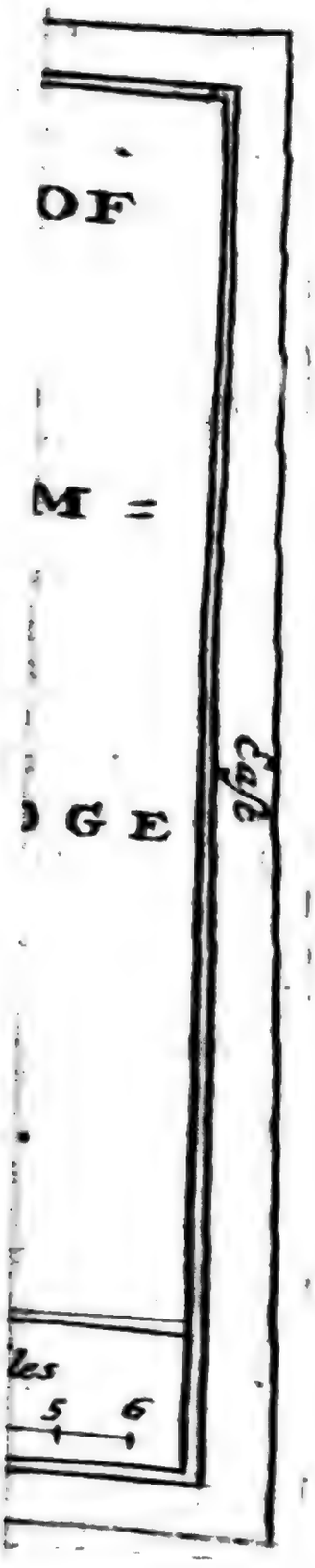
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To *John Dryden*, Eſq; and *John Proby*, Eſq; This County for which they are Choſen Knights, is humbly Dedicated.

Huntingdon Shire.

AT the Back of *Cambridge* lies the County of *Huntingdon*, by the Saxons, call'd *Huntandunſcyre*, by the common People *Huntingdonſhire*; ſituated ſo, as to have *Bedfordſhire* on the South, *Northamptonſhire* on the Weſt, as likewiſe on the North (where it is parted by the River *Avon*) and *Cambridgeſhire* on the Eaſt. 'Tis a very good Corn Country, and abounds in Paſture, the fenny part of the Eaſt is fatter than ordinary. The reſt exceeding pleaſant, by reaſon of its ſwelling Hills, and ſhady Groves. The River *Ouſe* (I have ſo often mention'd) waſhes the South part, upon which (among other inferior places) are three Towns of great note. The firſt is St. *Neots*, commonly call'd St. *Needs*. From *Neotus*, a holy Man; whoſe Body was removed from *Neoteſtoke* in *Cornwall* to this place. At *Hailweſton*, a ſmall Village, a little lower, are two Springs, the one freſh, the other a little brackiſh. The one good for Scabs and Leproſies (as the Inhabitants ſay) the other, for dimneſs of the Eyes. A little way farther, the *Ouſe* runs by *Bungden*, a handſem Palace of the Biſhop of *Lincoln*; ſo by *Hinchingbroke*, which is the Viſcounty and Poſſeſſion of the Right Honourable the Earl of *Sandwich*; to *Huntingdon* (by the Saxons *Huntantun*) according to *Marianus*; in the publick Seal, *Hunterſdune*, that is (as *Henry* its Archdeacon, who flouriſht above 400 Years ago, interprets it) *the Mount of Hunters*. From whence, it bears in its Arms a *Huntſman*, and our *Leland* has, with no ſmall pains coyn'd *Venantodunum* for its Latin Name. This is the principal Town of the County, to which it gives Name, and

Its Borders.

Soyle.

Wholſome Fountains.

Huntingdon.

and as that Archdeacon has it, *as well for the ſplendor of its Situation, as for the nearneſs of its Marſhes, and plenty of Game and Fiſh, it far excells all the neighbouring Towns.* It ſtands upon the Northern Bank of the *Ouſe*, ſituated ſomewhat high, protracted far into the North, and adorn'd formerly with 15 but now with only two Churches. Upon the River near the Bridg (eminent for its Stone-work) you ſee a Mount, (or Platform of a Caſtle) which *Henry* 2. level'd with the ground. From this Caſtle Hill, the Meadow call'd *Portsholme* may be ſeen, with a very remote Proſpect, (tis girt about with the River *Ouſe*,) the largeſt and moſt flouriſhing that ever the Sun ſhone on.

On the other ſide of the River over againſt *Huntingdon*, ſtands (as it were) its Mother from whom it ſprung, *Gormonchеſter*, call'd *Goodmanchеſter* at this day, a large Country Town very famous for Husbandry, plac'd in an open Champain, leading towards the Eaſt. Nor is there a Town in *England*, that has a greater number of Husbandmen, or uſes more Plows. They have preſented the Kings of *England*, travelling this way, in times paſt, with eighty Plows brought out with a kind of Ruſtick pomp.

Goodmanchеſter.

Not to mention the Roman Coyns dug up here, and the diſtance of the Itinerary, That this was the City which *Antonine* calls *Duroſiponte* the very ſignification of the name proves. For *Duroſiponte* is the ſame in the Britiſh Tongue with *a Bridge over Ouſe*. And all acknowledg that this River is promiſcuouſly call'd, *Uſe*, *Iſe*, *Oſe*, and *Ouſe*: But the old name being antiquated under the Saxons, it began to be call'd *Gormonceſter*, from one *Gormon* a *Dane*, to whom (after the Peace) our *Alfred* granted theſe Provinces.

Duroſiponte.

From hence, the *Ouſe*, haſtning its Courſe, when 'tis juſt ready to enter *Cambridgeſhire*, is pour'd out at a neat Town, ſeated amongſt moſt pleaſant Meadows, which in the *Engliſh Saxon* Tongue, they call'd *Strepe*, but now Saint *Ives*. From *Ivo* a Perſian Biſhop, who about the Year of *Chriſt* 600, (as they write) travell'd *England* with great reputation for Holineſs, and bequeath'd his Name to this place, where

St. Ives.

where he dyed. From hence, ſcarce three miles diſtance, I ſaw *Somerſham*, formerly, a famous dwelling Houſe of the Biſhops of *Ely*. A little higher, was the wealthy Monaſtery of *Ramſey* plac'd amongſt the Marſhes, where the Rivers ſtagnate. The privata Hiſtory of this Monaſtery is written by many, relating how *Ailwin* ſurnamed from his Power *Healf-Koning* (of the Blood Royal) being warn'd by a Fiſhermans Dream built it, Biſhop *Oſwald* advanc'd it, Kings and others ſo encreaſt with Revenues, that it yearly collected 7000 *l.* Sterling, to maintain 60 Monks. I will add (out of the ſame Author) the Inſcription on *Ailwin*s Tomb for the uncommon Character of Dignity it bears. Rumſey Abbey.

Hic REQUIESCIT Ailwinus Inclyti Regis Eadgari Cognatus, Totius Angliæ Aldermannus et hujus Sacri Cœnobii Miraculoſus Fundator. i. e.

Here lies Ailwin, *Kinſman of the renowned King* Edgar, *Alderman of all* England, *the miraculous Founder of this holy Monaſtery.*

From hence to *Peterborough*, (about ten miles diſtant) King *Canutus* (becauſe his Journey was obſtructed with Torrents and Waterfloods) built the Way which our Hiſtorians call *Kingſdelfe*, with vaſt pains, not far from the great Lake *Whittleſmere*, this is 6 miles long, and 3 broad, in a very marſhy Country. But the badneſs of the Air is (as the Inhabitants ſay) recompenc d by the gain of the Fiſh, the fruitfulneſs of the Paſture, and the plenty of Turffs for Fewel. Kingſdelfe Whittleſea Mere.

Saltry, or *Sawtry*, (formerly a Monaſtry of the *Ciſtercian* Monks) adorn d the middle of this County. From which, *Cunnington* is but a little way off, which was held of the Honour of *Huntingdon* (as the Gentlemen of the long Robe phraſe it.) Cunnington.

Kimmibantum Caſtle (now *Kimbolton*) the Seat and Barony of the Right Honourable the Earl of *Mancheſter*, adorns the Eaſterly part of this County, as alſo *Aukenbury*, and *Leighton*; but, where the River *Nen*, enters this County, it waſhes *Elton*, the Eſtate of

of *John Proby*, Eſq; where there is a private Chappel of extraordinary neatneſs, with Glaſs-windows moſt artificially painted. But a little higher, was the much more Ancient little City, near *Walmsford*, which *Henry* of *Huntingdon* calls *Caer Dorm*, and *Dormceaſter*. It ſtood upon the River *Nene*, and was wholly ſubverted before his time. Without doubt, this was the *Durobriva* of *Antonine*. (that is, *the paſſage of the River*.) And now in the ſame ſenſe, is called *Dornford*, nigh *Cheſterton*, and beſides its ancient Coyns, it affords manifeſt tokens of a ruin'd City.

Durobrivæ.

Dornford.

The Earls of Huntingdon.

This County at the declining of the *Engliſh Saxon* Empire, had an Officiary Earl, one *Siward*. Nor were there at that time Hereditary Earls in *England*; but Governours of Provinces (according to the Cuſtome of that Age) were called Earls, with the addition of the County over which they preſided. *Siward*'s Son *Waldeoff*, by *William* the Conquerours favour, govern'd this County with the Title of Earl *Simon Silvanectenſis*, (that is *of* St. *Liz*) married the Eldeſt Daughter of *Waldeoff*, and had with her the County of *Huntingdon*, and begot a Son *Simon*. But Earl *Simon* being dead, *David* Brother of St. *Matilda* Queen of *England* (who was afterwards King of *Scotland*) took her to Wife, by whom he had a Son *Simon*. But Fortune and the Favours of Kings varying, ſometimes the *Scots* and ſometimes the *Saint Lizes*, have ſeverally enjoyed this Honour; till the *Scots* raiſing Wars, loſt that Dignity (and a very large Patrimony) in *England*. Long time after, *Edward* the III made *William Clinton* Earl of *Huntingdon*. In his place, *Guiſcard* of *Angouleſme* was Subſtituted by *Richard* the Second. And he dying, *John Holland*: Who was ſucceeded by *John* and *Henry* his Sons, who were each of them alſo Dukes of *Exeter*. And this is that *Henry* Duke of *Exeter*, whom *Phillip de Comines*, atteſts he ſaw bare-foot, and begging in the Low Countries. After him *Tho. Grey* Marqueſs of *Dorſet*, and *William Herbert* Earl of *Pembroke* injoy'd this Title. Finally King *Henry* the VIII. conferr'd this Honour upon *George Haſtings*, who was ſucceeded by his Son *Francis*, and he by his Son *Henry*; *George* his Brother ſucceeded him,

him, and was ſucceeded by *Henry* his Grandſon; who had for his Son and Succeſſor *Ferdinand* Father of *Theophilus* the preſent Earl of *Huntingdon.*

There are in this Little County, 78 Pariſhes, and it ſends to Parliament 4 Members.

County 2.
Borough of *Huntingdon* 2.

The Value of Eccleſiaſtical Benefices in the County of Huntingdon.

Huntington *Deanary.*

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
R Ectory of All-Saints, within the Town of Huntingdon	6	11	9
r. of *St.* John Baptiſt of the ſame	6	1	6
r. of *St.* Benedict of the ſame	4	5	1
v. of the bleſſed Virgin Mary ſame	5	15	2

Leightonſtone *Deanary.*

v. Of Leighton Bromeſwold	7	0	0
v. of Spalwick with Eaſton, and Barham	12	0	8
r. of Hamerton	13	15	4
v. of Brampton	8	1	4
r. of Woolley	9	9	0
v. of Winwick	7	6	10
v. of Great Gidding	8	5	2
r. of Little Gidding	7	6	4
r. of Steple Gidding	8	17	9
r. of Buckworth	21	5	2
r. of Cobington	10	1	7
r. of Keviſton	29	5	0
r. of Moleſworth	11	10	8
r. of Brington, Bithorn, with Old Weſton	34	3	5
r. of Thurning	11	4	2
r. of Copping with Upton	18	13	0
v. of Aucumbury	8	6	1
r. of Catworth	17	16	10
r. of Graſham	16	14	4
r. of Ellington	22	0	0
r. of Swinſhed	12	13	6
v. of Buckden	8	0	0

Deanary

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
Deanary of St. Neot.			
v. of great Paxton	16	2	11
r. of Hemmingford Abbot	26	13	4
v. of Hemmingford Gray	9	16	10
v. of Godmanchester	17	0	4*ob.*
v. of Fenyſtanten	11	11	4
v. of Great Stouton	20	0	0
v. of Dedington	7	4	8
v. of Wereſley	8	16	6
v. of Great-Granſden	5	7	2
r. of Offord-Cluney	19	1	9
r. of Offord-Dacy	15	2	7
r. of Eynesbury	32	3	8
r. of Yelling	14	10	4
v. of Abbotſley	8	17	0
v. of Everton, with Tetworth	6	13	8
v. of Southoo	14	2	2
v. of St. Neot	10	0	0
Deanary of Yaxley.			
v. of Yaxley	11	0	0
v. of Stanground and Farcet	6	6	10
r. of Bottelbridge	8	6	10
r. of Fletton	9	3	8
r. of Woodſton	7	11	4
r. of Overton Watervile	12	11	6
r. of Overton Longevile	12	6	6
r. of Alwalton	9	5	10
r. of Haddon	11	5	0
r. of Morborn	10	6	10
r. of Cheſterton	17	3	2
r. of Waternewton	6	9	2
r. of Stepingham	7	13	6
r. of Folkſworth	8	6	2
r. of Stilton	19	5	8
r. of Caldcot	7	3	6
r. of Denton	5	13	6
r. of Conington	11	6	8
r. of Woodwalton	10	19	11

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
r. of Sawtrey-Moyn	8	15	6
r. of Glatton	21	8	10
r. of Aylton	23	9	2
r. of Sawtry-Bumvis	8	0	11

Deanary of St. Ives.

r. of Somerſham, with Coln and Pidley, Members of the ſame	40	1	11
r. of Warboys	27	10	0
r. of Blontſham	32	16	0
v. of St. Ives	6	15	0
r. of Wiſtow	10	17	8
r. of Broughton	21	13	8
r. of Houghton, with Witton	34	17	8
v. of Great-Stewkley	6	14	2
v. of Herford	4	1	0
r. of Kings-Ripton	11	19	8
r. of Abbots-Ripton	21	7	4
r. of Little-Stewkley	13	13	0
r. of Halliwell, with Nedingworth	30	6	2

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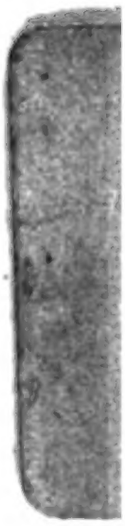
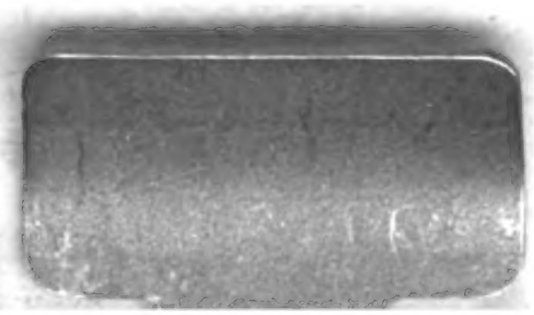
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